The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII......NO. 5379. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1868.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

Proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives Yesterday.

Eulogies in the Senate on the Late Thaddeus Stevens.

No Further Business to be Done till After the Holidays.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, Dec. 18.

THE THADDEUS STEVENS EULOGIES IN THE SENATE.

The principal business transacted in the Senate to-day was the delivery of four eulogistic speeches on the virtues, abilities and services of the late THADDEUS STEVENS. At 1 o'clock the message from the House announcing his death was received, immediately after which Mr. CAMERON delivered a feeling speech containing many reminiscences of Mr. STEVENS and of other men, long since dead, who battled twenty years ago with and against the "Old Commoner" on important legislative measures in Pennsylvania. Mr. BUCKALEW, Mr. MORRILL of Vermont, and Mr. SUMNER followed. The oration, for such it was of the latter was ornate, classical, and truly eloquent. His allusion to the impeachment trial, and his comments thereon, were not in very good taste, and the manner and emphasis with which he delivered the few sentences on that point, were not, to say the least, courteous to some of his fellow Senators who did not hesitate afterward to express in private conversation the opinion that Mr. SUMNER was unnecessarily offensive.

THE DEATH OF MR. FINNEY.

The House devoted an hour to the consideration of private bills, to-day, and then the death of Mr. DARWIN A. FINNEY, of Pennsylvania, was announced by his successor, Hon. S. NEWTON PETTIS. Several brief eulogies followed, when, at 2:30 o'clock, the House adjourned until Monday next. It will be remembered that Mr. FINNEY died abroad, after a long illness. He had been for many years an invalid, and had occupied his seat in the House but a few days during his term. A large number of members left for their homes to-night, and the adjournment until Monday is merely formal, as by unanimous consent no business is to be transacted that day.

THE ALASKA INVESTIGATION.

The only witness examined in the Alaska investigation to-day was R. J. HINTON, the correspondent who wrote the letter to the Worcester *Spy* which first gave names and amounts in the alleged disbursement of the purchase fund. He testified that he knew nothing whatever as to the truth of his statements that he did not believe them himself, and that he had heard the rumors on the street and in the newspaper offices and thought they would make a piquant and interesting letter. This testimony does not shed much light on the use of the Alaska money, but it does shed considerable light on the manner in which many correspondents here get their information. The Committee will hold one more meeting before the recess, and have requested Secretary SEWARD to be present. To-morrow morning several correspondents have also deemed it necessary for their own vindication to put in a disclaimer, and have caused themselves to be subpœned. Yesterday Mr. HULBURD, Chairman of the Committee, addressed a courteous note to M. DE BODISCO, Russian *Chargé d'Affaires*, simply informing him that the Committee were in session, and stating their readiness to give him an opportunity to make any communication which he might think proper. The Committee made no request in the case, but left the matter of appearing entirely optional with him. He has not yet availed himself of the offer.

THE GEORGIA RECONSTRUCTION QUESTION.

There will be no report on the case of the Georgia Senators until the Senate Judiciary Committee have decided what action they will take upon the propositions now before them for the reorganization of the State Government. These propositions were to-day reinforced by a bill from Senator EDMUNDS, which goes to the root of the matter, and making the Fourteenth Amendment the basis, bulds upon that, overthrowing all action of the Georgia Legislature or authorities inconsistent therewith and making the present State Government, on this basis, provisional, until Georgia shall have placed herself squarely in the Union on the Constitution.

THE FINANCES—THE JANUARY INTEREST.

It is semi-officially ascertained that the forthcoming January interest, to be paid on Government account, will reach the unprecedented sum of $30,000,000 in gold. It will embrace the interest on a variety of securities, including three kinds of five-twenties, to wit: The whole of the '68s, all of the '67s and the new issue of '65; and, beside these, the sixes of '81, and the loans of 1858 and 1860. As on previous occasions, the Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Sub-Treasurer at New-York to anticipate by a few days the payment of any part of this interest that may be called for; and the small holders of Government securities will thus be able to enjoy their New-Year's gift very promptly. The last Treasury exhibit shows that, even after the January disbursement, the Government will hold a heavy coin reserve.

THE NEW-YORK ELECTION INVESTIGATION.

Mr. DAWES, Mr. LAWRENCE, Gov. BLAIR and several others of the Committee on the New-York Election Frauds, left for New-York this evening, and will at once enter upon their work. They will hold their sessions in the United States Court Building, Chambers-street, and will have their headquarters at the Astor House.

SYMPATHY FOR SPAIN.

Mr. SEMNER'S resolution of sympathy with the Spanish people passed the Senate to-day by a vote of forty-one to five, the minority being all Democrats. As it now stands, it is somewhat different in terms from what it was when originally introduced, the changes having been made necessary by recent advices from that country, which raise a doubt whether the present Government will be able to sustain its authority.

Sergeant-at-Arms ORDWAY notified the Committee on Accounts that he should not comply with the resolution of the House yesterday, adopting the customary badge of mourning on the death of Mr. STEVENS. The reason for this is that Mr. STEVENS, before his death requested Mr. ORDWAY to omit this unnecessary and useless expenditure in his case, as it generally resolves itself into a means whereby each member is furnished with a pair of gloves, as well as a piece of crape, at the public expense.

COLLECTOR SPALDING.

An effort is being made to induce the President to remove Collector SPALDING, of the Eighth District. The movement proceeds from Democratic sources, and will not succeed.

JUDGE FULLERTON.

Judge FULLERTON abandons his efforts in the whisky fraud business in disgust. He says the President will do nothing looking to the removal of the officials whom he (FULLERTON) has arraigned, and all his laborious efforts are of no avail.

SPEAKER COLFAX.

Speaker COLFAX and wife left for the North to-night. During the Speaker's stay in New-York a reception in his honor will be given by Hon. WM. E. DODGE.

THE COLORED MEMBER FROM LOUISIANA.

The credentials of J. W. MENARD, of Louisiana, were presented to-day by his colleague, Mr. SYPHER, and, contrary to the expectations of many, were referred to the Committee on Elections without debate.

AN IRISH FAIR.

A number of Fenians are here endeavoring to get a resolution through Congress allowing articles to be imported free of duty from Ireland for a fair to be held in New-York City. One of the movers in this scheme claimed exemption from the draft during the war on the ground of British citizenship, and the Democratic Party of Fenians which they represent admitted at their Convention, recently held in Philadelphia, to have received money from Tammany Hall in the late election in New-York.

THE RETRENCHMENT REPORT.

The Joint Retrenchment Committee finished the consideration of their report to-day, and Mr. VAN WYCK obtained leave in the House to present it on Monday.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 18.

SENATOR MORTON'S FINANCIAL BILL.

The Section in Senator MORTON'S bill which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue thirty-year bonds with which to procure the balance of gold that might be necessary for the redemption of the legal tender notes, does not fix any rate of interest, but leaves that a blank, to be filled in the Senate. The report published in the many Western papers that he had fixed the rate at seven per cent. is an error.

THE GEORGIA QUESTION.

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary to-day, informally considered the Georgia question, but came to no conclusion, owing to the absence of one of its members. It was decided that the bill prepared by Senator EDMONDS should be presented as it was to-day, and referred to that Committee, to be taken up after recess. This is regarded as foreshadowing the Congressional action on the subject. There may be some addition made, to the subject, such as that proposed by Senator STEWART, for the punishment of persons holding office contrary to the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution. The action of the Committee, thus far, is in accordance with the views presented by Gov. BULLOCK at the commencement of the session.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The Senate, in Executive session to-day, confirmed the nomination of JOHN M. CRAMER as Postmaster at Rhinebeck, New-York; also of CHARLES H. POOR, to be Rear-Admiral in the navy. Various other appointments in the branch of the public service were confirmed.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

A number of documents in relation to the Union Pacific Railroad were presented in the House to-day, including one from J. L. WILLIAMS, General Director of that road, who, says the Secretary of the Interior, judging from a paragraph in the annual report, misapprehends his meaning in a communication on that subject. His estimate of $35,000 a mile for railroad and telegraph was only approximate, and whatever further sum per mile the President shall judge necessary to fully equip the road should be added.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN MARYLAND.

The members of the Judiciary Committee, who have charge of the investigation into the political affairs of Maryland, have, at the request of the Maryland delegation, decided not to enter on the examination of witnesses until after the holidays.

CABINET MEETING.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 18.

All the members of the Cabinet, excepting Gen. SCHOFIELD, were present at the regular Cabinet meeting to-day.

MR. STANTON.

EDWIN M. STANTON returned to his practice in the Supreme Court to-day, remarking to his friends that he had withdrawn from politics.

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

Thirty-seven storekeepers were appointed for the internal revenue district of Kentucky yesterday.

YELLOW FEVER AT SANTIAGO.

The United States Consul at Santiago, Cape Verde Islands, under date of Nov. 2, says that that port is not yet clear from yellow fever, but very few cases appear, and it is probable the pestilence will entirely disappear.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The following motions were disposed of in the Supreme Court to-day:

No. 361—Evans *vs.* McClean, Jr., et al.; on motion of EDWIN M. STANTON the certiorari was ordered returnable Jan. 8.

No. 6—(Original)—The State of Texas *vs.* White et al.; motion to dismiss; agreed.

No. 8—(original *exparte,*) Joseph H. Bradley, petitioner; argued.

No. 9—Young et al. *vs.* Cushing et al.; dismissed pursuant to Rule No. 19.

No. 11—Holmes Foundry, appellant, *vs.* the United States; decree of the Circuit Court reversed and the cause remanded.

No. 13—Kellogg et al. *vs.* Forsyth; dismissed pursuant to Rule No. 19.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieut.-Commander H. J. Harrison has been ordered to ordnance duty at the Washington Navy-yard. Lieut. Albert Kantz has been ordered to the receiving-ship *Ohio.*

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:

Commodore Charles H. Poor, to be Rear Admiral; Capts. George F. Emmons and Edward Middleton, to be Commodores; Commanders Richard J. Renshaw and Johnson B. Creighton, to be Captains; Lieut.-Commanders Joseph P. Fife, Richard W. Meade, Jr., and Robert Boyd, Jr., to be Commanders; Lieuts. N. W. Dyer, Francis M. Green, Edward Hooper, Henry H. Gorringe, Alonzo W. Muldam, Charles O'Neil, to be Lieutenant-Commanders; A. S. TAYLOR, JAMES M. T. YOUNG, to be First-Lieutenants, and EDWARD T. BRADFORD to be Second-Lieutenant in the Marine Corps; THOMAS C. WALTON and THEORAN WOLVERTON to be Surgeons; and D. B. BATIONE and W. F. A. TORBERT to be Paymasters in the Navy.

A military order has been issued by command of Gen. GRANT, in effect that the transfer or exchange of company officers in a regiment will not be made without a previous reference to the Adjutant-General for the approval of the General-in-Chief. When such transfers or exchanges are sanctioned, a copy of the order announcing them will be immediately transmitted to the Adjutant-General of the army. This order is not intended to prohibit temporary assignments of officers to duty with other companies than their own.

Mr. Cushing's Mission to Bogota.

From the Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 18.

Several inaccuracies having been made in the published statements concerning the negotiations for the right of way on the isthmus of Darien Canal, the following facts will be found interesting: The negotiations have not been conducted here, but at Bogota, between the United States Minister and the Columbian Government. There have been two sets of negotiations pending: First, the company formed to dig the canal applied in proper form to the Columbian Government for the concession of the right of way. Second, the United States interested itself in behalf of this company, and in order to secure the establishment of the canal, and to protect it, entered into negotiations for a treaty similar to the one recently signed between Nicaragua and the United States, notwithstanding one well manifested by the Columbian Government.

The negotiations have not, from some unexplained cause, made as much progress as our Secretary of State desired, and this condition of affairs decided him to send Mr. CALEB CUSHING to Bogota with the necessary power to effect an early settlement of the entire question.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE...WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, Dec. 18.

The President of the Senate presented a memorial from the manufacturers of Detroit in reference to the tariff, currency, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Mr. WILSON presented the petition of volunteer soldiers in the Soldiers' Home, asking to be allowed their pensions while in the Homes.

Mr. RAMSEY, from the Committee on Post Offices, reported the bill to abolish the franking privilege, and recommended its passage.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported Mr. SUMNER'S resolution declaring the necessity of certain further guarantees in the reconstruction of the rebel States, and recommending its indefinite postponement.

Mr. MORTON introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, which provides for the purchase of about thirty acres of land on Meridian Hill, near Washington, as a site for an Executive Mansion, and appropriating $125,000 for such purpose.

Mr. EDMUNDS introduced a bill to repeal the act admitting Georgia to representation in Congress, to provide for a Provisional Government in that State and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WILLIAMS introduced a bill to provide for the better administration of justice in the Territories of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

It provides for the appointment by the Governors of one Probate Judge, and one or two Justices of the Peace, for each Court in their respective Territories, and prescribes various regulations as to the mode of serving processes, &c.

Mr. ABBOTT introduced a bill to provide for the payment of the claims of loyal citizens in the States lately in rebellion. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The bill provides for the appointment, by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, of three persons, who shall constitute a commission for the settlement of such claims as may arise in the States lately in insurrection, now represented in Congress, coming within the meaning and intent of the second and third sections of the act of July 4, 1864, under such instructions as are hereinafter provided. The kind and amount of evidence to be required by this Commission to prove the loyalty of claimants and the appropriation of their property to the use of the United States, shall be the same as the kind and amount required in the Quartermaster's and Third Auditor's offices in like cases. The Commission shall meet in the City of Washington, within thirty days after the enactment of the bill, and organize by the selection of one of their number to be President. For each claim allowed by the Commission, a warrant to the order is to be drawn on the United States Treasurer, signed by the President of the Commission and transferred, with all the papers in the case, to the Second Comptroller, and by him found to be correct and legal under the foregoing provisions, shall be countersigned and paid out of any moneys that have been, or may be, appropriated for recruiting purposes; provided that the whole amount so paid shall not exceed $2,000,000. The Commissioners are to receive salaries of $3,000 each, and be allowed two clerks.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN the Senate then went into Executive Session, which lasted about a quarter of an hour, when the doors were again opened.

THE WASHITA INDIAN FIGHT.

Upon the opening of the door,

Mr. HARLAN introduced a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Interior to communicate any information in the possession of the Department in reference to the hostile or peaceful character of the Indians recently killed or captured by United States troops, and as to whether they were at the time residing upon a Government reservation. Adopted.

THE PAYMENT OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Mr. DAVIS moved to take up the joint resolution pledging the faith of the United States for the payment of the public debt in coin or its equivalent, which was done.

Mr. DAWES then moved to amend it by making it declare that the true and equitable measure of the liability of the United States upon their bonds is what was received by the Government for the bonds, with interest thereon. Laid on the table.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. WARNER introduced a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether the bill removing the political disabilities of certain citizens of Alabama, passed before the ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment, operated to remove the disabilities imposed by the Amendment and the later Reconstruction acts. Adopted.

Mr. RAMSEY, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post roads, reported back with merely verbal amendments the joint resolution declaratory of and amending the act to provide for an American line of Mail and Emigrant Steamships between New-York and one or more European ports. It directs the Postmaster-General to contract with the company named according to the true intent and meaning of said act, and extends the time for completing the steamships one year, authorizing the company to hire and employ others in the meantime.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported adversely on the joint resolution to extend to the loyal citizens of Louisiana and Arkansas, the provisions of the act of July 4, 1864, limiting the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and on this motion it was indefinitely postponed.

GEORGIA RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. EDMUNDS introduced a bill to repeal the act of June 25, 1868, admitting Georgia to representation in Congress, and to provide a Provisional Government therein, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. It premises that the Legislature of Georgia has violated the Fourteenth Amendment by refusing to purge itself of ineligible members, and has, in violation of the Constitution and the fundamental principle upon which Congress consented to the restoration of the State, expelled a large number of the regularly installed members on the sole ground that they were persons of African blood, and that the local authorities of the State appear to be wholly unable or unwilling to protect the lives, liberty and property of its peaceful and unoffending citizens from lawless violence, and refrain purposely or from want of power from bringing such offenders to justice. The preamble, therefore, fully declares that it appears that the people of the State of Georgia have not complied with the terms, or conformed to the principles on which its restoration was provided for; and that the Government therein is not, in fact, republican, or regular; and the bill provides that as much of the act passed June 25, 1868, as relates to the State of Georgia be repealed, and that the military Government heretofore provided for by law, be revived, subject only to the limitations now prescribed; that the Government organized under the new Constitution of Georgia shall continue in operation during the pleasure of Congress as provisional only, and the expulsion of African members shall be considered null and void; such expelled members shall resume their seats—their successors vacating the same; and no person shall be a member of the Legislature, or hold office as under that Provisional Government, who is ineligible to the terms of the Fourteenth Amendment. It is further provided that the Court and District Court of the United States shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the Courts under said Provisional Government, of all offences and torts; but such United States Courts shall not proceed therein unless the party injured, or some one on his behalf, shall make oath before a Judge or Commissioner that justice cannot be obtained in said Provisional Court. Finally, it is made the duty of the President of the United States to cause to be stationed in said State, such a part of the land and naval forces of the United States as shall be sufficient to carry the foregoing provisions into effect.

SYMPATHY FOR SPAIN.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, the Senate took up the resolution expressing sympathy with the people of Spain.

Mr. DAVIS did not like the latter part of the resolution, recommending abolition of slavery, and he characterized it as a piece of officious interference.

Mr. SAULSBURY agreed with Mr. DAVIS.

The resolution was then passed by a vote of 41 yeas to 5 nays.

It is in these words:

Resolved, That the people of the United States, sympathizing with the people of Spain in their effort to establish a more liberal form of government, express the confident hope that it will be conducted to the end in such a way as to promote the triumph of liberal institutions, and they earnestly appeal to the people of Spain not to allow the present opportunity to pass without securing the immediate emancipation of the slaves and the final abolition of slavery throughout the Spanish Dominion.

THE EULOGIES ON MR. STEVENS.

At this point the Clerk of the House of Representatives appeared with the House resolutions on the death of THADDEUS STEVENS.

Mr. CAMERON formally announced the death to the Senate, and read a brief address, tracing the history of the deceased, reciting his past services and eulogizing his character. He then offered the resolutions usual on such occasions.

Mr. BUCKALEW next addressed the Senate on the resolutions. New-England, he said, had given to Pennsylvania two men of great distinction, though of unequal merit—FRANKLIN and STEVENS. Having spoken briefly of the career of the former, he passed to that of Mr. STEVENS, whose character, he said, was one rather for analysis and reflection than eulogium. As a member of Congress, Mr. STEVENS had been a true leader always. He was never willing to follow. The title of "the Great Commoner," which he had sometimes received in latter years was not, the speaker thought, a happy one, although it was true. STEVENS and PITT had some great qualities in common, notably strong will and great though different eloquence. But the English Commoner had, at least, one great advantage over the American—a greater moral weight, because he was devotedly attached to a lawful spouse, and always observed the proprieties of life. Mr. STEVENS, though a partisan, regarded party merely as a means, and was always ready to join with political opponents when necessary for the accomplishment of his ends. He would be remembered for his genuine wit and humor; as an able lawyer; for his generous acts; as a Parliamentary leader; and lastly, for his efforts in behalf of emancipation and negro suffrage.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, followed with some reminiscences of the deceased, and a general and favorable analysis of his character. As we had but one FRANKLIN one JOHN RANDOLPH, so we were not likely to have more than one THADDEUS STEVENS.

Mr. SUMNER followed. He said the visitor pacing the English House of Commons stops with reverence before the marble statues, twelve in number, of the men who during two centuries have adorned that famous chamber. In the lapse of time, as our history extends, we shall have similar monuments. If ours be confined to the men who have distinguished themselves in the House alone they will be few, but among them must be monuments to JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, JOSHUA H. GIDDINGS and THADDEUS STEVENS. These men hated slavery, and labored for its overthrow, and therefore were generally marks for obloquy. It is as a defender of human rights that THADDEUS STEVENS deserves our homage. Here he is supreme. Already he takes his place among the illustrious names which are the common property of mankind. I see him now, as I have often seen him during life. His venerable form moves slowly and with uncertain steps, but the gathered strength of years is in his countenance, and the light of victory on his path. Politician, calculator, time-server, stand aside! A hero-statesman passes to his reward.

At the conclusion of Mr. SUMNER'S address, the Senate unanimously adopted the resolutions offered by Mr. CAMERON, and then, at 2:50 P. M., Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker presented several memorials from the Oregon Legislature, asking aid of the Government for railroad and other enterprises.

THE THADDEUS STEVENS EULOGIES.

Mr. PETERS offered a resolution for the printing of 30,000 copies of the eulogies delivered on the late Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, which was adopted.

THE PENSION APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Pension Appropriation bill, which was ordered to be printed and postponed until the 5th of January. It appropriates for invalid pensions under various acts $10,000,000, for pensions of widows, children, &c., $13,000,000, for navy pensions $250,000; making a total of over $23,000,000.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Mr. TIFT introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on the Revision of the Laws to consider the propriety of extending the time in which bankrupts may avail themselves of the provisions of the Bankrupt act, and of reducing the fees. Adopted.

Mr. MORRILL offered a resolution directing the Commissioner of Agriculture to transmit a report showing the deficiencies in the appropriation for erecting the new Agricultural Building at Washington, with the cost of construction, &c. Adopted.

Mr. BUTLER, of Tennessee, introduced a bill to establish a pension office in Tennessee, and to provide for a drawback in certain cases. Referred.

Mr. SCOFIELD introduced a bill giving to the officers in the military and naval service, who were commissioned but not mustered, pay according to the rank of commission. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

CREDENTIALS OF A COLORED MEMBER.

Mr. SYPHER presented the credentials of J. N. MENARD as representative from the Second District of Louisiana. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

A SENATE BILL PASSED.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, the Senate bill to admit Midshipman JOSEPH MOOREHEAD, of Ohio, to the Washington Insane Asylum, was taken up and passed.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION.

Mr. NEWSHAM asked leave to offer a resolution for a select committee to investigate the election frauds in Louisiana.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, said he would object unless the resolution was referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

Mr. FARNSWORTH did not understand why his colleague should object.

Mr. NIBLACK objected unconditionally.

THE MAIL SERVICE.

Mr. NORRIS offered a resolution instructing the Post Office Committee to inquire what further legislation is necessary to secure greater efficiency in the mail service in the Southern States. Adopted.

THE LAST CENSUS.

Mr. PRINCE offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for the report of claims against the Government for services in taking the census of 1860, and of the amount necessary to be appropriated. Adopted.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Revision of Laws to inquire as to the legality of the appointment of official or general assigners by certain United States Judges in contravention of the provisions and spirit of the Bankrupt law, &c. Adopted.

THE BANK OF THE METROPOLIS.

Mr. ELA offered a preamble and resolution reciting the fact of the voluntary liquidation of the Bank of the Metropolis in Washington, and of its, nevertheless, being still made a depository for United States disbursing officers, and instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to inquire and report what legislation is necessary to enable the Comptroller of the Currency to wind up the affairs of the banks that have no officers or places of business; to stop the payment of interest to banks on debts which they owe to the United States, and to prevent insolvent banks being made depositories by Government disbursing officers. Adopted.

ALASKA SEALS.

Mr. STARKWEATHER offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire what legislation is necessary for the protection of the fur seal of Alaska, and to regulate the taking of the same. Adopted.

THE HOMESTEAD ACTS.

Mr. JULIAN offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of amending the Homestead acts by allowing final proofs of settlement to be made before clerks of Courts of Record. Adopted.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Mr. CHURCHILL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to perpetuate testimony in United States Courts, and a bill to define felonies and misdemeanors, and to regulate peremptory challenges in United States Courts. Recommitted and ordered to be printed.

ARMY OFFICERS.

Mr. SCHENCK offered a resolution, directing the Secretary of War to inform the House how many commissioned officers of the army are detailed for duty in the Quartermaster's, Subsistence, Pay, Medical and other Departments of service in and about the City of New-York, how employed, and whether the number of enlisted men and civilians so employed cannot be reduced. Adopted.

A NEW PUBLIC BUILDING PROPOSED.

Mr. JONES, of Kentucky, offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inquire into the probable cost of erecting a suitable building for the United States Courts, Revenue offices and Post Office in Covington, Ky. Adopted.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. JONES also, presented petition of citizens of Harrison County, Ky., for Government aid for the early completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad, which was referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

THE KUKLUX OUTRAGES.

Mr. MULLINS asked leave to offer a preamble and resolutions in reference to the Kuklux outrages.

Mr. ELDRIDGE objected, saying that the language of the resolution was very scandalous on the gentleman's (MULLINS) friends.

Mr. MULLINS retorted, saying that the gentleman (ELDRIDGE) had got exceedingly tender all of a sudden.

The Speaker remarked that the gentleman from Indiana had a right to object.

Mr. MULLINS replied: "Oh, yes; but I cannot see his point." [Laughter.]

RETRENCHMENT REPORT.

Mr. VAN WYCK asked and obtained leave to make a report next Monday from the Committee on Retrenchment, and to have it printed.

THE HOMESTEAD ACT.

Mr. JULIAN, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to extend the provisions of the Homestead act to the orphan children of deceased soldiers who are under the age of twenty-one years. Passed.

The Speaker presented various Executive communications, which were referred.

A SPEAKER PRO TEM.

The Speaker announced that, under the authority given him by the House, he had asked the senior member of the House, Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, to preside as Speaker *pro tem.* on Monday next.

RECONSTRUCTION INVESTIGATION.

On motion of Mr. BROOKS, the Reconstruction Committee was authorized to send for persons and papers and to examine witnesses in reference to the States of Georgia, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia.

REMOVAL OF POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. BOUTWELL, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported back the Senate amendment, to relieve from political disabilities certain persons elected to office in South Carolina and other States. The amendment was concurred in by the requisite two-thirds vote.

A POST OFFICE ROBBERY.

Mr. FERRY, from the Post Office Committee, reported a joint resolution to allow to LEWIS D. SMITH, Postmaster at Ionia, Mich., $1,861 for amount of public money and stamps, of which he had been robbed.

After some discussion a vote by tellers showed that there was not a quorum present.

THE DEATH OF THE LATE MR. FINNEY.

The death of the late Mr. FINNEY, of Pennsylvania, was announced by his successor, Mr. PETTIS, and remarks in eulogy of the deceased were made by Messrs. PETTIS, O'NEILL, RANDALL and WOODWARD—one of the resolutions offered by Mr. PETTIS on the subject, having provided for a committee of nine to receive the remains of the deceased at New-York on their arrival from Brussels, and to accompany them to Pennsylvania.

The Speaker appointed as such committee Messrs. PETTIS, O'NEILL, RANDELL, WOODWARD, LAWRENCE, of Pennsylvania, DAWES, BLAINE, CULLOM, and BECK.

The House then, at 1:45, adjourned until Monday next.

A Boy Kills his Father.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer.

MCARTHUR, Ohio, Saturday, Dec. 12, 1868.

At noon, to-day, word was brought here of the killing, last night, near Berlin Cross-roads, in Jackson County, of a father by his son—a boy about 15 years of age—not large or stout for that age. The father's name was HARRISON SCOTT. From the informant your correspondent learned that the father was in the habit of getting intoxicated, and, on going home, of turning his wife and children out of doors. On Friday night he went home drunk, from Hamden, and attempted to repeat his former treatment. The family lived in the country, and the night was extremely wintry and cold. The son, his eldest boy, remonstrated against the driving away of his mother and the children and himself. When his father attempted violence upon him, the boy seized a stick of wood to resist, and in his dread and terror of his father, and his efforts at resistance seemed to acquire superhuman strength, he struck his father over the head with it several times, breaking his skull at each of the four or five successive blows, from which he died at once. The boy had not been arrested, though at home, agreeing to stay till after the funeral, and then surrender himself into the hands of the law.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The New Ministry—Who are to Compose It—Disraeli's Probable Policy—The Christmas Holidays in England.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, December 5, 1886.

Mr. DISRAELI has given his answer to the assertion that he has an inordinate passion for office, and disposed of all the ingenious conjectures with regard to his tactics for keeping Mr. GLADSTONE out of power, by placing his resignation in the hands of the Queen. He has thus saved the country much agitation, and prevented a great interruption of public business. Some of his "Liberal" adversaries would, of course, deem that they had failed in their duty to the public if they did not attribute motives of a base and unworthy character for this act, for to blacken Mr. DISRAELI'S name and reputation is the one object which they never relinquish. But fair-minded Liberals, like the editor of the *Economist*, although opposed to Mr. DISRAELI, admit that he has acted with self-denial, courage, and a high regard for the interests of the public service. He not only resigned, but he recommended the Queen to send for Mr. GLADSTONE at once. It is not conceivable that, under any circumstances, Mr. GLADSTONE could have brought himself to act thus frankly toward a political rival. "Mr. DISRAELI'S resignation," says the *Economist*—the most thoughtful and shrewd of all our weekly papers—"is a singularly graceful act. * * Mr. DISRAELI has many defects, but he has one merit: when he means a thing he knows how to do it. He has saved the nation the painful spectacle of a solemn farce, by not waiting to be ejected when they knew he must go." While Radical journals were assuring us that he would cling to office until he was driven from it, Mr. DISRAELI handed it over willingly to his successful rival.

For of course there can be no doubt about the fact of Mr. GLADSTONE'S success in the country. True, the counties have gone for Mr. DISRAELI, and the circumstance is one which, gloss it over as party hirelings may, occasions sincere disquietude to all thoughtful Liberals. The populations of certain large towns are with Mr. GLADSTONE; but the backbone of the country is in the hands of Mr. DISRAELI. You cannot, even by the most dishonest devices, explain away the fact that counties like Kent, Shropshire, Lancashire, Leicestershire and Warwickshire, have returned *not one Liberal member* to the present Parliament. No man with any pretensions to be called a "statesman" would be justified in dismissing such a fact as this with the superficial sneer that "Murphyism has done it all," or that the "clergy have been at work." This does very well for the extreme Radical papers, but there would be danger in any responsible political leader so treating the question. We have no right to insult the deliberately expressed opinions of a minority vast in extent, while we lavish praises on the majority. Then consider the following estimate, which is thoroughly trustworthy in all respects:

	Liberals.	Conservatives.
Total number of votes cast		
In England	592,972	512,373
In Scotland	58,071	24,355
In Ireland	29,506	23,620
Total	680,549	560,328

Thus there is a total majority of 120,000 votes in the whole country for Liberals. This has given them a majority of 105, (there are two seats still not decided,) in the House of Commons. They would, of course, have no such majority with equal electoral districts. Then it has to be borne in mind that the Conservatives in Scotland are practically unrepresented in Parliament, and that with many distinguished politicians it is becoming a grave question whether Scotland has not far too great an influence in our national councils. The following short table will show the way in which the Liberal majority is distributed in various parts of the country:

	England and Wales.	Ireland.	Scotland.
Liberal members returned	265	66	49
Conservatives	229	39	8

The Liberal majority in England and Wales is thus only thirty-six, and this has been gained largely in the new boroughs, and in overcrowded centres of population. The bulk of the majority is contributed by constituencies in which the Presbyterians, the Roman Catholics, or the Dissenters, by forming a "grand alliance," carry everything before them.

It is essential to a correct appreciation of our present political position that all these considerations should receive proper notice, and that we should not put them away out of sight, as being unpleasant and disagreeable to the Liberal Party. On the other hand, there is the 105 majority at Mr. GLADSTONE'S back to-day, and no Conservative Ministry would be justified in attempting to go on with so tremendous a force arrayed against it. The country asked for Mr. GLADSTONE, and Mr. GLADSTONE it now has. His opportunity is a most brilliant one. Never did a statesman in this or any other country enter upon power with so many advantages in his favor. He has the ablest portion of the Press upon his side, led by the *Times*, one of whose contributors is to be Chancellor of the Exchequer, and another the holder of high office. The support of this powerful journal is thus almost guaranteed from the first. Other papers will labor incessantly to present every act of Mr. GLADSTONE'S in the most favorable light, just as they have worked to distort and misrepresent the Conservative policy. Then, rightly or wrongly, the majority in the country believe enthusiastically in Mr. GLADSTONE. He cannot complain that he has not been efficiently supported. The stars in their courses have fought for him. He has everything which a party leader could desire—an overwhelming majority pledged to support him through thick and thin, the country cheering him on, his services taken at his own estimate of them, and a pliant Press to shield him from blame. Anything which may go wrong—any error of policy on Mr. GLADSTONE'S part—will be attributed to the malign influence of the Conservatives. If Mr. GLADSTONE blunders ever so terribly, it will be said that it was all owing to "Mr. DISRAELI'S craft and want of principle." All this is greatly in the new Premier's favor. He will be sure to obtain by general consent what Mr. DISRAELI could never yet hope for—*fair play.* And now, if I could have my wish, every reader who takes an interest in English politics would keep this plain statement of Mr. GLADSTONE'S entrance into the chief place, and read it by the light of events a year hence. "At length we have got at the head of affairs in this country one of the noblest minds and largest hearts which have belonged to any English Prime Minister since English Prime Ministers were." This is the triumphant shout of the *Spectator* to-day, and although the *Spectator* always goes clean out of its mind at the bare mention of Mr. GLADSTONE'S name, still it will be instructive to remember its words. I, for my part, have made a careful note of them, and fully believe that I shall have occasion to remind the *Spectator* of them when its demigod has existed one short year more. Let it always be remembered that Mr. GLADSTONE takes office as Prime Minister under circumstances which are thoroughly satisfactory to all his friends.

THE NEW MINISTERS.

And now who are to be the new Ministers? The *Pall Mall* renews its unanswerable statement that Mr. GLADSTONE has almost nothing but mediocrity to choose from. The name of Mr. AYRTON will probably be known to your readers only as that of a man who is the terror of the House of Commons—a man who, when he went into Parliament, made a vow that he would speak on an average once at least every night, and has *over-kept* the vow—that is to say, he speaks more than once, take the session through. This Mr. AYRTON is to be a Minister, and his colleagues, with two or three exceptions, will be of his calibre. One of the exceptions is Mr. LOWE, who is said to be destined for the post of Chancellor of the Exchequer. Now, Mr. LOWE was the principal means of contriving Mr. GLADSTONE'S overthrow when he was last in office. This was upon the question of reform. Mr. GLADSTONE, it is well known, and is even admitted in Mr. GLADSTONE'S personal organs, would not make any overtures to Mr. LOWE of his own free will. But it is absolutely indispensable to secure Mr. LOWE'S services. The new Ministry cannot do without him—it is very doubtful whether it will be able to do with him. Mr. LOWE and Mr. GLADSTONE are two men as different in character and disposition as any two human beings can be in the world. How will they work together? I shall not attempt to predict. As I am writing for American readers, to whom our politicians cannot be personally kown, I will add that Mr. LOWE is in his fifty-seventh year, and that he is understood to have made a large fortune in Australia practicing as a barrister. He first entered Parliament in 1852, and now sits for London University—a new constituency. His speeches against reform in 1866-67, gave him a reputation which he had not before possessed.

Lord CLARENDON is named as the successor to Lord STANLEY as Foreign Secretary. He held this office under Lord RUSSELL in the last Liberal Ministry. He was born in 1800, and consequently is in his sixty-eighth year. He has always been considered a weak man as Foreign Minister, except by the *Times*, which invariably supports him with all the weight of its influence. Lord CLARENDON'S pretensions are summarily condemned in to-day's *Spectator*. "He is one of the ambassador or plenipotentiary class of Foreign Secretaries—by no means of the kind which appeals to the business-like sense of nations." Lord CLARENDON would be, in fact, a Foreign Secretary of the "roundabout," circumlocutory school—in every way, as is acknowledged on all hands, inferior to Lord STANLEY.

The Duke of Argyle is intended for the Presidency of the Council or the Chief of the India Department. This is another link with the *Times*, to which the Duke of Argyle is said to be a frequent contributor. Probably one newspaper never had so much personal influence in a Government before. The Duke of Argyle is an able man, and is known to the public principally by his showy encounters with Lord DERBY, from which he has not by any means borne off the honors of victory. He is now in his thirty-fifth year, and would probably make as good an Indian Secretary as Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE proved himself to be under Mr. DISRAELI'S administration—neither better nor worse.

The War Department is said to be assigned to Mr. CARDWELL, who has previously held office as Secretary to the Treasury, President of the Board of Trade, &c. He was originally a follower of Sir ROBERT PEEL, and has always been considered a safe, slow, steady sort of official. He is now 55.

Such are some of the appointments said to be decided on, but your information will be better than mine by the time you receive this letter. It will be deplorable if Mr. BRIGHT refuses to take office, for he would give great weight to the Ministry, and we should understand better the policy which might be looked for. For the reasons previously mentioned, a man of Mr. BRIGHT'S genius can ill be spared from any Liberal Administration. As for Mr. CHILDERS, Mr. FORSTER, Mr. AYRTON and Mr. LAYARD, they are all respectable mediocrities, but as the *Pall Mall Gazette* truly observes of the "rack" in which they stand, "It is the downright poverty of the House of Commons which gives four out of five of them any chance of the high and responsible offices to which they aspire, and which they will probably get. So much the worse for the Lower House, say we; but since it is the fact, surely it is foolish to deny it, or to avoid the conclusions of the comparison."

MR. DISRAELI'S POLICY.

It would be idle to discuss at this moment Mr. DISRAELI'S probable tactics now that he is out of office. One thing is quite clear—the Libera Party, strong as it is, is very much afraid of him. They know that as a *leader* Mr. GLADSTONE cannot for a moment be compared with Mr. DISRAELI. The latter has patience, and the faculty of waiting, combined with a power of *self-command* which has probably never been equaled by any public man in this country. After thirty years of adversity he rose to power. He had not been ten days in office when Mr. GLADSTONE sprung out "from ambush" "like a thief in the night," as Mr. DISRAELI himself said, upon the new Administration with his catch-policy of "Justice to Ireland." It must have required no slight self-command for the Minister thus beset to advise the Crown to make his enemy his successor. Poor Ireland! It used to be a cry of "Reform" which brought Liberal Ministers back to office. For the future the false coin which buys votes will be stamped *Ireland.* But do you suppose that one of the grievances which Irishmen complain of will be redressed? Wait and see!

As for Mr. DISRAELI'S Ministry, now that it is dead, its great administrative abilities are acknowledged by those who were lately its bitterest opponents. In my judgment, we have not had a stronger Administration in this country for many years past. And its enemies have made up their minds that they can afford to act upon a principle of justice in reckoning up its merits. "That statesman," says the *Times*, this morning, "has not done ill who secured a turn of power for his party, and exercised it with an ability and success in administration, which his bitterest enemies have not impeached."

THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

Although Christmas is yet at some little distance from us, the town has been annoyed for weeks past with those detestable "annuals" and "Christmas numbers," which are supposed to put us all into a good humor. The fuss made about Christmas in this country is half affected, and (apart from the pleasure prepared for children at this season) the festival threatens to become the bane of a rational man's existence. Christmas is not associated in the mind of everybody with joyful recollections, as these comic writers appear to suppose. The "Christmas echoes," of which they rave, are very often the echoes of voices which are now stilled, and when they are heard one does not care to listen to Mr. Funnyman's account of Bob Sprigings' Christmas courtship, or the adventures of a turkey stuffed with sausages. All the Christmas magazines I have yet seen are rubbish of the most depressing and detestable kind. If any one wanted to spend a miserable Christmas Day let him summon a family party, with readings from Christmas publications before and after dinner. And, then, what a country this is for gormandizing at Christmas time. Englishmen take a delight in reading how many thousands of tons of beef are sent to the Christmas market, and they devour this beef in huge slices, with the red gravy (or blood) running down their chins, and stuff themselves afterward with great wedges of plum-pudding, and then pile on heaps of mince pies, and wash it all down with rivers of port wine, well brandied. This is what they call having a "Merry Christmas." People are at the table who would much rather be at their own homes, and relatives who have not one feeling or sentiment in common, are obliged to sit side by side, and even try to talk, simply because it is the 25th of December. The ordinary Englishman is at the best a gorging animal, and on this particular day he makes himself a mere receptacle for all kinds of incongruous food. What is the consequence? A few days afterward he has another row with those uncles and aunts, the tradesmen's bills come pouring in, the servants (his own and everybody else's) are pestering him from morning till night for "Christmas boxes," he is preached at in the papers, and finally he sinks into a deeper depth than ever of despondency and gloom. He snubs his wife, scolds the children, swallows box after box of Cockle's pills, and begins the new year a blighted man. Now this is the true picture of Christmas. According to the "annuals," which drive me into a fit of rage whenever I see them in the shop windows, everybody is flowing over with merriment from now till Jan. 12. There is universal happiness, peace and love—the very sight of mistletoe being quite sufficient to open the lips of coy suitors. All the troubles of life are suspended. There are no more cares, no more heavy expenses to provide for, no tax-gatherers, no wife or child sick, no consciousness that the years are flying past and that life's work makes little progress, no sense of the gathering shadows which tell us that before very long what is undone will be left undone altogether, so far as we are concerned. There are no regrets for the past, no solicitude for the future. This is the Christmas which these "genial" writers all assure us we ought to enjoy—nay, can enjoy if we please. The children—too much cannot be done for their amusement. But it is enough to exasperate any person above the age of 18 to hear the din which is raised by all sorts of insane writers over their comic trumpery.

As for solid amusements we shall have no lack of them. Last Saturday night another new theatre was opened, called the "Globe." I was present on the occasion, and had the pleasure of making one of the crowd of professional persons which fills our theatres on the night of a new play. The business with which I am connected, if I may borrow the words of a brother journalist, demands the attendance of critics on a first night; and in London there are many critics. They almost fill a little theatre like the "Globe," which is not much larger than the Strand Theatre, although prettier in form and appearance. Then there were half the English actors and actresses of the day present as spectators, from Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES MATTHEWS downward. The play was "Cyril's Success," by Mr. H. J. BYRON. It seemed to me the best comedy Mr. BYRON has yet written—excessively flimsy in plot, but ingenious in construction, and full of lively, sparkling dialogue. It was well received by the audience, and I have no doubt will have a prosperous run.

Miss BATEMAN has been suffering severely from rheumatism ever since she has been playing at the Haymarket Theatre. She has been so bad as to be unable to kneel down when delivering the curse in *Leah.* She has, in fact, been obliged to curse as other people do—on their legs. It is now announced that she will not play after Christmas—a change in her intentions, probably caused by her unfortunate illness.

L.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The Proposed Method of Settlement.

From the London Times, Dec. 5.

* * * At the last moment a proposal has been transmitted by telegraph for a more serious modification of the Claims Convention. Mr. SEWARD suggests that the primary question of our liability for the escape, and consequent depredations, of the *Alabama* should be referred, not to the King of Prussia, but to the same Commission as will consider the points of dispute in detail. It will be felt that this is a proposal to which we could hardly assent. The Commission contemplated will, of course, be composed of good lawyers, who are perfectly capable of applying to particular cases the recognized principles of international law; but they could scarcely be accepted as a final authority on those principles. They could not be regarded as a court of ultimate appeal on one of the most difficult questions which have ever arisen in this most difficult, and, at the same time, most important branch of law. This country is charged with having neglected its international obligations. We are not prepared to submit the question of the culpability of a great nation to the decision of five respectable lawyers. We have a right to demand a higher tribunal on such a point, and it may be added that we are not the only country on whose behalf such a demand should be maintained. All nations are concerned in the solemn decision of a delicate point in international law, and it is important that the Court of Appeal should be such as to command the general deference of the world. Nor, again, is it all unreasonable to say that that the two American members of the proposed Commission would probably come to the consideration of the question with their minds strongly prejudiced, and this would tend to increase a counter bias which might be found in the English members. The Commission, in a word, would neither be a sufficiently independent nor a sufficiently authoritative tribunal; and to submit to it the preliminary question of our liability would be consistent on our part neither with justice nor with dignity.

As we have already said, we are only discussing the necessarily imperfect information given by telegraph, and further explanation may remove all difficulty; but it will be seen that if this question has been seriously raised, the agreement between the two Governments is not yet so complete as has been believed and represented. There would seem, however, to have been some misconception of Mr. JOHNSON'S position. It was understood that he was as fully empowered to represent the Government of the United States as Lord STANLEY to represent our own Government. Of course, any agreement he might make would be subject to the approval of the United States Senate, just as Lord STANLEY'S acts would be subject to discussion in Parliament. But we had reason to believe that any arrangement agreed to by Mr. JOHNSON would be accepted and supported by his Government. In this we seem to be disappointed, and we appear still to have to deal with Mr. SEWARD himself. Such a result would be unfortunate; but we may still hope that Mr. JOHNSON'S skill will greatly facilitate the discussion, and even should the Convention be disallowed, a great deal will have been gained. We have ourselves made a fair offer of submitting to arbitration, and the United States Government, having once cordially entered into our proposal, will feel that the difference between us are no longer such as to justify an attitude of hostility. Lord STANLEY, perhaps, is chiefly to be condoled with in being disappointed of the honor of completing this long-desired settlement before his term of office expired. But the fault is not his, and he must always retain the credit of having done everything to deserve success. Should the difficulty be surmounted, the honor of the achievement will be due to him. It is unfortunate, indeed, that this doubt should have been raised at the very moment when the Foreign Office is changing hands. Some delay must necessarily be caused, and it is inconvenient that the threads of a complicated negotiation should have to be transferred at a critical moment. Lord CLARENDON, on his accession to office, will find himself at once engaged in a difficult task. He brings, however, ample skill and experience to his post, and we are confident that he will achieve a successful conclusion.

RAILROAD SNOWSHEDS IN NEVADA.—Much shedding is being done on the Summit, and should there be no bad storms it is expected that within two weeks all the worst part of the route through the snow-belt will be roofed in. These sheds are most substantially constructed—strong enough to allow an avalanche to pass over them without damage to either roofs or frames. They are not, where constructed on mountain sides and intended as a protection against snow-slides as well as the natural fall of snow, such simple structures as the name would lead one to suppose, but are a series of stories or strongly-framed timbers, with strong beams set in the rock and fastened with huge spikes, and melted sulphur poured round them, while over all, resting upon huge timbers, reaching from the side of the mountain down to and over the track, is the roof with its strong and smooth covering of heavy sheet iron. It is confidently anticipated that these sheds will resist and carry over the road any rush of snow that may come.—*Virginia City Enterprise, Nov. 24.*

THE HOLIDAY BOOKS.

HARPER AND BROTHERS.

For many and many a Christmas the HARPERS have provided the world of present-makers and present-takers, (and which of us, at this festive season, is not one, or the other, or both?) with a tempting array of useful and entertaining gift-books—tokens of affection and friendship which are among the surest to please. This year their publications are quite as noteworthy as ever, since they comprehend not only the rich issues of former years, but also the valuable additions of the past twelvemonth—volumes for all ages, tastes, degrees of intelligence for "all classes and conditions of men," women and children. Liberal, enterprising, experienced, full of professional pride, generous in treatment of others, courteous toward the public, proverbially upright in dealing, and happily uniting in its management the discretion of years with the energy of youth, this famous house of HARPER'S still hold its high and honorable rank amidst sharp professional competition, and is to-day, as in the last generation, the most widely-known publishing-house on the continent.

First among the Christmas books of the HARPERS, we must note their *Poets of the Nineteenth Century*. Both for its choice contents and its elegance as a specimen of book-making, this handsome volume deserves very high praise. That the selections are made, and the gift-book edited, by Rev. ROBERT ARIS WILLMOTT, is sufficient indorsement of the refined taste and sound critical judgment which have superintended it, to all who are familiar with the works of that well-read, appreciative, and enthusiastic student of literature. Originally made up exclusively from English poets, it now contains choice extracts (made by Mr. DUYCKINK) from BRYANT, LONGFELLOW, LOWELL, EMERSON, HOLMES, WHITTIER, POE, WILLIS, PARSONS, HALLECK, READ, STODDARD, MORRIS, and many other American bards, set in proper order with WORDSWORTH, TENNYSON, BYRON, KEATS, SHELLEY, COLERIDGE, SCOTT, CAMPBELL, the BROWNINGS, MASSEY, MATTHEW ARNOLD, and scores of other English poets. The rich and tasteful typography, the finely-tinted paper, with its generous margins, the attractive binding, and, above all, the profuse and exquisite illustrations, will make this elegant keepsake a favorite for years to come. There are in the American edition no less than 132 engravings—the best work of such artists as STANFIELD, MACLISE, MILLAIS, BISHOT, FOSTER, H. WEIR, the DALZIELS, TENNIEL, GILBERT, HARVEY, CLAYTON, F. O. C. DARLEY and others.

For children, HARPERS publish, in the first place, a wondrous collection of Fairy Books. Of these the best is LABOULAYE'S *Fairy Book*—the "Fairy Tales of All Nations." This admirable book, so much appreciated in Paris, is translated by MARY L. BOOTH, and is very neatly printed and bound, and filled with charming little illustrations. Besides this, there are MACE'S *Fairy Book*, translated by MISS BOOTH; Miss MULOCK'S *Fairy Book*; and the *Fairy Book Illustrated*. A very pretty book of this sort for young children is the excellent little *Folks and Fairies*, by LUCY RANDALL COMFORT, printed in large and clear type, and attractively illustrated.

Of a different sort, hardly less entertaining, are Mr. MAYHEW'S excellent books for boys. These are *Young Ben. Franklin*, well styled "a boy's book on a boy's own subject;" the *The Peasant Boy Philosopher*, founded on FERGUSON'S early life; *The Wonders of Science*, an account of the youth of HUMPHRY DAVY, "the Cornish Apothecary's boy, who rose to be President of the Royal Society;" and the *Boyhood of Martin Luther*. All these books are genuine boy's books, the work of a shrewd and enterprising writer, who knew just what he had to do, in order to please boys, and his little audience; and then *did* it. He throws his biographical narration into an easy story-telling form, and artfully manages to convey a good deal of instruction on useful scientific matters, at the same time.

Still another sort of children's books are JEAN MACE'S *History of a Mouthful of Bread* and *The Servants of the Stomach*. These are in their own vein literally *incomparable*. Nothing has ever equaled the admirable instinct and artistic adroitness wherewith Mr. MACE makes what are ordinarily puzzling facts and intricate processes of physiology and hygiene, perfectly simple and easily understood even by mere children. "I am going to tell you," begins Mr. MACE, "my dear child, something of the life and nature of men and animals, believing the information may be of use to you in after-life, besides being an amusement to you now." Amusement and instruction combined it is; for in droll and fantastic illustrations and similes, accurate information is conveyed; and many "children of a larger growth" can do no better than to "become as little children," in order to secure what they may learn.

In a fourth style of the children's holiday gifts which these bountiful purveyors furnish, we must place their numerous books of adventure and wild life; and foremost, or at least most recent among these, are the *Stories of the Gorilla Country* and the *Wild Life Under the Equator*, of that renowned African traveler, DU CHAILLU. These are admirable New-Year's books for young people,—their very names suggestive of thrilling romance, (it is a tender subject with Du Chaillu, but we really mean, begging his pardon, the "romance" of fact—of that "truth stranger than fiction,") their pages filled with tales of adventure, profusely illustrated, handsomely and attractively bound, of a handy and well-proportioned size, and comparatively inexpensive. And, finally, we may refer to the class of storybooks proper, of which a capital specimen is Mme. DE WITT'S *A French Country Family*, a charming, simple and beautiful little tale of a French fireside, translated by the author of *John Halifax*, and beautifully illustrated. Such is the Christmas treat prepared by the HARPER'S for children and youth.

Turning now to books for older people, we find first in the array before us, Mr. SMILES' *George and Robert Stephenson*. This admirable volume is too well-known to require introduction, as the present is a revised, enlarged and profusely illustrated edition of the little book which became famous ten years ago. Much valuable information upon the railway and the locomotive is now added, so that the book is an unusually fit one to present to business or scientific men, or, in fact, to any lovers of sound reading and practical information. The finely-executed illustrations make it specially suited, also, for a holiday gift. Mr. J. ROSS BROWNE'S *Apache Country*, or a tour through Arizona and Sonora, is still more profusely illustrated—a picture to nearly every page, and many quite striking, (like the "Point of Rocks,") many amusing, and nearly all effective and instructive. The running comment by the author and artist is sensible and readable, and the book is worth having or giving.

The admirers of HENRY WARD BEECHER (and they are many) will not forget at Christmas-time his *Sermons*, published by the HARPERS in two stout volumes, revised by the author. As praise of these would be superfluous, it will be enough to say that this is a careful culling from the sermons of ten years, made under Mr. BEECHER'S own supervision, with every sermon so selected carefully revised, and several "rewritten in whole or in part." "If, when I am too old to labor," says Mr. BEECHER—be that day far distant!—"these sermons shall still be read, it will complete my satisfaction, and extend my joy and reward down to the very end of life." A divine of a different school, Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, gives us Volume I. of his *The Old World in its New Face*, being a record of his European tour of 1867-8. The fresh impressions of so able and candid an observer—his comments on the religious, social, and political aspects of the Europe of to-day—are valuable and interesting. France, Germany and Switzerland furnish the staple of the present volume, and the good sense, keen observation, and flowing style of the author elevate his book far above the common sketches of tourists.

In another vein we note the two interesting volumes of BULWER'S *Miscellaneous Prose Works*. These comprise essays on "The Reign of Terror" on GOLDSMITH, on LAMB, on GRAY, on PITT and FOX, on PAYNE and FALKLAND, on SCHILLER, and a great number of curious miscellanies, stories and essays—such as "Arasmanes, the Seeker;" "The Tale of Kosem Kesamim;" the "Influence of Love upon Literature and Real Life;" an essay on "Ill Health;" on "Infidelity in Love;" "Ferdinand Fitzroy, or too Handsome for Anything," and a great many others, mostly unknown hitherto to American admirers of BULWER. Mr. NORDHOFF'S *Cape Cod and All Along Shore* is, as our readers know, a series of entertaining short stories, collected out of *Harper's Magazine*, and brought into book-form.

But we must pause here in our running comments upon the HARPER'S holiday treasures. We have only glanced at a few of the noticeable volumes contained in their portly descriptive catalogue. Of others, we should call special attention to Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT'S *Life of Christ*—a work just about to be issued, and likely to prove one of the most remarkable and popular publications of the year. It will be in season for the holiday trade, and should not be forgotten by buyers.

T. NELSON & SONS.

THE BIRD. By JULES MICHELET. With 210 Illustrations by GIACOMELLI. London and New-York: T. NELSON & SONS.

The first edition of this work appeared more than twenty years ago in France, and attracted universal attention by the exquisite beauty of its descriptions, its thorough sympathy with nature, and the inimitable charm of its style. It was immediately translated into English, and, though some of the charms of the original were necessarily lost in the transfusion into another language, it became no less popular in America and England than it was in France. It was soon followed by *The Insect* and *The Sea*, both of which attained great popularity at home and abroad. As the translator of *The Bird* well remarks, the three works form a trilogy which few writers have surpassed in grace of style, beauty of description and tenderness of sentiment. MICHELET himself describes *The Bird* as the offspring of the domestic circle and the home fireside. "It is from our hours of rest," he says, "our afternoon conversations, our Winter readings, our Summer gossips, that this book, if it be a book, has been gradually evolved. Two studious persons, naturally reunited after a day's toil, put together their gleanings, and refreshed their hearts by this closing evening feast."

It is one of the charms of this beautiful work that it avoids the moralizing tone of thought into which writers on natural history are too apt to fall. The author evolves no human analogies from his study of the inhabitants of the air. He seeks only the bird in the bird, and with the exception of two chapters writes "as if the bird only existed, as if man had never been." He says, in his introductory chapter:

> "Man! we have already met with him sufficiently often in places. Here, on the contrary, we have sought an *alibi* from the human world, from the profound solitude and desolation of ancient days.
>
> Man could not have lived without the bird, which alone could save him from the insect and the reptile; but the bird had lived without man.
>
> Man or no man, the eagle had reigned on his Alpine throne. The swallow would not the less have performed her yearly emigration. The frigate-bird, unseen by human eyes, had still hovered over the lonely ocean waters. Without waiting for human listeners, and with all the greater security, the nightingale had still chanted in the forest his sublime hymn. And for whom? For her whom he loves, for his offspring, for the woodlands, and, finally, for himself, his most fastidious auditor."

There is none of the sportsman's spirit in this book of MICHELET'S. On the contrary, it is "a book of peace, written specifically in hatred of sport." The author exclaims: "Hunt the eagle and the lion if you will; but do not hunt the weak." He avows, and teaches in these pages, a devout faith that man will *peaceably* subdue the whole earth, when he shall gradually perceive that every adopted animal, accustomed to a domesticated life, or at least to that degree of friendship or neighborliness of which its nature is capable, will be a hundred times more useful to him than if he had cut its throat. In this spirit MICHELET composed his work. The introductory pages, partly from the pen of Mme. MICHELET, reveal how the author was led to the study of nature, and his motive in writing. The spirit of the book is genuine love of nature; its idea is the primitive alliance which God has ordained for all his creatures.

MICHELET is not a worshiper of brute force, and in this book the "murdering species" of birds are ranked very low. To him the nightingale, and not the eagle, is the king of birds. The eagle, the hawk, the vulture, and other birds of prey, deficient in the two special qualifications of the bird—nest-making and song—are by him regarded as the barbarians of the bird-world—or, as he finely says, "sad instruments of the fatal passage, they appear in the midst of this book as the blind ministers of nature's hardest necessity."

In the limits of a newspaper review we can give but an imperfect notion of the richness and variety of such a work as this, or of the imaginative spirit that informs the whole. A close observer and thorough student of nature, MICHELET is happily free from the dull pedantry that disfigures the writings of so many scientific authors. His imagination strikes the great, the characteristic facts in nature, and he never wearies the reader with the pitiful little details that dry men of science are so apt to inflict upon him. In this he differs radically from such a man as AGASSIZ, whose mind seems to be incapable of an imaginative grasp and mastery of the great facts of nature. AGASSIZ will write a book to describe the stomach of a coral insect, or the scale of a pre-Adamite fish; and if he had written on birds' eggs, instead of MICHELET'S glowing chapter, full of brilliant thought, imagination and sentiment, he would have given us a dry scientific description of the composition of the shell, the time of incubation for various species, the size of the egg of one bird compared with another, &c., &c., with as little warmth of feeling as a German philologist displays in his interminable verbal investigations. But MICHELET is all life. His writings glow and sparkle with imagination and fancy. He doesn't look at a bird's egg as a cook or a mere man of science would. He regards it with the eye and heart of a man of genius. One passage we must quote:

> "Let us take the egg in our hands. This elliptical form, at once the most easy of comprehension, the most beautiful, and presenting the fewest salient points to external attack, gives one the idea of a complete miniature world, of a perfect harmony, from which nothing can be taken away, and to which nothing can be added. No inorganic matter adopts this perfect form. I conceive that, under its apparent inertness, it holds a high mystery of life and some accomplished work of God.
>
> What is it, and what should issue from it? I know not. But *she* knows well—yonder trembling creature who, with outstretched wings embraces it and matures it with her warmth; she who, until now the free queen of the air, lived at her own wild will, but, suddenly fettered, sits motionless on that mute object which one would call a stone, and which as yet gives no revelation.
>
> Yes; that mother knows and sees distinctly by means of the penetration and clairvoyance of love. Through the thick calcareous shell, where your rude hand perceives nothing, she feels by a delicate tact the mysterious being which she nourishes and forms. It is this feeling which sustains her during the arduous labor of incubation during her protracted captivity. She sees it delicate and charming in its soft down of infancy, and she predicts with the vision of hope that it will be vigorous and bold, when, with outspread wings, it shall eye the sun and breast the storm."

How charming is this strain of fancy and sentiment! And again:

> "Speak not to me of suns, of the elementary chemistry of globes. The marvel of a hummingbird's egg transcends the Milky Way. Understand that this little point, which to you seems imperceptible, is an entire ocean—the sea of milk where floats in embryo the well-beloved of Heaven. It floats; fears no shipwreck; it is held suspended by the most delicate ligaments; it is saved from jar and shock. It swims all gently in the warm element, as it will swim hereafter in the atmosphere. A profound serenity, a perfect state in the bosom of a nourishing habitation!
>
> But see how, in this divine sleep, it has perceived its mother and her magnetic warmth. And it, too, begins to dream. Its dream is of motion; it imitates, it conforms to its mother; its first act—the act of an obscure love—is to resemble her.
>
> 'Knowest thou not that love transforms
> Into itself whate'er it loves?'
>
> And as soon as it resembles her it will seek to join her. It inclines—it presses more closely against what is thenceforth the sole barrier between it and its mother. Then, then she listens! Sometimes she is blessed by hearing already its first tender piping. It will remain a prisoner no longer. Grown daring, it will take its own part. It has a beak, and makes use of it. It strikes, it cracks, it cleaves its prison wall. It has feet, and brings them to its assistance. See, now, the work begun! Its reward is deliverance; it enters into liberty."

We must pass the pathetic chapter on aquatic birds, with its description of the penguins,—those "emancipated sons of the sea, ambitious fishes, candidates for the character of birds;" nor can we linger over the chapter on the Wing, with its fine description of the condor's flight, when "from the summit of the Andes and their Siberian glaciers, it swoops down upon the glowing shores of Peru, traversing in a minute all the temperatures and all the climates of the globe." MICHELET is an artist in the use of contrast. His chapter on "The first fluttering of the Wing," illustrated by the clumsy and sluggish penguin, is followed by "The triumph of the Wing," illustrated by the daring flight of the strong-winged frigate-bird. This passage we must quote:

> "But the black hour passes, day reappears, and see a small blue spot in the heaven. Happy and serene region, which has rested in peace far above the hurricane! In that blue point and at an elevation of ten thousand feet, royally floats a little bird, with enormous wings. A gull? No; its wings are black. An eagle? No; the bird is too small.
>
> It is the little ocean-eagle, first and chief of the winged race, the daring navigator who never furls his sails, the lord of the tempest, the scorner of all peril—the man-of-war or frigate-bird."
>
> We have reached the culminating point of the series commenced by the wingless bird. Here we have a bird which is virtually nothing more than wings: scarcely any body—barely as large as that of the domestic cock—while his prodigious pinions are fifteen feet in span. The great problem of flight is solved and overpassed, for the power of flight seems useless. Such a bird, naturally sustained by such supports, need but allow himself to be borne along. The storm bursts; he mounts to lofty heights, where he finds tranquillity. The poetic metaphor, untrue when applied to any other bird, is no exaggeration when applied to him: literally, he sleeps upon the storm.
>
> When he chooses to oar his way seriously, all distance vanishes: he breakfasts at the Senegal; he dines in America.
>
> Or, if he thinks fit to take more time, and amuse himself *en route*, he can do so. He may continue his flight through the night indefinitely, certain of reposing himself. Upon what? On his huge motionless wing, which takes upon itself all the weariness of the voyage; or on the wind, his slave, which eagerly hastens to cradle him.
>
> Observe, moreover, that this strange being is gifted with the proud prerogative of fearing nothing in this world. Little, but strong and intrepid, he braves all the tyrants of the air. He can despise, if need be, the pygargue and the condor. Those huge, unwieldy creatures will with great difficulty have put themselves in motion when he shall have already achieved a distance of ten leagues."

The chapter on "Purification" is devoted to the vulture tribe, and other scavengers of nature, without whose incessant labors the hot countries of the world would become deserts, uninhabitable by man. The author then treats of the preying tribes,—the eagle, the hawk, the owl and the condor—birds hateful to him, as already remarked, from their ferocity and bloodthirstiness and their lack of song and of skill in building nests. His chapter on "Light and Night" is full of tender descriptions and sentiment; that on "The Bird as the Laborer of Man," is replete with sound sense and honest indignation at the miserly stupidity of men in hunting the destroyers of the husbandman's worst enemies—insects and grubs. The most poetical chapter in the book is that on "The Nightingale," whom the author exalts to the dignity of kingship among birds.

The illustrations to this beautiful work are worthy of companionship with MICHELET'S glowing thoughts and charming style. They are veritable studies from nature, and are full of exquisite fancy and the most tender feeling. The artist must have loved birds and the country with something of MICHELET'S own fervor, or he could never have thrown so much of the author's own spirit into his work. The book, furthermore, is elegantly printed and bound, and forms one of the most beautiful gift books of the season.

THE JUDICIARY.

LETTER FROM MR. BEECHER.

Reply to Mr. Peckham's Strictures on His Recent Sermon.

Wheeler H. Peckham, Esq.:

SIR: I count myself fortunate in having attracted your attention to a subject of the gravest import to all good citizens, the reputation of the Judiciary of the City of New-York. The tenor of your letter leads me to believe that you are not aware of the public sentiment which exists in respect to the Judges of the City of New-York, a sentiment which largely expresses the fears and convictions of gentlemen who practice law in the Courts; of persons who have business in these Courts, and of those observers of public affairs who regard the Judiciary as a higher place than any other which the civil Government assigns to any citizen. There is nothing in your letter from which one would infer that there had ever been anything written, or seriously spoken, which tarnished the fame of New-York judges. Rumors, you are pleased to say, there have been, but your manner of saying it leaves the impression on the reader that you regard them as doubtful, if not vagabond rumors, such as are likely to follow all public men. And yet the most serious criminations have been written in authoritative journals, and practices the most improper have been over and again reprehended in the most influential newspapers; and in conversation among lawyers and among clients, the gravest imputations have been made; and, over and above all, there has been, and still is a wide-spread conviction among the common people that many of our courts have been converted into political engines, and have even been active instruments of the grossest frauds. If all this were rumor, it would still demand that you should give to it something more than a querulous reply. For, general rumors may become proper grounds of moral conviction, if they specify particular evils, if they are general or wide-spread, if not transient but continuing, if they gain rather than lose strength, and, if they have a strong presumption of truth—every one of which particulars is true in regard to the great and damning rumors which exist, and have, for years, existed with growing urgency in respect to the Judiciary of the City of New-York. At length, there is the most serious danger that our citizens will learn to despise law, both from the conduct of those who make the laws, and of those who adjudge and administer them.

In an evil hour the Constitutional Convention of 1846 adopted the plan making Judges elective directly by the people, and at the same time shortened the term of office. There was a seeming conformity in this step to the requirements of the principle of Democracy. It was only seeming. If the people prefer to secure a pure Judiciary by appointment of the Governor and confirmation by the Senate, that course is as democratic as is the elective system.

But, aside from the fallacious notion that it is more democratic for the Judges to be nominated and elected directly by the people, than indirectly through their representatives in a general Legislature, the practical mischief of an elective instead of an appointing system, applied to the Judiciary, is a matter of observation and record. As if to make it inevitably bad, the term of office, which in all good judicial systems is for life, or during good behavior, was made short in order the more frequently to submit the Judge's merits to the judgment of the people. The effects which were likely to follow, have slowly but surely followed. It might have been expected that the best men, who were earning a large income, would refuse to suspend their practice for the pitiful salary of a judge, with the prospect of being turned out in a few years. It might have been foreseen that many men would take the judgeship because it would be a step on the way to future practice. After a term of service, with the title of Judge, they might resume their place at the bar with great advantages.

In still other cases it might have been anticipated that mild and contented men would conduct the duties of their Courts in a manner so blandly dull, and so obligingly careless, that everything but justice would be conciliated, and the accommodating Judge would be apt to hold on through several barren terms. But surest and worst of all—it might have been predicted that in the worst districts the worst men would secure the election of the worst men. This system of elective Judges shows its best features where the population is scattered, and its worst wherever it is concentrated. Country circuits will be likely to secure better Judges than city districts. Dense and concentrated populations contain relatively a greater number of citizens who are ignorant and flagrantly selfish, and who are apt to regard civil government as a powerful instrument for the selfish ends of the few who wield it. In large cities, made up of thousands who resort to them as to mighty shops, to exercise their trade, and who have no home-love for their residence—of fierce traffickers, full of the zeal of gain, the rivalry of enterprise and the heats of unscrupulous greed;—made up again of large populations of foreign birth, not educated in American ideas, having known law and government abroad chiefly as the poor man's foes, not accessible to the public sentiment of home-born citizens—and containing a large per cent. of ignorant and violent men—it should have been feared that degeneration would surely set in, and that the inchoate and ignorant multitudes would elect Judges who would respect the opinions of electors rather than the rigor of law and the sternness of justice. Thus government would be best where least needed, and worst where most imperatively necessary.

Nor is it possible, for any great length of time, to keep separate the two kinds of influence, the rural and civic. The corruption which begins in New-York cannot be kept only there. The poison once introduced will circulate through the whole system. The larger inland cities will soon show signs of deterioration, and the most rural of districts will gradually become infected. The tone of judicial honor will steadily fall. Judges will cease to have a high standard of duty. As their conscience loses delicacy they will perform, without compunction, acts which would have made the illustrious men of a past judiciary shudder, until all ideas of right and wrong will have sunk so low that when notorious corruption is reprehended civilians will be found, like yourself, who, in the extreme of innocent unconsciousness, cannot dream what men mean by thinking those Judges to be corrupt who only use their Courts as instruments of pleasing their friends, as partisan political engines, as means of enriching their latent partners, and of swelling the fortunes of sons and sons-in-law, and who bring the practice of the law to such a condition that young men of high and sensitive honor are at their wits' end to know how to pursue their vocation and yet maintain their manhood unashamed!

What, Sir, do you think of the propriety of administering the judicial office so as to secure a reëlection or an advance to a higher post?

What is your opinion of a Court that, having before it a case involving the value of a certain stock, should so long withhold its known privately expressed opinion as to excite the gravest fears of the street, send down the market value of the stock, and when the friends of the Judge have bought largely, should then issue a decision in favor of the Company, sending the stock up, while the Judge's personal friends reap the reward of being attached to so cautious and deliberate a Judge?

Or what, if you will pardon such persistent questioning, is your opinion of the practice which obtains in so many Courts, of giving the lucrative cases of reference to one's own family, either directly or indirectly? Would your conscience allow you, if a Judge, to arrange with another Judge, he to give your son the fat cases, and you to do the same by his son? Thus each one of you saving appearances, and yet securing the profitable arrangement?

Can that Judge be deemed wise and incorrupt who makes his Court the bulwark of the party to which he owes his election; who runs his Court for weeks and months before an election, as a mere political machine, and who becomes a partner in such gross violations of law as should consign all concerned to prison?

What do you think of the Judge who is benignant to the clients who employ his late law-partner, and who leaves to the uncovenanted mercies of the law those who do not thus respect the "powers that be?" What do you think of Judges whose names are bywords, who are notoriously and universally charged, not with nepotism, not with using their Courts to serve a friend, but with direct and almost open bribery? who are charged, without contradiction, with virtually putting up decisions at auction, and awarding them to the highest bidder?

These charges are not original with me. They lack the flavor of novelty; they have been made in the most conspicuous manner; they have stood for nearly two years uncontradicted; and yet have proved almost without power to create a ripple of excitement. I beg to submit to your attention some extracts from an article in the *North American Review* for July, 1867. You know how far this stately Quarterly is from passion, prejudice or partisan bias.

In regard to the lower Courts, the writer says:

> "The petty Civil Courts are not worth an extended review. The nature and value of the justice dispensed by them may be easily inferred from the condition of the Superior Courts. The salaries of the Justices are sufficient to command first-class talent, being larger by far than the salaries of the Judges of the highest Court in the State. The ignorance, incompetency and pretension of some of these Justices may easily be imagined; of their evasions of duty, under the fear of influences which might be brought to bear against their renomination, we could give some strong illustrations; but it is not worth the labor.
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> The Criminal Courts are universally admitted to be inefficient; and those who know them best do not hesitate to pronounce them in the main corrupt. The City has on several occasions been fortunate in its choice of a Recorder; but for years past no confidence has been placed by well-informed men in a majority of the other criminal Judges. If we were to relate half the rumors which are afloat, and which are fully credited, too, by the most intelligent and discreet members of the Bar, we should draw a picture as appalling as anything to be found in the books of the Prophets Amos and Micah. But we content ourselves with a statement of a few cases of direct bribery of Judges not now on the Bench, as examples of what has certainly happened in the past, and with such an account of the present and recent condition of things in the Criminal Courts as might have been gathered by any careful observer."

Of the Justices he says again:

> "To come down to the present time, it is indisputable that most of the Justices in charge of criminal business in New-York are coarse, profane, uneducated men, knowing nothing of law except what they have picked up in their experience on the Bench. One of the best of them was a butcher until he became a Police Justice; another was formerly a bar-keeper. As a rule they are excessively conceited and overbearing, and in some cases positively brutal in their demeanor. The officers in attendance naturally take their tone from their superiors, and treat every one who enters the court-room with a roughness which makes attendance upon such places insufferably disgusting.
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> The reporters who have for years attended the Police Courts seem never to have thought of presenting any other than the ludicrous side of the events which happen there; but to all who feel compassion for man as man, these scenes have much in them to excite both pity and indignation. A motley herd of human beings are driven in, morning after morning, like so many oxen, and as summarily knocked on the head if they are in the least refractory, and violently pushed forward if their movements are slow. Called up before the Justice, if poor and friendless, they are sentenced before they well understand the charge made against them. If they have counsel, it may be generally assumed that he is one of the low persons, miscalled lawyers, who hang about these Courts, and that he has stripped them of every cent, or will do so before they are released."

In another part of this extraordinary article, the able writer describes the higher Courts:

> "The utter incompetency of some of the Judges brought upon the Bench by the system now prevailing in the City of New-York, and the *mediocre* character, to say the least, of the majority of them, are too well known to be disputed for a moment. The inferiority of the Judges to some of the lawyers who practice before them is often painfully evident, not only to the spectators, but to the Judges themselves; and the more candid of the latter will sometimes openly admit it. But an inferior Judge drags down the Bar more than he is raised by it; for the arguments of lawyers must be accomodated to the capacity of the Court, and learning is too often found to be utterly wasted when bestowed upon the ear of a New-York Judge. Success at the Bar is generally believed—and by none more than by lawyers themselves—to depend largely upon social influence; and that not, as in England or France, an influence acting upon clients, to induce them to bring business, but acting upon the mind of the Judge, and swaying his decision. It is certain that some lawyers can always get an injunction or an attachment, and keep it in force for weeks, without a respectable ground for it: that they can obtain or prevent adjournments of their causes to any extent; and that, in short, they can secure every possible favor, even where favors work palpable injustice. Indeed, if a case is at all doubtful, it is hopeless to contest it against certain lawyers before certain Judges; and we have known favor go so far, that a shrewd lawyer, having the ear of the Court, has been in constant terror lest the latter, by its flagrant partiality for him, should make it impossible to sustain its rulings upon appeal.
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> One practice has become so common in New-York as to excite no remark, although it is fatal to real justice. We refer to the custom of Judges allowing counsel to make statements concerning their causes out of Court, and in the absence of their opponents. One or two Judges are in the almost daily habit of listening to these closet arguments; and it is to be feared that *most of them* tolerate such practices occasionally. It very naturally follows that the Judge who will do this is often utterly indifferent to the argument in open Court; and it also follows, in not a few cases, that he pledges his decision beforehand. We have known extensive stock speculations to be conducted on the faith of decisions thus promised; and it is not to be wondered at if the Judge was strongly suspected of having an interest, as he certainly had a friend, in the speculation. This, however, is an extreme case, and we mention it only as an example of the natural fruit of so reprehensible a practice."

In another paragraph he says:

> "The professional gamblers of New-York, who are now represented both in Congress and in the State Legislature, have within a few years past gained a strong hold upon the Courts. Several Judges have notoriously attained their offices through the influence of this class, and their indisposition to execute the law against their best friends is not a matter for surprise."

Still again:

> "The facts which we have thus far stated, bad as they are, are not, however, so bad as others, concerning which our information is direct and explicit, and which, if it appears to be necessary to convince the public of the necessity of a complete transformation of the Judiciary, we shall disclose on a future occasion."

And finally this writer, who has had the most ample means of knowing the truth of every fact stated, says:

> "The picture we have drawn is a dark one, yet we have purposely understated the evils which exist, and reserved for the present the most damning facts. It is one of the worst signs of the times that the public have become so accustomed to seeing and hearing of corruption, that the most conclusive evidence falls upon deadened ears. If we should describe the calm indifference with which some of our most upright public men listen to such evidence, we should mortally offend them; but so it is: they have become so familiar with the sight of official dishonesty, that, while maintaining their own integrity, they cannot rouse a feeling of indignation at the depravity of others. We might simply add to this unfortunate insensitiveness by telling at once all that we know."

Did you ever read these charges before, Mr. WHEELER H. PECKHAM? Did you never hear before of such practices? This article in the *North American Review* has hung over the Judiciary of New-York nearly two years, like a black cloud. How is it that all the Judges have been dumb? Has one of them ever called a conference of friends on the matter? They lie down under it, and do not stir. Has the Bar ever stirred a finger? Have you, so nimble now, ever lifted a pen to defend the Judges from the lightning-stroke of these charges? Read your letter to me again, Sir, if you can without a blush for that simplicity of ignorance which dictated it! For I suppose you to be innocent and only ignorant; for, though a Judge's son, I have no reason to suppose that you are a favored referee.

You ask me if it would be fair to charge the clergy of New-York with corruption because there were some bad men among them? Yes, if a majority of them *were* corrupt! If for two years such an awful indictment had hung over their heads, and they had been as mute and resigned as the Judiciary of New-York have, it would be perfectly right, and every honest man's duty to declare that they were corrupt. But such an extraordinary silence and indifference could never have been found among an innocent body of men. The clergy of New-York would have found some way of making it known which were the goats and which the sheep.

There have been days when an imputation of venality upon any Judge would have sent fever into the whole community. Coördinate Judges would have abhorred the contact, and some way would they have opened to clean the Judiciary. But now, though the air is full of charges, though they stand in print for years, though not one, but several Judges are charged with habitual bribery, though others are charged with nepotism, or with employing their discretionary powers habitually for their private interests; and though the conflicts of Judges, and the use of injunctions, urged in the interests of vast corporations or of gambling millionaires, fill men's minds with confusion and wonder, there is a serene contentment apparently among all the Judges! Honest Judges say that they cannot do anything. Dishonest Judges don't want to do anything—and when a voice is raised outside, proclaiming the very Judiciary to be in danger, Judges all, good and bad alike, arouse;—for what? To clear the evil? No. To quibble over the charges, and to pronounce them a mite too indiscriminate!

Corrupt Judges, it seems, may do as they please, and their fellow-judges, some from good nature, some from fear, and some from indifference, smile upon them and exchange salutations complacently. But if a man dare to arraign the judiciary, all these Judges grow earnest, and discuss whether the charges are not an inch too broad!—whether it ought not to have been said "City Judiciary," and not left to be inferred that the State was meant. It is not corruption, but the charge of corruption that disturbs!

If upright Judges cannot find out a way to make a distinction between themselves and their ill-favored companions, why should they be surprised if the community cannot either?

No learned and high-minded Judge, who cherishes those noble scruples, and that sensitive honor which once gave the Judiciary of New-York renown, and imparted to its decisions authority in every civilized nation on the globe, need fear that the disrepute which falls upon the Judiciary at large, will injure him in particular where he is known. Like a bright and open space in a clouded sky, he will shine out all the more radiantly from the darkness that is about him.

But where he is personally unknown nothing can save him from some measure of the disrepute into which his profession has fallen. A Judge owes something more to his profession than his own personal purity and fidelity. It is a part of his business to keep the profession above reproach. Patriotism demands it. His own self-interest demands it. Having done nothing to signify his horror of corrupt Judges, he has no right to complain if their exposure casts some shadow upon him too!

Allow me to say in closing, that I have nothing to take back, nothing to explain, nothing to soften. I stand by my sermon, and in due time others shall not be wanting.

We have just finished one battle for the life of the Republic. Another one lies right before us. It is the battle of Mammon. Capital rightly employed is civilizing and beneficent. As a corrupter it is almost omnipotent. Already our Government is assailed by it. If a new Administration can find no remedy, and things go on as they have, the end is at hand. The purse will outweigh the Constitution. The lobby will control the public policy. If not arrested Mammon will soon be mightier than President, Senate, and Representative!

Is it for citizens to sit calmly by, without a cry or protest, and see one thing after another swept away by this yellow stream that beats against Congress, Legislature, and the Judiciary, and threatens to undermine them?

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

INDIANA.

The Regulators at New-Albany—The Outrage Severely Denounced by the People of Indiana—Inexcusable Negligence of Certain Authorities—The Excuse of the Regulators—Lynching in Indiana—Thirty-One Victims in Two Years—The Jackson County League.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Monday, Dec. 14, 1868.

The disgraceful and high-handed outrage perpetrated at New-Albany at an early hour on Saturday morning by the Jackson County Regulators has created the greatest sensation and liveliest indignation throughout the State of Indiana, and the papers of both parties demand, with one accord, that nothing be left undone to punish the murderers of the express robbers, and to vindicate the majesty of the law. The most singular feature of this deplorable affair is that it was by no means unexpected; on the contrary, ever since the extradition of the express robbers by the Canadian authorities, and the arrival of the prisoners in Indiana, the Regulators of the town of Seymour and of Jackson County have boldly and openly threatened that they would come down in force to New-Albany, break open the jail in that city, and string up ANDERSON and the Reno boys. They even sent repeated messages to this effect to the Sheriff of Floyd County, in whose custody the prisoners were, and that functionary, in reply, told them that he was well prepared for them, and that, in case they should carry their threats into execution, they would meet with a very warm reception at his hands. The events on Saturday morning showed, however, that he was not at all prepared to defend the prisoners in his charge against the Regulators, and that he has been inexcusably negligent in not calling upon the Governor of Indiana to strengthen his hands with regard to the high-handed steps which the Seymour and Jackson County Regulators were known, or at least suspected, to contemplate. It was certainly generally known that these Regulators had, months ago, sworn a terrible oath to leave no stone unturned until the last of the Express robbers had been hung. When the poor railroad conductor, who had been dangerously wounded in the knee by the RENO boys at the time of the attack upon the Express train, died a few days ago after an agony of several months, it was generally expected that the Regulators would not be long in carrying their threats into effect. The agents of the Railroad Company at Seymour are also loudly censured by our people for not giving timely warning to the authorities at New-Albany and informing the Sheriff of Floyd County, by telegraph, that seventy armed and masked Regulators had entered the cars at Seymour and bought tickets for New-Albany. There is even a report that the Regulators paid no fare whatever. If due warning had been given in time, the Sheriff of Floyd County might have aroused the citizens of New-Albany, and the Regulators, of whom there were only about seventy—less than one-fifth or one-sixth of the number that participated in the previous lynching in Scott and Jackson Counties, might have easily been prevented from accomplishing their fell purpose.

THE EXCUSE OF THE REGULATORS.

The Regulators, in excusing their illegal proceedings, assert that, aside from the desire to rid their town and county of the desperate villains who have infested them for several years, and to strike terror into the hearts of such of the desperadoes as are known to be still in and around Seymour, the law of self-preservation compelled them to pursue the high-handed course for which they are now so severely censured on all hands. They say that the RENO boys, who were connected with the most dangerous outlaws in the Western States, had threatened repeatedly both in Canada and at the New-Albany Jail to wreak the most terrible revenge on the prominent men who were engaged in lynching their accomplices, as soon as they should recover their liberty. They even mentioned the names of the Regulators whom they would kill, and swore that they would be sure to set fire to the town of Seymour. Some of the friends of the RENO boys, the Regulators say, had already commenced dogging the steps of several of the Regulators, fired at them in the night time and tried to burn down their houses. The outlaws, who had been driven some time ago from Jackson County, had begun to return thither since the "Regulator" storm was supposed to have blown over, and their language had daily grown more insolent and defiant. There had been no prospect whatever, the Regulators say, that adequate punishment would be inflicted on the express robbers by the Court by which they were to be tried; on the contrary, their lawyers had been confident of clearing them, or, at all events, getting them released after a while by having the trial postponed from time to time; and, even if the RENOS and ANDERSON had been convicted, their numerous accomplices and friends, who are still at large, would have enabled them to make their escape out of their cells in the State Prison. And, finally, the Regulators say, the men who were so summarily executed at New-Albany, on Saturday last, are entitled to no sympathy whatever, known as they are to have committed many atrocious murders and other terrible crimes.

All these arguments, however, will not succeed in palliating the gross infraction of the laws committed by the Regulators, and in persuading our people to take sides with them. On the contrary, as I said before, everybody concurs in demanding that the perpetrators of the outrage be brought to justice, and that such punishment as their crime deserves be meted out to them. Measures are already in course of execution for the purpose of investigating all the facts connected with the outrage, and the Governor of Indiana has promised the authorities of New-Albany such assistance as they will need in ferreting out and apprehending the criminals.

LYNCHING IN INDIANA.

With the victims executed by the Regulators at New-Albany, on Saturday morning, not less than thirty-one persons have been murdered in Indiana in the course of the last two years, by mobs styling themselves Regulators, Vigilance Committees, Horse-thief Detectors, &c. Most of these victims, it is true, were desperate criminals; but some of the persons thus summarily executed are known to have been entirely innocent of the charges which were preferred against them, and while the infuriated mobs in whose hands they were, believed to be true. Our citizens, we are sorry to say, have in many instances winked at these lynchings; the deplorable manner in which criminal justice has been administered for some years past in many parts of the State, and the impunity with which many criminals escaped from the clutches of the law, filling many of our citizens with the conviction that to check the alarming increase of crime in our midst, occasionally more summary proceedings were required against hardened villains. The events at New-Albany on Saturday last, however, have had the salutary effect of putting an end to such views, and the demand that there must be no more lynching in Indiana resounds most imperatively from all parts of the State.

THE JACKSON COUNTY LEAGUE.

The Jackson County League of Regulators, seventy of whom participated in the New-Albany outrage, was organized in its present shape about six months ago, and numbered at one time upward of 700 members. A great many of the latter, however, left the organization after the first lynchings had taken place; and the strength of the League has lately dwindled down very rapidly, until it is said to number at the present time no more than about 250 members. The fact that only seventy of them were found willing to go down to New-Albany and participate in putting the RENO boys and ANDERSON to death shows that even of these 250 members a great many shrink from the violent proceedings of their associates; for one of the by-laws of the League provides that no member is at liberty to absent himself from the lynchings resolved upon by the League.

W. C.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Financial Improvements—Pennsylvanians Examining Lands for Immigration—Mild Winters—Cattle-Feeding—Bee Culture—Cheap Land—The State University—Internal Improvements—Snow.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Saturday, Dec. 12, 1868.

One of the most hopeful signs of the times for better business prospects in the South appears in the recent rise in the market price of the various State securities of South Carolina. Bills receivable, of which $160,000 worth were issued by the State two years ago, have been standing—and but feebly standing at that—at 70 per cent. They have recently risen from 70 to 90 per cent. Old bonds of the State have risen from 57 to 65, and new bonds from 52 to 57 per cent. City stock of Charleston also advanced ten per cent. at the same time.

IMMIGRATION.

It is understood that three hundred German immigrants, who arrived in Charleston on board the *Graus* which was aiming for another port, but failed to reach it, have decided to take up their residence here; so that the supply of labor has received that much addition recently. In the same direction—that of increasing the white laboring population—is the recent visit of twenty-two citizens of Pennsylvania and Maryland to this State, for the purpose of examining our lands, with a view to settling among us. They are mostly farmers, and German in their nationality. They come from Franklin County, Penn., Washington County, Md., and from the towns of Chambersburg, Lancaster, Lebanon, Hagerstown, and that region, settled mostly by Germans, who cultivate small farms and raise stock. Several editors were of the party, who are to inform their readers of the results of the exploration. They had visited Virginia, and came thence here; remained in Columbia three or four days; and then visited Greenville, a town near the Blue Ridge Mountains, in the northern part of the State. They are attracted by the cheapness of our lands, I presume, and possibly by the mildness of the Winters here. On the former point they can be suited, if lands at fifty cents an acre are cheap. I know a man in Horry County, who is offering 8,000 acres of pine lands for $4,000 and another tract of 7,000, at 75 cents an acre. Lands in the upper part of the State can be bought at $1 50 an acre; and perhaps 100,000 acres are actually offered at $1 an acre. The other item, of milder Winters, is valuable in their line of business—valuable, because it requires less care and food to Winter stock, there being but few weeks in the whole year when grazing animals cannot get something of pasturage. And in some incidental pursuits these mild Winters are still more valuable; as in the raising of bees. Here it is very rare that bees need feeding in Winter. The fact is, the bees can get out almost every week in the season. But the most important difference lies in their protection here against freezing. We never have to put bees into cellars or vaults, or even into houses in Winter; a shed to protect them from rains is all that they require. In raising small produce, also, the long Summers allow the raising of two crops—one after the other—on the same ground; as potatoes and Fall beans. This can be so arranged as to get two crops constantly, wherever the farming is done on a small scale, as these Pennsylvania Germans usually do it in their valley home.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

Outside pressure—uncertainty as to what course the present Legislature would pursue with reference to this institution, mainly—has thus far led to the resignation of two of its most popular and most useful Professors—the two LE CONTES. They have both been elected to chairs in the California State University at San Francisco, one (Dr. JOHN) to the chair of Physics, and the other (Dr. JOSEPH) to that of Chemistry. It is hoped, notwithstanding these fears, that a conservative and liberal policy will be pursued toward this institution for the whites; and that it will be liberally sustained for that race, in order to make a clearer reason for appropriating the (Military) Citadel Academy buildings in Charleston to the establishment of a negro university. That division is looked upon with favor, as the one most likely to be adopted, and as the one having most peace in it.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

There is a canal several miles in length running through the town of Columbia, a water-power of a thousand horse-power or more, which the State is offering for sale through a committee of which Gov. SCOTT is the Chairman. Senator SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, and his wife, have been in Columbia several days, the Senator being on a visit to inspect the canal, to see the Committee, inquire the terms, &c., with a view to his purchasing the water-power for manufacturing purposes.

SNOW.

We had a light fall of snow, perhaps two inches deep, yesterday, the first of the season, and unusually early for snow in this latitude. We rarely have snow before Christmas. This slight fall melted in a few hours, and before noon we had only slush. The middle of January is the usual date for snow in our mid-State regions.

BOISE.

Death of a Kentucky Guerrilla.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Dec. 15.

Capt. EDWARD TERRILL, the noted Kentucky guerrilla, died in the hospital in Louisville, on Sunday, from wounds received in Shelbyville last May, when, with one of his companions, he rode into the town for the avowed purpose of killing some of the citizens. He was only 23 years old. At the beginning of the war he served in MORGAN'S command, but after BRAGG'S raid in Kentucky, he deserted from the Confederates, and was by Gen. PALMER or Gen. BOYLE empowered to raise a company of Federal scouts, of which he was to be Captain. He raised his company in Shelby and Spencer Counties, and started out with orders to drive all guerrillas from the State. Soon, however, as well as becoming the terror of Marion, One-armed BERRY and others, he became the terror of the entire population of Washington, Marion, Shelby and Anderson Counties, shooting down and plundering indiscriminately wherever his horsemen rode. He has been guilty of many acts of murder and robbery since the close of the war, and was at length riddled with buckshot, as above stated, in a hostile visit to Shelbyville. He was captured at the time, but, it being apparent that he could not recover, he was released. After spending some time with his friends, he entered the hospital for treatment early in November, and remained there, suffering terribly, to the time of his decease.

TELEGRAMS.

Further Particulars of the Hostilities Between Turkey and Greece.

The Sultan Declares that He will Enforce his Demands.

Warlike Preparations of Both Governments.

The Great European Powers Hope to Restore Peace Speedily.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Hostilities Between Greece and Turkey Deplored—Comments of the London and Paris Press.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 18.

The *Moniteur* regrets the breaking out of the hostilities between Turkey and Greece, and hopes that common action on the part of the great Powers will shorten the duration and circumscribe the consequences of the rupture.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 18.

The London *Times*, in an article on the impending war in the East, holds that Greece is the aggressive party, because she ordered her vessels to fire upon all Turkish men-of-war who might attempt to overhaul them. The *Times* thinks the Powers will bring such a pressure to bear upon the Athenian Government that peace will be speedily restored.

The *Standard* and the *Star* both attribute the outbreak in the East to the obstinacy of the European Powers in maintaining the *status quo* of the Ottoman Empire.

A dispatch from Constantinople charges the Greeks with commencing hostilities. It asserts that in the recent naval encounter in the Archipelago, the *Erosis* fired the first shot. The Turkish man-of-war returned the fire with effect, and the *Erosis* put on all steam and ran into the harbor of Syra. The dispatch adds that the *Erosis* was struck several times, and her mast and smoke-stack were badly damaged.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Thursday, Dec. 17.

It is officially announced that the Sultan has resolved to enforce his demands on Greece.

A fleet of four frigates sailed yesterday for the Archipelago.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 18—Evening.

The following dispatch, dated Corfu, Dec. 16, has been received here:

"The Government at Athens has called out the military reserves of the country, and the mobilization of the national militia has been ordered. A battalion of students is forming at Athens; and ten battalions, composed of the Greek subjects of the Sultan, are to be enrolled. It is said that a command has been offered to GARIBALDI. The instant invasion of Epirus is loudly urged."

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 18—Midnight.

The following is the latest news which has been received from the East:

The Greek Government has dispatched two men-of-war to Syra to demand of HOBART PASHA that he shall not obstruct the free entrance of the harbor.

Three foreign war-vessels are at Syra, belonging, respectively, to the French, British and Russian navies.

HOBART PASHA dose not attempt to blockade Syra; he has already allowed two Greek ships to enter the harbor.

Letters from Athens, dated Dec. 10, represent that the city was a scene of great popular animation. Bands were flocking from the interior and parading around the city. Great bitterness of feeling was shown against the Admiral of the French fleet in the Piræus, who was extremely unpopular on account of the energetic demands he has made on the Greek Government to preserve peace.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 18—Evening.

It is rumored that the Turkish Admiral, HOBART PASHA, followed the Greek steamer *Erosis* into the port of Syra and sunk her.

The *Patrie* has special dispatches reporting that Turkish ships have been sent to the Greek waters to establish a blockade, and that Turkish troops are collecting on the Greek frontier to prevent the volunteers from making irruptions into Thessaly and Macedonia.

SPAIN.

Meeting of Republicans at Carthagena—Political Rumors.

MADRID, Friday, Dec. 18.

At a large meeting of the Republicans at Carthagena, ESPARTERO was named as the choice of the party for the throne. It is said that Marshal SERRANO has resigned the Presidency of the Ministry. The elections for members of the Cortes will begin in the cities. They occur in the provinces at some future time. The Provincial Governors report to the Government that the public peace is not likely to be disturbed. The Government will remain neutral in the elections. There was a slight demonstration at Miranda yesterday in favor of the Carlists, but it was soon suppressed, and two of the leaders were arrested. MERAMON, a bearer of a Republican proclamation, was arrested yesterday at Madeira.

A Carlist conspiracy has been discovered in Navarre, and several persons implicated in the affair have been arrested.

GIBRALTER, Friday, Dec. 18.

There was a heavy shock of earthquake here to-day, but it caused no damage to life or property.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Earl Mayo Not to be Recalled from India—The United States Debt.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 18.

The Marquis of Salisbury denies the truth of the report that the Government has determined to recall Earl MAYO from India.

The London *Times*, in an article on the recent proceedings in the American Congress concerning the national credit, fears the ambiguity of purpose apparent in the resolutions against repudiation, and argues that if the world was certain that the United States would surely pay the interest on the national debt in gold, as England and France do, the annual burden of the country might be reduced one-half; for England pays no more interest in the aggregate than the United States, although her debt is twice as large.

The *Standard* this morning exults in the completion of the Postal treaty between England and the United States as a triumph of the Tory Party, and declares that the benefits conferred upon mankind by the Convention are immeasurable.

French official journals say that the changes in the Ministry are a confirmation of the Emperor's programme of policy, which is liberal at home and pacific abroad.

FRANCE.

Official Announcement of Changes in the Cabinet.

PARIS, Friday Dec. 18.

The *Moniteur* (official) had the following announcement of changes in the French Cabinet in its issue of last evening:

"M. LAVALETTE has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, *vice* M. MOUSTIER. M. FORCADE has been appointed Minister of the Interior, *vice* M. PINARD; M. GRESSIER has been appointed Minister of Public Works. M. MOUSTIER has been made Senator."

PINARD is popularly supposed to be responsible for the recent extreme measures against the French Press, and it is thought that the Cabinet reconstruction grew out of the necessity for PINARD's retirement on that account. A liberalization of the Government, consequently, is anticipated from the change.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 18.

The Emperor and Empress to-day made a visit to Ex-Queen ISABELLA, of Spain.

HUNGARY.

An Address to M. Deak.

PESTH, Friday, Dec. 18.

The people of Hungary have presented an address to M. DEAK, thanking him for his services to the country.

CUBA.

Reinforcements Sent to Santiago—A Combined Movement Against the Rebels.

HAVANA, Friday, Dec. 18.

The steamer *Pelayo* sailed to-day for Santiago with 1,000 men to reinforce the garrison there.

A combined movement is to be made from different directions upon the centre of the revolution. Count VALMASEDA will march from Nuevitas, and Col. LONO from Tunas, and assisted by columns from other quarters, drive the rebels in upon Bayamo. The troops will then unite and make a general attack upon the place. While these movements are in progress the army in the field will be reinforced as fast as the recruits and volunteers can be mobilized.

HAVANA, Friday, Dec. 18.

Gen. WILLIAM F. SMITH, President of the International Ocean Telegraph Company, has arrived here to superintend operations for the recovery of the telegraph cable which was lost last Summer. Captain-General LERSUNDI has offered him every facility in his power for the accomplishment of the work.

Vessels in the telegraph service will be permitted to enter and leave port without interruption at all hours. Beacons will be erected along the shore, and at night lights will be lit to guide the fleet; and a Spanish man-of-war will probably be tendered to aid in the work.

MEXICO.

Arrival of Gen. Rosecrans in the City of Mexico—Oil Wells—Earthquakes.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Dec. 18.

Advices from the City of Mexico to Dec. 3 have been received. Gen. ROSECRANS, accompanied by Gen. STURM, had arrived at the capital, and was cordially received. Coahuila has been acknowledged by the President as a sovereign State, under the name of Coahuila de Largo. The appeal of Gen. CANTO for a trial by civil authorities had been denied. The Government has exempted gold mines from taxation. Another town has experienced several shocks of earthquake within a few hours. A California company is preparing to work the newly discovered oil wells in the State of Oaxaca. They are now running from one hundred and fifty to two hundred barrels per day. The foreign merchants of Colima threaten to leave unless the Legislature repeals the oppressive law levying monthly contributions on them.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Death of the Father of King Kamehameha—Independence Celebration—Mauna Loa Again Active—More Earthquake Shocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Dec. 17.

The mail steamship *Montana* arrived to-day from Honolulu, Sandwich Islands. Her advices are to the 5th of December. Gen. McCOOK, United States Minister to the islands, is among her passengers.

KEKUANAOA, the father of the present King, KAMEHAMEHA V., died on the 24th of November. The body laid in state until the 28th. The flags of the foreign Consulates and of the shipping in the harbor were displayed at half-mast, and the United States steamship *Ossipee* fired minute guns during the day.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Hawaiian independence occurred on the 28th of November. A salute was fired from the Punch-bowl battery, but otherwise the usual public demonstrations were omitted, on account of the death of the father of His Majesty the King.

On the reception of the news at Honolulu of GRANT's election the American residents celebrated the event by a torch-light procession. Flags were displayed from the shipping in the harbor and from most of the flag-staffs in the city.

Advices from the Island of Hawaie state that a heavy shock of earthquake occurred on the 16th of November, and there were frequent shocks in the latter part of the month. At times the air was filled with sparks from Manna Loa, which volcano is again active.

The meteoric showers of Nov. 14 were brilliant, as witnessed at this island.

The ship *Ceylon* sailed for Boston Nov. 23 with a cargo valued at $190,000. The *Garsting* sailed for Baker Island Dec. 1. The *Robert L. Lane* and *Jolani* are loading for New-Bedford, and the *Behring* for Bremen. The *A. J. Pope*, the last of the whaling fleet, has arrived, making in all fifty-nine vessels. The season's "catch" amounts to 42,000 barrels of oil and 530 pounds of bone.

The following whalers have arrived since November 18th: The *James Allen*, with 1,050 barrels oil and 16,000 pounds bone; *Tida*, 4,000 barrels oil, 7,000 pounds bone; *Cornelius Howland*, 1,100 barrels oil, 16,000 pounds bone; *Concordia*, 6,000 barrels oil, 10,000 pounds bone; *Julian*, 1,100 barrels oil, 18,000 pounds bone; *Gen. Scott*, 1,100 barrels oil, 15,000 pounds bone; *Seine*, 30 barrels oil; *O. Washanks*, 800 barrels oil, 17,500 pounds bone.

ARKANSAS.

Proceedings of the Legislature—An Attack by the Militia upon Augusta Expected.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Friday, Dec. 18.

A special dispatch from Little Rock to the *Avalanche* says: In the Legislature last night, Mr. BROOKS introduced a bill requiring all persons to withdraw from the Knights of Camilla, or Kuklux Klan, within thirty days, under penalty of a heavy fine and imprisonment of from one to ten years in the Penitentiary. It was ordered to be printed. A resolution indorsing the Governor's proclamation of martial law in Conway County was adopted.

A special dispatch to the *Avalanche* from Little Rock to-night says the latest information from Augusta reports the place nearly deserted by the citizens. Those remaining expect an attack upon the militia hourly from outsiders.

The Twitchell Trial in Philadelphia—A Jury Impaneled.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Friday, Dec. 18.

In the TWITCHELL murder trial this afternoon, after the twelfth juror had entered the box the prosecuting Attorney claimed the right to challenge; and several were challenged and others selected in their places. After the prosecution had closed, the counsel for the accused claimed a similar right, and several others were displaced.

The eleventh juror was obtained, when the Court adjourned until to-morrow.

Ex-Gov. Wise's Farm Restored to Him—Rent Paid For Libby Prison.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Dec. 18.

The farm of Ex-Gov. WISE, in Princess Ann County, so long held by the Government, was yesterday surrendered to the owner by order of the United States authorities.

The Government also, yesterday, ordered the payment of the rent to the owner of Libby Prison for a year's use of it.

The Missouri Senatorship.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Friday, Dec. 18.

The Senatorial question is exciting much attention throughout the State, and the interior papers are discussing the matter earnestly. Of the papers which have spoken on the subject, twenty-eight advocate the election of Gen. CARL SCHURZ, twelve for Gen. LOAN, and eight for other candidates.

The Magnolia Races at Mobile.

MOBILE, Ala., Friday, Dec. 18.

The first race to-day over the Magnolia Course—two mile heats, for $400—was walked over by *Fanny Cheatham*. The second race—a mile and three-quarter dash, for a purse of $300—was won by MOORE's colt, by *Lexington*, beating *Joe Johnson*, *Bettie Bay*, *Transit*, *Mollie Ingersoll* and *Fara*. Time, 3:20½.

Another Body Recovered from the Steamer United States.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Dec. 18.

The body of WILLIAM GARVIN, of this city, has been recovered from the wreck of the steamer *United States*, and was brought to this city this morning.

The Cincinnati and Louisville Mail Line Company have directed their officers not to accept petroleum as freight on any of their steamers.

Attempted Murder of a Sheriff in Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, Dec. 18.

The *Republican* states that the Sheriff of Warren County was shot and seriously wounded by unknown parties, while on his way home, last Monday night.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—A desperate fight took place here last night in a disreputable saloon on Clark-street, between detectives and a gang of thieves, resulting in the shooting and mortally wounding a desperate character named THOMAS CUDY, whom the detectives were attempting to arrest.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 18.—A Scotch lad, named THOMAS STEWART, while coasting yesterday afternoon at West Warren crossing, was run over by the Boston and Albany train and instantly killed. Both legs were cut off, and the body was mangled terribly.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 18—Gov. SWANN has offered $1,000 reward for the apprehension and conviction of the murderer or murderers of DOUGLASS LOVE, at Lonaconing, Alleghany County, in this State.

BOSTON, Dec. 18.—The Lynn Police arrested JOE WORMOLD, the prize fighter, in this city to-day. He was under bonds to appear before the Supreme Court in January next, for engaging in a prize fight in Lynnfield, Oct. 29. His bondsmen surrendered him and he was taken to Salem Jail, where O'BALDWIN, his antagonist, is now confined.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 18.—The schooner *Nell Treat*, from Boston, was burned at Stockton last night. Loss $2,500.

WEST INDIES.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP MORRO CASTLE.

The steamship *Morro Castle*, which left Havana Dec. 12, and touched at Nassau, N. P., reached this port yesterday. Purser R. W. ALBERT has our thanks for favors.

CUBA.

Affairs in Havana—Military Movements—The Siege of Manzanillo—Battle of Alta Gracia—Combat of Trapiche—Troops from Spain.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 12, 1868.

Havana presents at this time a most animated appearance, the city being pretty well sprinkled with volunteers, who flit to and fro through the crowded thoroughfares and give it quite a martial aspect. Arrests, somewhat arbitrary in their character, continue to be made so frequently that they have failed to excite surprise. The prisoners are all sent to Fort Cabanas, and nothing more is heard from or of them, communication with them being, as a general thing, strictly prohibited. Subscriptions continue to pour in from the merchants of Havana for the support of the Government, and the sum subscribed has already reached $70,000, all of which has been contributed voluntarily. There is, notwithstanding all the exuberant display of patriotism manifested by interested parties and native Spaniards, a general anxiety prevailing throughout all circles, and the arrival of the Spanish reinforcements is looked for with much eagerness.

REGISTRY OF BRITISH SUBJECTS.

An order has just been issued by the British Consul, requesting, in a very earnest manner, all British subjects to register their names, professions and place of residence immediately at the office of the Consulate. This order has been issued because of the fact that a number of the "subjects" of Her Britannic Majesty have enlisted in the service of both LERSUNDI and the revolutionists, and it is also stated that a number of Sergeants from Jamaica have entered the revolutionary army. As yet no action has been taken by the American Consul, although every American citizen is, no doubt, aware that the moment he enters either army he loses the protection of his Government. Notwithstanding all this, a number of Americans have enlisted in some of the volunteer organizations which have left Havana. A great many Cubans who have taken out naturalization papers in the United States are in the ranks of the insurgents. Now, the question arises as to what action will be taken in the event of the capture of these parties by the Spanish forces. Will the United States Government still regard them as American citizens, entitled as such to the protection of the Government, or will they be regarded as men who, by their participation in the revolutionary movement here, have by that act deprived themselves of all claim to the rights and privileges of American citizens? A great desire is manifested to know what the views of the Department of State at Washington are on this subject, and an early enunciation of policy from Secretary SEWARD in reference to the subject is most anxiously looked for.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

The arrival of the steamer *Barcelona* furnished us some interesting details of the situation at Manzanillo, and also of the movements of Col. LONO's column. This latter force had marched from Tunas, in order to effect a junction with the column sent from Puerto Principe by Count VALMASEDA to give battle to the rebel forces, which had become reorganized in Guantanamo after their disastrous defeat at Cobre. Their whole line of march was characterized by a succession of attacks on the part of the revolutionists. The Government accounts claim a victory for their forces, and state that the rebels suffered heavy losses in killed and wounded. The revolutionists, finding themselves unable to maintain the contest in the open field with LONO's force, fell back to a hacienda, where they fortified themselves and maintained an obstinate resistance before being finally compelled to abandon their position, leaving the ground strewn with their dead. The loss of LONO's force in this engagement is stated to have been ten killed and thirty wounded.

A battle is reported to have taken place between Col. BENAGASI's force—Voluntarios de Aspaña—and the revolutionists of Holguin, but no particulars have yet been received other than both sides claim the victory.

THE SIEGE OF MANZANILLO.

Two marines of the Spanish naval force stationed at Manzanillo, who were captured by the insurgents, but who subsequently made their escape, give the following account of the number, disposition and intentions of the rebels in front of Manzanillo: The rebel forces in the neighborhood of Manzanillo exceed 4,000 men. They have their headquarters at Grao, three leagues distant. They are very poorly supplied with arms and munitions of war, and were subsisting on beef and plantains. Great discontent prevailed among them, they refusing to attack the city on account, as they allege, of the danger which would beset their wives and families. AGUILERA and CESPEDES had harangued the rebels and offered $500 to each of their followers to attack Manzanillo at once, but where this money was to come from nobody could ascertain. AGUILERA and CESPEDES failing to inspire their followers with any enthusiasm, became very much disgusted, and the former declared that the *Guagivos* (Cubans) were fit for nothing else but "planting sweet potatoes." In the recent engagements the insurgents acted in a very cowardly manner and skulked from the "front" in a very pusillanimous way, leaving the fight to be sustained by a determined few who were compelled to maintain the whole brunt of the action. Troops were placed in rear of the rebels to prevent their betaking to flight and force them to present a hostile front to the Spanish forces.

AGUILERA and CESPEDES had left for the interior, much chagrined at the refusal of their followers to attack Manzanillo, with the intention of bringing reinforcements to the number of 3,000 from Bayamo; on the arrival of these, the grand assault is to take place. The sailors referred to as having given this information were made Sergeants in the rebel army, and were fired on several times on making their escape into the Spanish lines.

BATTLE OF ALTA GRACIA.

On the 27th ult., the time granted by Count VALMASEDA the rebels to lay down their arms and submit having expired, the combined forces of VALMASEDA marched out of Puerto Principe in the direction of Nuevitas to give battle to the rebels, who were found strongly intrenched both sides of the railroad on the mountain ridge known as "Alta Gracia." On the 28th an attack was made on the rebel position by the advance of VALMASEDA's forces, and the fight became general. The bulk of the Spanish force attacked the rebel front, while the rifle corps of Havana and San Quinlin attacked their flank. The forces being thus disposed, a sharp fire was opened on the rebel position from VALMASEDA's artillery, when a simultaneous charge was made at the point of the bayonet by the whole line. This drove the insurgents out of their intrenchments and put them to rout. Nineteen were killed and a great number wounded.

It was asserted that the Marquis of Santa Lucia, who commanded the rebel forces under orders from HEREDIA, the Dominican General, had been mortally wounded, as also many of the principal leaders of the revolution. The rebel account of the same affair sets forth that their position at "Alta Gracia" was attacked by VALMASEDA's force on the morning of the 28th ult., and that the assault was repulsed, the enemy suffering heavy losses—each successive attempt they made being attended with similar results. Finding that they could not carry the position by assault, the enemy had recourse to a *ruse*, which, owing to the want of discipline on the part of the rebel forces, proved successful and gave them possession of the position. The last charge that was made on the breastworks, proved, like all the former ones, unsuccessful. The forces of VALMASEDA retreated in great apparent disorder abandoning their artillery on the field. The temptation thus afforded was too great to be resisted, and the whole rebel force *en masse* threw themselves forward with savage impetuosity to take possession of the artillery of the enemy leaving their position vacated. When this had been accomplished the flanking force of VALMASEDA suddenly debouched from their concealed position, and at a rapid pace threw themselves into the vacated rebel intrenchments. Meanwhile VALMASEDA's forces suddenly reformed, and simultaneously with the detached portion of their forces in possession of the rebel position, attacked the insurgents, who, bewildered by the sudden change which affairs had taken, did not fight with their usual obstinacy, and fell back, leaving the Spanish troops in possession of the position, and a completely barren victory. There is some semblance of truth in this account, which, strangely enough, is in a manner borne out by the statement contained in VALMASEDA's official report of the engagement, which, though particularly circumspect in giving the rebel losses, leaves us in blissful ignorance of his own, and informs us that manny carriages containing rebel wounded had left on the night of the 28th, in the direction of Puerto Principe! According to this, what was VALMASEDA's front has now become his rear, and *vice versa*.

COMBAT OF "TRAPICHE."

On the sugar estate known as the "Trapiche" in the District of Morow, a body of revolutionists under command of Col. MANUEL VALDES Y URRA, numbering some 450 men, were attacked by a force of Spanish troops, commanded by the District Commander of Morow, and consisting of 200 infantry and 50 lancers, and after a desperate conflict routed them. They suffered a loss of 83 killed.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS FROM SPAIN.

The steamer *Espana* arrived here Wednesday with 1,000 troops, they being the first installment of the 9,000 which are to be sent hither. They will be immediately dispatched to the seat of war in the Eastern Department. It is believed that within the coming week 5,000 troops will have arrived here. Every available soldier who can be spared is being rapidly sent to VALMASEDA. The steamer *Barcelona* left Wednesday morning with troops, artillery and war material.

QUASIMODO.

MEXICO.

Situation of the Republic—The Congressional Programme—Exclusion from Public Office of Ex-Imperialists—Revolutions and Pronunciamentos—Earthquakes and Inundations.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SOLEDAD, Monday, Nov. 23, 1868.

I write you from Soledad, famous for its pure water, its poor hotel accommodations and its historic importance as the site where the treaty was signed bearing its name, between the French, English and Spanish, during their joint occupation of Mexico, and from which the English and Spanish forces retired, leaving the French to advance.

THE SITUATION.

The condition of Mexico, viewed from an impartial stand-point, does not present that encouraging prospect that we were led to suppose it would after the overthrow of the French intervention and the reëstablishment of a Republican Government and institutions. Bands of marauders scour the roads of the country and the pockets of travelers with an impunity quite astonishing to a mere "looker-on in Venice." Murders, assassinations and highway robberies seem to constitute the normal situation of the country, and a very general contempt of all established law, order and moral usage is the prevailing fashion. As earthquakes shake the physical face of nature there at present, so do earthquakes in the shape of *pronunciados*, *garillas* and *bandidos*, shake the whole structure of society, legal as well as moral, and the great wonder is that they have not brought down the whole fabric in toppling ruin about their ears. The occurrences of the everyday life of Mexico more than substantiate the statements made above, as may be well ascertained by the perusal of any late files of Mexican newspapers, which latter constitute the traveling history of the country.

CONGRESS.

The Mexican Congress has refused to accede to the request of Gen. CANTO to be tried by a military court, and although an appeal has been made against this decision by the accused, the tribunal of the Federal District will confirm the denial of the right claimed, and he will be transferred to Durango to be tried by civil authority for the assassination of Gen. PATONI.

Congress is to take action shortly on the bill of National Representation as submitted by the Minister of Justice, JOAQUIN MARISCAL, whose work it is. It is in every respect a finished document and worthy of its distinguished author. It is similar in every respect to the representative election laws of the United States.

The work on the Vera Cruz and Mexico Railroad has not been commenced yet, and it is very probable that it will not be until it is known how the news of the concession recently made by the Mexican Government is received in London. This delay is to be much regretted, as the opening up of the work would give employment to between four and five thousand men and would be of incalculable benefit to the country in a moral, social and physical point of view. Railroads and telegraphs are the iron withes which scourge barbarism off the track of civilization and progress.

EXCLUSION FROM OFFICE OF EX-IMPERIALISTS.

Action is to be taken immediately by Congress on the proposed law excluding "traitors" from the public offices, and it appears that they are unfavorable to the return of "Imperialists" to public changes. The *Trait d'Union* newspaper thinks the proposed measure is rather untimed, and fears that if made law, there may be a lack of capable men to fill the public charges. The *Siglo XIX.* replies:

"We do not believe in, and are much less inclined to accept the idea that, in order to discharge public duties, the servants of the Empire are indispensable. Admitting even that they possessed qualities of the first order, it would be better to deprive ourselves of them than to scandalize ourselves by granting them the most unjustifiable impunity for their acts."

REVOLUTIONS AND "PRONUNCIAMIENTOS."

Revolutions and *pronunciamientos* are as much in vogue as ever, and every day brings news of some new incident of the kind. I may give a condensed history of the latest novelties in that line in the following terms:

In Chiapas an individual named ANGEL ALVINO CORZO, of disreputable antecedents, had raised the standard of revolt against the constituted authorities, and attacked the Hacienda Santa Rosa, committing various excesses there after its capture.... LUIS LEON, a noted revolutionary chief, had again resumed his old occupation in the neighborhood of Zacatlan, and had inaugurated his new career with the assassination of two soldiers of the escort of Gen. RAFAEL CRAVIOTO. The *Press* earnestly called the attention of the Government to this fact, and asked that the movements of this marauder be suppressed at once, as it was feared that they may culminate in some serious disaster. The old guerilla chief QUIROGA is believed to be actively preparing a formidable revolutionary movement. Letters from Monterey state that he had left Lares for Corpus Christi, from which latter point he had set out without any person being aware of the point of his destination. He has been in active communication with the revolutionary party of BRAULIO VARGAS, in Tamaulipas. In Ciudad Guerrero FAUSTINO VALDERREIN and LUIS PENA have been arrested for having been engaged in a revolutionary movement in favor of QUIROGA. Both were sent to Matamoras. Gen. ESCOBEDO had arrived at Ciudad Victoria, and, in combination with Gov. GARZA, was engaged in the pacification of Tamaulipas. The Government troops under command of Col. CASTILLO had succeeded in dispersing the force of revolutionists under NIEVES HERNANDES, in an action near Jaumare. The *pronunciados* were committing all kinds of crimes. In the town of San Carlos several houses had been sacked.

EARTHQUAKES.

Earthquakes continue to be of frequent occurrence. At Iturbide, in San Luis Potosi, the inhabitants had abandoned their houses, believing a volcanic eruption to be imminent, and had taken refuge in the ex-convent of San Francisco. The Governor had appointed an aid committee to succor the refugees, and donations were being raised by them for that purpose. The church of Iturbide and six houses had been thrown down, and the town seemed threatened with complete ruin. In Oaxaca a violent earthquake shock had been experienced. The town of Santa Catarina Abarrabas, situated on a steep declivity, had been abandoned. One half of the mound had been precipitated into the valley, impeding the course of the river, and forming a lake 350 feet long, 175 feet wide, and 10 feet deep. In the last shock which took place three lives were lost. Chilpancingo, in the State of Guerrero, had been favored by a prolonged oscillation of the earth from north to south, but no damage has been done there yet. In Picacho, fifty distinct earthquake shocks had been felt.

INUNDATIONS.

The rise caused in the river by the recent freshets had inundated the town of San Pedro Cneñalo, in the State of Chiapas. The great rise in the Grijalra River and its tributary, Rio Seco, (formerly Mescalapa,) by which JUAN DE GRIJALBA, it is believed, penetrated into the country in his conquest of Tobasco, had been so great that the latter had returned to its old bed with such impetuosity as to destroy the towns of Comalcalco and Paraiso. It is probable that the towns of Cardenas and Cunduacan, both situated on its margin, have suffered more or less. If the news is reliable, Tobasco has lost half of its fountain of riches, which consisted of the rich cocoa plantations situated on the banks and bottom lands of the Rio Seco. In San Juan Bautista the streets are navigable, and the commercial houses on the river bank had disappeared. From Usumacinta and San Pedro nothing had been heard.

OBSERVADOR.

THE ARMY REUNION.

The McPherson Monument—Speeches of Gens. Sherman, Grant and Thomas—Letters from Admirals Farragut and Porter.

From the detailed report in the Chicago *Tribune*, we take a portion of the account of a business meeting of the Army of the Tennessee on Wednesday:

The Recording Secretary read the report of the Committee on the McPherson Monument, stating that there is a balance in his hands at present date of $4,975 10. He had not received any information from the McPherson Monument Association at Clyde, Ohio. Supposing it has accumulated interest, it will not be less than $2,060 04 in the hands of Gen. LEGGETT, and $2,130 in the hands of the McPherson Monument Association at Clyde, Ohio, the aggregate of which will amount to $9,165 14. The report concludes with some general observations upon the necessity of all the old comrades of the deceased General lending their personal assistance to swell the fund, so that a worthy memorial of the great commander may be erected.

SPEECH OF GEN. SHERMAN.

During the discussion of this report, Gen. SHERMAN was announced, and upon his mounting the platform he was received with deafening applause and three tremendous cheers. Upon being introduced by the Chairman, he spoke as follows:

FELLOW-SOLDIERS: I am here on business now, and intend to proceed directly to it. I understand that the subject now commanding your attention is that of the McPherson monument. You recollect that at the time MCPHERSON was killed, he was engaged to a young lady named Miss EMILY HOFFMAN, whom he met at the house of Mr. LOUIS MCLEAN. It was my good fortune to become acquainted with Mr. MCLEAN in California in 1846, and we both remained in that country until we became the respective heads of banking houses. Mr. MCLEAN was a good Union man. Miss HOFFMAN was a very accomplished lady, and now considered herself the widow of MCPHERSON, and was generally so recognized by Mr. MCLEAN, with whom she lived in California. The other day, at St. Louis, I was called upon by Mr. MCLEAN, who had come there on a visit, and during the course of our conversation he told me that he had collected $3 450 in California as contribution to the McPherson monument fund, but that Miss HOFFMAN, his widow, wished that the monument should be erected at West Point. Nevertheless, that if I could procure her consent, the amount should be forwarded for the benefit of the Clyde monument. I immediately wrote the young lady a long letter, in which I stated the claims that Clyde, where the hero was born, had in the premises, and I have since received her consent that the money collected by Mr. MCLEAN shall go towards the monument now erecting over the grave of MCPHERSON. The General next read a letter from W. H. BRIDGEMAN, No. 92 Broadway, New-York, which asks him to make some exertion at the reunion of the armies at Chicago toward raising a fund for the erection of a monument to the memory of the gallant Col. T. E. G. RANSOM. The writer said that he understood there was not a stone to mark the last resting place of this gallant officer, and expressed the fear that the people of Chicago were going ahead so fast as to be almost forgetful of the past, and concluded by urging the General to make an exertion to show Chicagoans how decorous and right it would be for them to show respect and appreciation for their honored dead. The General next said that he had tried to get Admirals FARRAGUT and PORTER to attend this reunion, and had received letters from both, deploring their inability to attend. PORTER's letter was of a personal nature and he could only read from it a few extracts. The Admiral, referring to the recent Presidential election, writes that Gen. GRANT's election would bring such peace as not to leave a peg even to hang an excitement on. He states that he is in very poor health, and undergoing a regular treatment at the hands of a physician, and expresses great regret at his inability to attend the reunion.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT'S LETTER.

The following is Admiral FARRAGUT's letter, as read by Gen. SHERMAN:

DEAR GENERAL: Your very kind letter of the 2d instant, inviting me to your reunion of the Western army, at their regular annual meeting, has just been received. To be present upon such an occasion, for the most excellent purpose of keeping alive and cementing more strongly the bonds of friendship formed in trials of fire and blood, and, in fact, every hardship incident to a war of the most desperate character that ever afflicted a nation, and through which their gallant leaders conducted them with such unparalleled success from the mountains of the West to the ocean beach on the East, would, I can assure you, give me the greatest possible gratification, if it was only to experience the pleasure of hearing the soldiers of that grand army fight their many battles over again, and make their criticisms on the acts of their comrades, while I could—in my time, I could—occasionally tell them how these affairs were looked upon by the different nations of Europe; how they had by their deeds astonished and aroused the admiration of the most distinguished military men throughout the countries I have so recently visited; but I regret that it will not be in my power to visit the West this Winter. I beg you to believe me, however, when I say that I fully appreciate your desire to receive me with a yard manned, and the kind expression of friendship which I can assure you I cordially reciprocate. I sincerely hope I may have the pleasure of meeting you during next Spring, but my time is so much occupied at present that I am not able to make any engagements ahead.

I am, General, very sincerely yours,

D. G. FARRAGUT.

LIEUT.-GEN. SHERMAN, United States Army.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1868.

Upon the conclusion of the remarks of Gen. SHERMAN he was given three cheers by the meeting, and took his seat amidst the most rapturous applause.

SPEECH OF GEN. THOMAS.

At this point the proceedings were interrupted by the arrival of Gen. THOMAS, who was greeted with great enthusiasm. Upon being introduced by the Chair, he said:

SOLDIERS: As I belonged to the Army of the Tennessee for a short time, I hope you will permit me to make a few remarks. I am gratified to be so courteously received. Now at the present time there is a very interesting meeting of the Army of the Cumberland to which I especially belong, and I must be there to keep them in order.

Three cheers were proposed for Gen. THOMAS and given with a will.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. GRANT.

The proceedings were again interrupted by the entrance of Gen. GRANT. He was received with the wildest enthusiasm. The men rose to their feet and shouted hurrah, while the ladies in the gallery kept up a lively waving of handkerchiefs. Upon introducing the distinguished visitor, the Chairman said: Gentlemen: I have the pleasure of introducing to you the President elect, who has proved his faith by his works. [Loud cheers.]

SPEECH OF GEN. GRANT.

Gen. GRANT said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE: My first associates in the beginning of the rebellion through which we have all so happily passed—I am heartily glad to be with you and with the other officers of the armies who fought so gallantly with you. I thank you heartily for this reception, and the country thanks you for your deeds. I am now suffering from one of those neuralgic headaches with which I am periodically afflicted, and which prevents me, even if I were so inclined, from saying anything further on this occasion. [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

GEN. SCHOFIELD.

Gen. SCHOFIELD was next loudly called for, and coming forward made a neat speech, in which he alluded to his campaigns at the head of the Army of the Ohio, and at the conclusion of his remarks was cheered with great enthusiasm.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

Senator Drake's Letter—He Will Not Yield an Inch to Conservatism.

The concluding paragraphs of the letter by Senator DRAKE, of Missouri, on the question of universal suffrage and universal amnesty, are as follows:

"I protest against this gushing magnanimity toward rebels, especially the thousands of them who have added willful and corrupt perjury to their other crimes, while we coldly deny the ballot to thousands of loyal men. Under our Constitution, two classes of men are disfranchised—one for crimes, the other for the color of their skin. Both are some time to be enfranchised. Which first? To this question there ought, in honor, justice and humanity, to be but one answer. I have but one to make. I object to putting them on a par and coupling them together. I refuse all bargaining in the case. I repudiate all unasked advances from Republicans to rebels in this matter. I demand the enfranchisement of the negro first. I insist that his just rights shall be absolutely secured to him before we ever begin to consider the restoration of justly forfeited rights to rebels, no matter how long they may exclude the latter from the ballot-box. I invoke justice before generosity. To vindicate the rights of man is a higher duty and a nobler work than to enfranchise rebels. In this I was very positive before the people in my recent canvass, and I will stick to it. If I thereby lose popular favor in some quarters, so be it. I regard justice and right more than any man's favor, or that of any party, not even excepting that which made me United States Senator. If that party takes any other position on this subject, it will, in my opinion, endanger its future success, if not its existence. Any party that refuses justice to its friends while hastening to heap unsolicited favors upon its foes, ought to go down, and it will. I will not be accessory to any such heartless act. If the great Radical Party of Missouri, recognized and honored by loyal men of the whole land, must needs commit political suicide, in God's name let it be on some decent pretext. Let not the jeers of rebels at its truckling folly drown the wail of the negro over the destruction, by his only professed friends, of his last hope of enfranchisement in that State.

One other matter in conclusion: From the outbreak of the rebellion until the latter part of 1863, the Union men of Missouri were hampered by the Conservatives, the great mass of whom finally landed in the ranks of the Democracy. The Radical Party there achieved nothing till it parted company with them and planted itself upon Radicalism stern and fierce. This 'universal suffrage and universal amnesty' scheme seems to me to indicate that we are in danger of having a second crop of Conservatives to contend with. If it be so, we ought at once to recognize the fact and brace ourselves up to meet this new and unexpected exigency. For one, I will not yield an inch of ground to Conservatism, howsoever or wheresoever it may manifest itself. It is paralysis to any party that embraces it. I stand by radicalism which has led us to past victories, because I believe it the only foundation upon which to built any lasting structure of loyalty and freedom. If that be the mind of our party we need have no fear of the future, but if we once begin to back down or waver, especially if we do so in the hour of victory, when we have the power to establish what we have gained, and to gain still more, we, in my opinion, admit that we have not been governed by principles, and confess our unworthiness of our past triumphs. I am not ready, and never expect to be, for any such admission, and I scorn any such concession. Believing that duty demands it, I am for going steadily forward under the Radical standard. If there are those who wish not or fear to go with us, let them fall behind; but let not the party lag with them. Above all, never yield the lead to them."

THE INDIANS.

Col. Wyncoop's Letter Resigning His Agency.

From the Leavenworth (Kansas) Commercial, Dec. 9.

Col. WYNCOOP, as a matter of principle, has tendered his resignation as Agent of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, because of the impossibility of his rendering his charges anything like justice. No man on the border has more experience with the red skins, or has accomplished a tithe that he has done in his intercourse and stipulations with them. While in the service he made a gallant record, and has had his merits recognized since, and we are sorry to lose him in the West. We learn that he returns to his home in Philadelphia. By reference to his resignation given below, it will be seen that he predicts a repetition of the Sand Creek massacre in the Washita Reserve, which has been realized in the late fight and the killing of Black Kettle:

[Copy.]

EN ROUTE TO FORT COBB, Nov. 29, 1868.

Hon. N. G. Taylor, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: During the year 1864, while an officer in the army of the United States, highest in authority in the Indian country in which I served, I, in the supposed fulfillment of my duty as such, congregated some 500 friendly Cheyenne Indians together, assuring them the protection of the United States; the consequence of which was they were attacked by a large body of volunteer troops from Colorado, and nearly 200 of their women, children and old men brutally murdered. The infamous massacre of Sand Creek will not soon be forgotten. The Indians were naturally under the impression that I was responsible for the outrage, but after they fully understood my position, I became, at their request, their agent, and they have renewed the confidence they had in me previous to the Sand Creek murder, trusting me implicitly up to the time of Gen. HANCOCK's memorable expedition, they then having received assurances from me that Gen. HANCOCK would not harm them, and seeing me with him, whom I had been induced to accompany under assurances from himself that his mission was a peaceful one. Upon the destruction of their lodges and other property, again they naturally inferred the fault was mine, and some time after, while in the performance of my duty among the Indians, I came near losing my life in consequence, but I again succeeded in regaining their confidence, and am now under orders to proceed to Fort Cobb, on the Washita River, and congregate what Indians I can of my agency at that point or vicinity. Since I have started on my journey thither, I have learned of some five different columns of troops in the field, whose objective point is the Washita River. The regular troops are under control, commanded by officers who will not allow atrocities committed; but there are also in the field, under sanction of the Government, volunteer troops and Ute and Osage Indians, the deadly enemies of all Plains Indians, and whom nothing will prevent from murdering all, of whatever age or sex, wherever found. The point to which that portion are marching who have expressed their determination to kill under all circumstances the Indians of my agency, is the point to which I am directed to congregate them at. They will certainly respond to my call, but I most certainly refuse to again be the instrument of the murder of innocent women and children. While I remain an officer of the Government, I propose to do my duty—a portion of which is to obey my instructions. All left me under the circumstances, with the present state of feelings I have in this matter, is now to respectfully tender my resignation, and return the commission which I have so far earnestly endeavored to fulfill the requirements of.

To the President of the United States, who has intrusted me with the commission I have held; to yourself for the consideration always shown me; to the Superintendent, Col. MURPHY, for his invariable kindness, I shall always feel grateful.

I have the honor to respectfully forward this communication through Col. THOMAS MURPHY, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, to whom I will turn over what property I am responsible for, and make my appearance at Washington as soon as possible to settle my accounts.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

(Signed) E. W. WYNCOOP.

An Extraordinary Medical Case in New-Orleans.

The doctors in New-Orleans are greatly interested in the case of a young German named GEORGE NICKERN, who fell from a platform about four months ago. The *Times* of that city thus gives the particulars of the case:

"It was supposed that he would die in a few hours, for his head was twice its normal size, and nearly every *suture* of the skull gaped open. The left half of the skull was broken in several places, compressing the brain. Blood oozed from his mouth, eyes, nose and ears, and his five senses were suspended. His eyes protruded out of their sockets, resting on the cheek bones, five times their natural size, and almost as black as coal. The bladder was enormously distended and completely paralyzed. The lower portion of the bowels were in the same condition. Both had to be operated on mechanically. His pulse could not be felt, except in the great arteries of the neck. His body could be pricked with a penknife anywhere without the least evidence of feeling. By a novel mode of treatment—the neuropathy of Dr. JOHN CHAPMAN, of London, which consists in the application of heat and cold alternately to the whole length of the spine, by means of a special apparatus for the purpose, aided by the employment of induced and interrupted electrical currents, called Faradization—the young man commenced a gradual improvement. At the expiration of a month, the "black and blue" which disfigured the upper half of his body had nearly all disappeared. In six weeks his eyes, without any improvement of vision, were reduced to their natural size, and the bulge of his head had contracted to very near its normal measure, and all the senses had returned to their healthy *status*. His mind, however, did not improve with the improvement pace of the physical senses. For a month his mind was a total blank. The mechanical pressure of the broken skull on the left side of his head still caused a slight paralytic condition of the right arm and leg. He had recovered the perfect use of his tongue, and was restored to complete consciousness in about seven weeks. It was soon discovered that the recollection of every word and idea had been literally knocked out of his head. Though reinvested with full consciousness and the power of using his tongue, it was impossible to communicate to him any idea, name or object. The power of intelligent language had vanished—not the power of articulation, but the power of expression was lost. He was unable to make known his wants by the use of language—nor could he convey his meaning by writing, for it was evident that the power to write words from memory was lost; he was, therefore, literally thinking without words. He is a German, and no word of his mother tongue or that of the English language was remembered by him. He could not call the name of any of his associates, and when he began to learn over again, it took him three weeks to learn his own name.

During the past two months GEORGE has learned quite a number of words, names, places and things. He can now go anywhere in the city by himself. His new memory—for want of a better expression—is very good, and his mind strong and active, though it is sometimes very tedious to teach him some words, but not from the want of articulation, for that is perfect. Tell him to say 'hat,' for instance, and he is as apt to say 'mule,' or anything else he has learned; notwithstanding, as objects of sense, he knows the meaning of 'hat' and 'mule.' The left hemisphere of the skull is as uneven as the rough pavement of the streets. His health is very good. He is about 20 years of age; lives with his mother on Laurel-street, between First and Second streets."

Horrible Accident in Wilmington, Del.—A Man Roasted to Death.

From the Wilmington Commercial, Dec. 14.

A man named JOHN BRITT came to his death on Saturday night under the most horrible circumstances, having been literally roasted alive.

He was a workman at J. V. RICE & Co.'s Phœnix Iron Foundry. He had charge of the stable and of the foundry, carrying the keys. On Saturday night, about 10:45, deceased went to Robinson's restaurant, near the foundry, where he got something to eat. He remained there until about 11:25, and then went out with a man, to whom he stood talking until 12 o'clock. He remarked that he thought he saw a light in the foundry, and would go and see what it was. That was the last that was seen of him until his children went into the foundry on Sunday morning to hunt him, and found his burning body; they ran to the foreman, Mr. HARVEY, who went down to the foundry immediately and found BRITT's body lying in the trench, and against a red hot casting, the body in a blaze, and one leg partly burned off, so that there was no sign whatever of the lower part of it except the sole of his boot. The trench had been dug the night before around the rim of a large fly-wheel, just cast, so as to expose it to the air and let it cool fast. Deceased knew the wheel was there, and saw the trench being dug, and how he ever got into the trench with one side pressed up against the red hot iron is a mystery. Though he had been drinking, he does not appear to have been so drunk as to be unable to control his own movements, while he was so familiar with the foundry that he could go about it at night without a lamp. The affair is as mysterious as it is horrible.

The body, burned out of all semblance to humanity, almost, was taken to the deceased's residence.

Important Decision by the Supreme Court of Connecticut.

From the Hartford Courant, Dec. 15.

The case of the British Government against the Sharp's Rifle Company of this city, enjoining the sale of land mortgaged to that Government, which has been before the Courts of this State for several years, more or less, has at last reached its end by a decision of the Supreme Court in favor of the Crown. Just what the case is, in all its length and breadth, no lawyer in the State can tell in twenty-four hours of continuous talk, but substantially, leaving off the law points, it is as stated above. The land about which the case revolves is a part of the premises of the Rifle Company. The whole amount in controversy is about $100,000; the value of the land, between $40,000 and $50,000. It has been looked upon as a case of a great deal of importance, aside from the money interests involved, its legal aspects presenting a peculiarly complicated front, and, now that it is off the docket, some of the legal fraternity will breathe easier.

BRIEF NOTES.

Stress has been laid upon the fact that Hon. CALEB CUSHING carried with him a Spaniard as Secretary. The Newburyport (Mass.) *Herald* says that this Spaniard has been Gen. CUSHING's Secretary for several years.

A number of Maryland oystermen a few days ago saw a vessel illegally taking oysters. They started to capture the vessel, but its crew opened on them with guns loaded with shot, and they beat a retreat.

The James Mill in Newburyport, Mass., is to be refitted with new machinery to the value of $125,000.

A man sentenced for life to the Ohio Penitentiary has been sued by his lawyer to recover $2,600, of which $2,000 is for the defence during the trial for murder.

There are twenty-nine petitions for divorce to come before the term of the Connecticut Superior Court to be held shortly in Hartford.

A carriage factory is to be started in Salt Lake City, and one of the faithful, formerly a New-Hampshire man, has been in Concord, N. H., for the purpose of learning something about the carriage-making business.

The Attorney-General of Virginia has decided that the salaries of the State officers, whom Judge UNDERWOOD has declared ineligible under the Fourteenth Amendment, must be paid.

Hon. JOHN CORBY, of St. Joseph, Mo., has given $50,000 in land and money to the Lady Superior of the Sisters of Charity of the State of Missouri, for the purpose of securing the erection in that city of buildings necessary for the foundation of a branch of this sacred Order.

President LINCOLN's manuscript of his message on the Sioux barbarities in Minnesota has been presented to the Minnesota Historical Society.

A young lady, a member of one of the first families of Virginia, has brought a suit for slander against a fashionable milliner in Richmond.

The gauge of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Road was changed the first of this week to five feet, to conform to all the Southern roads, with which it has close connections.

Votes were cast for Governor, at the recent election in this State, bearing the names of A. T. Hoffman, John A. Hoffman, John E. Hoffman, J. Hoffman, Hoffman, Hofman, Hufman, John G. Griswold, A. Griswold, Griswold and Gris.

A stage running between Rockland and Bath, Me., was overturned on Sunday night last, while descening a hill, and, taking fire from the lamp, was burned. The passengers escaped a scorching.

The town of Hardwick, Vt., recently sued one of its selectmen for $600 of the town fund, which he spent during the war to buy a substitute for his son, who counted on the town quota; and also to recover money claimed by him for expenses in transacting the town's business. The town lost both cases.

The channel of the Presumpscot River, which was recently turned from its course by a land slide at Cumberland, Me., has been reopened.

The iron manufacturers in Pittsburg, Penn., are much interested in a new process of making iron without puddling.

A considerable quantity of red snow fell a few days ago, along the Missouri River, about twenty-five miles below Leavenworth, Kansas.

Senator VAN WINKLE, of West Virginia, authorizes the statement that he will not be a candidate for reëlection. He says that the life he is obliged to lead as Senator is unsuited to his taste and comfort, and that he desires to retire from active life and devote himself quietly to literary pursuits.

Several colored girls who were employed in families in Lewiston, Me., but grew homesick and returned to their old homes at Petersburg, Va., on Tuesday reached Lewiston again, having finally concluded that, after all, Maine is better than Dixie.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE HABITS OF THE MIND.—Rev. Dr. McCOSH, the distinguished President of Princeton College, delivered last evening at the Second Presbyterian Church at Elizabeth, a lecture upon "The Habits of the Mind." The audience drawn together to listen to the eminent scholar was large, intelligent and appreciative, their attention being closely given throughout to the utterance of the speaker. His address, which occupied nearly two hours in delivery, was a profound and scholarly one, remarkably eloquent in many passages and occasionally humorous. It was listened to with marked attention, and frequently interrupted by applause.

STABBING AFFRAY.—About 8 o'clock last evening CORNELIUS BOURNS was standing on the corner of Cannon and Rivington streets, when he was stabbed in the hip by ROBERT BARKLEY, who was armed with a huge knife. The wound is of a very serious nature, and BOURNS, who resides at No. 67 Lewis-street, was removed to the house of a friend close at hand, where he received medical attention. BARKLEY, who lives at No. 18 Lewis-street, was arrested and locked up at the Thirteenth Precinct Station-house, and will be arraigned before Justice MANSFIELD, at the Essex Market Police Court, this morning.

A TRIANGULAR FIGHT.—Last evening a difficulty occurred in the bar-room of JAMES NORRIS, No. 647 Washington-street, with WILLIAM DRISCOLL and PATRICK HAGGERTY on one side and JOHN TUCKER on the other, one of them having tossed some hot water in his face. TUCKER attacked the two men with a hatchet, inflicting severe wounds on both. All the parties made their escape from the place before the arrival of the Police, and consequently no arrests were made.

"POLITICAL MORALITY."—Mr. GEORGE W. CURTIS repeated his lecture on "Political Morality" at the Cooper Institute last evening, for the purpose of aiding the Young Men's Christian Association in opening a Christian reading-room in the Nineteenth Ward. The attendance was not large, but all present were highly appreciative of the eloquence of the lecturer.

LECTURE BY SIGNOR BIAGGHI.—The third lecture of a series was given last night at the hall No. 9 University-place, by Signor ANTONIO BIAGGHI. The subject was the "Italian Poet, TORQUATO TASSO." The lecturer narrated the leading features of the history of the poet, dilated at considerable length upon his remarkable genius and upon the influence of his writings. He was listened to with much interest.

LECTURE IN OLIVET CHAPEL.—Last evening a lecture was delivered in Olivet Chapel, No. 63 Second-street, by Rev. R. B. BOOTH, on "A Week in St. Petersburg." The speaker detailed to the large audience his experiences in the Russian capital, especially with a view to illustrate the habits and manners of its people.

ANOTHER MYSTERIOUS HOMICIDE.

A Man Brutally and Fatally Beaten—An Unknown Policeman the Alleged Assailant—Inquest by Coroner Rollins.

In the case of JOHN MOONEY, a native of Ireland, aged 28, whose sudden death at No. 64 Baxter-street has already been recorded, Coroner ROLLINS yesterday held an inquest at Bellevue Hospital, as he had evidently died through violence. The following evidence was obtained:

Julia A. Vogt, of No. 64 Bayard-street, testified: I have known the deceased about three years; he has been lodging with me about four weeks; during that time he has been sober, he having taken the pledge one year ago, and has, so far as I know, kept it faithfully; on Tuesday evening he left the house to go to Brooklyn to see his brother; he had a silver watch in his pocket and a gold ring on his finger when he left; having no money, he borrowed $1 from me; on Wednesday morning, about 1 o'clock, I heard moans outside the house, and as the deceased had not returned home, I thought I would get up and see who was moaning; on opening the outer door I found the deceased lying down by the stoop; I cannot say which side of his head was down; I spoke to him and he said he was cold, having lain there so long; he asked me to take him into the house; he vomited freely; with great difficulty I managed to get him in doors; seeing blood on his face, I asked him who had hurt him; he said he had had a difficulty with a Policeman in Mulberry-street, who, he said, had beaten him and taken his watch; he said he knew the officer, but did not tell his number or in what part of Mulberry-street the difficulty occurred; on the following morning he again repeated the statement; I had to go to work, and left him in care of my children; when I returned on Wednesday evening the deceased was in bed, complaining of his head paining him; he had great thirst; he desired nothing to eat; the vomiting continued; I became alarmed at his symptoms; about ten o'clock P. M. I sent for a physician, but after two hours' search could not succeed in getting one; the deceased had in the meantime become insensible, and in that condition he died, at half-past twelve o'clock A. M., on Thursday; he did not tell me the number of the officer, nor did I ask him, as I had not the least idea that he was seriously injured; his ring was taken, but he did not say how he lost it; I do not know how he reached the house that night.

Policeman Edward McGrath, of the Sixth Precinct, testified: That he was on duty in Mulberry-street, his post extending from Chatham-square to Canal-street, from eleven o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, until three o'clock on the following morning; during that interval he heard of no disturbance in Mulberry-street; had no difficulty with any person on that evening; did not hear of the deceased having been beaten until Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. Vogt, being recalled, testified: That the deceased told her that he had beaten the Policeman, and the latter had in turn beaten him; his breath smelt somewhat of peppermint; he staggered and she at first thought he had been drinking, but did not smell any trace of liquor.

Policeman George Van Buskirk, of the Sixth Precinct, testified: That he was on the post above mentioned from seven o'clock P. M. until eleven o'clock on Tuesday night, and again from three o'clock until six o'clock A. M. on Wednesday; heard of no difficulty on his post during those hours; did not hear of the deceased having been beaten until Thursday afternoon, when Capt. Jourdan sent for him and questioned him about the affair; he told him the same as above.

Policeman Philip Brady, of the Sixth Precinct, testified: That he was on duty on Tuesday from seven o'clock until eleven, in Bayard-street, his post extending from No. 53 to Canal-street; was on the same post from three until six o'clock A. M. on Wednesday; had no difficulty with any citizen nor heard of any in the vicinity of his post during those hours.

Policeman Henry Hauche, of the Sixth Precinct, was on duty on the above post, in Bayard-street, from seven o'clock P. M. until eleven on Tuesday night, and again from three until six o'clock on the following morning; heard no cries for assistance, and witnessed no difficulty during these hours; on Thursday at twelve and a half o'clock A. M., Mrs. Vogt came to him and told him there was a man in her house very sick; she said she had no doctor; on entering the room, witness found the man to be dead; he had apparently just died, as he was still warm; there was blood upon his left ear; Mrs. Vogt told him that he had been beaten by a Policeman.

Francis Mooney, living on the corner of Bedford and Myrtle avenues, Brooklyn, testified: That he last saw his brother alive on Sunday evening last, at No. 287 Spring-street; he promised on that evening that he would call on witness on the following Tuesday evening; he did not come; first heard of his death on Thursday evening; never seen him drink intoxicating liquor; two weeks ago I saw him apparently under the influence of liquor; he said he had taken some peppermint; he was not much intoxicated.

Dr. Robert Newman testified: That he had made a *post-mortem* examination of the deceased, and found two abrasions near the left ear; there had been considerable effusion from the left ear; there was a fracture near the base of the skull, and this was the cause of death.

The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death from the effects of a beating or clubbing sustained at the hands of some person or persons unknown.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—MOORE, ALDERMAN.

A WEST INDIA BURGLARY CASE.

The trim little bark *Eliza Barse*, HEZEKIAH F. CONYERS Master, sailed from the port of Bermuda on the 19th of November, and arrived at her dock at this port on Thursday. Capt. CONYERS chanced to learn, a day or two before his departure from Bermuda, that Mr. EWEN, one of the residents, had had his dwelling entered by burglars, who carried off a considerable amount of portable property. When the vessel was made fast to the dock, a man, giving the name of JAMES HAYES, stepped on board, who, after a brief stay, was about leaving the vessel, when the Captain stopped him, and demanded where he had obtained a stocking which he was carrying, and which was subsequently found to contain $100 in gold and silver coin. HAYES finally acknowledged that he had received the money from one of the men on the vessel, and that it was a portion of the plunder obtained by the burglars in Mr. EWEN's residence. HAYES was accordingly placed in the custody of Officer WALKER, of the First Precinct, who arraigned him before the acting Magistrate yesterday. HAYES was held for examination.

ALLEGED CHECK FORGERY.

A young man named CHARLES HUGERSDORF, and proprietor of the Pacific Garden, in the Bowery, was arraigned before the Magistrate yesterday on a charge of forgery. It appears that a liquor-dealer named HALLAKER received a check on the Bowery National Bank for $130, dated Dec. 16, and made payable to the order of CHARLES HUGERSDORF, and purporting to have been signed by GUSTAV HUBNER, proprietor of a saloon in the Bowery. This check was taken possession of yesterday by Mr. HALLAKER's son, who, on presenting it at the bank, was arrested, as the check was found to be a forgery. Mr. H. T. DEGRAAF, President of the bank, soon ascertained the real facts, and so caused the arrest of HUGERSDORF. As neither Mr. HALLAKER nor Mr. HUBNER were present, the prisoner was remanded for examination.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

THEFT OF LOCKS.

ROBERT A. BUSSELL, of No. 300 East Fourth-street, made a complaint alleging that DANIEL HUNT had presented an order purporting to be signed by his father for seventeen ship locks, valued at $50, which had been delivered. Subsequently the order was found to be a forgery, and HUNT was arrested on a charge of grand larceny by trick and device. The accused was held to answer.

LARCENY OF BEDDING.

CATHARINE WILKS, on the 19th of November, hired a furnished room of JOHN H. GREENFIELD, of No. 11 Elizabeth-street, and he alleges that on the next day she disappeared in company with a quantity of bedding belonging to him, and valued at $81. He further stated in his complaint that she had admitted to him that she had taken the things, and she was thereupon committed to answer at the General Sessions.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

DISHONEST EMPLOYE.

WM. ARMSTRONG was arrested yesterday by Detective GLYNN, of the Eighth Precinct, on a charge of stealing from SMITH G. BABCOCK & Co., No. 37 Mercer-street, in whose employ he has been for the past five months. The prisoner admitted to the officer that he had taken twenty pantaloon patterns, which, he said, he had sold at $2 to $3 each, but denied having abstracted anything else from the store. The firm, however, have ascertained that cloths and velvets valued at over $300 have disappeared since he has been with them. When arraigned, the prisoner, who is only 19 years of age, acknowledged that he had taken the cloths, but had not stolen any of the velvets. He had stolen, he said, little by little, castor, beaver and other cloths, valued at $186. He was committed for trial.

DETERMINED CHASE.

Thursday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, Mrs. S. A. DAVIS, of No. 150 West Thirty-fourth street, came out of a store in Sixth-avenue, near Twenty-third-street, and pointing to a man who had just preceded her, exclaimed to Officer VREEDENBURGH, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, that the man had picked her pocket of a wallet containing $25. The officer started in pursuit and chased the fugitive through several streets and up an alley-way in Twenty-fourth-street, and finally captured him on the roof of a stable on the rear of the lot, to which both pursued and pursuer ascended by means of a large ladder that happened to be at hand. The prisoner gave the name of WILLIAM H. SANDS, and the lady who said he had robbed her not making her appearance yesterday, SANDS was discharged.

The Case of Margaret Welch Postponed.

The argument in the matter of the *habeas corpus* in the case of MARGARET WELCH, charged with the murder of Officer MCCHESNEY, was to have taken place before Judge SUTHERLAND at 10 A. M. yesterday morning. At that hour, the Judge inquired whether the prisoner was in Court. She was not present, and the warden had not made any return to the writ as yet.

Mr. JOHN D. TOWNSEND, of counsel for the accused, said that the District-Attorney had given him to understand that the case would not be tried this term, and yet that the witnesses for the prosecution were present in Court, and it had apparently been designed to go on with the case after inducing him to believe that it would not go on.

District-Attorney HALL replied that he had simply stated that two important witnesses for the prosecution were not here, which was true.

Judge SUTHERLAND declared that the discussion was not in order, and after some conversation with counsel, postponed the hearing of argument until Tuesday next, at 10:30 A. M.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

"THE SPRATTS AT SARATOGA."—Mr. DE CORDOVA delivered at Steinway Hall, last evening, his humorous lecture entitled "The Spratts at Saratoga," the proceeds being devoted to the benefit of the Midnight Mission. Mr. DE CORDOVA gave a humorous account of the journey of the Spratts to Saratoga, their arrival, the sensation they created, the wardrobes of the feminine Spratts, their criticisms on persons and things, and the criticisms of others on them. Quite a large audience was present, who were evidently well pleased with the entertainment of the evening.

CHAPEL DEDICATION.—The new Methodist Episcopal Church, in Perry-street, near Greenwich, erected by the New-York City Sunday School and Missionary Society for the use of the Bank-street Methodist Episcopal Church, will be dedicated to-morrow by Rev. Bishop JANES, D. D. There will be preaching by the Bishop at 10:30 A. M., followed by the dedicatory service, and Sunday School, under the superintendence of R. E. SELMES, Esq., at 1:30 P. M., when eminent speakers will address the school. There will also be preaching at 3 P. M. by Rev. C. D. FOSS, and at 7 P. M. by Rev. W. H. FERRIS, D. D., Presiding Elder of New-York District.

MASONIC ELECTIONS.—On Tuesday evening last, New-York Lodge No. 330, F. and A. M., elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Master—James R. Elsey; S. W.—Jas. G. Sweeney; J. W.—Samuel Lawrence; Treasurer—Lemuel Valentine; Secretary—Wm. W. Paddon.... Tecumseh Lodge No. 487, F. and A. M., on Thursday evening held an election, which resulted as follows: Master—Wm. Burrows; S. W.—F. E. Davis; J. W.—J. D. Read; Treasurer—Robt. Payton; Secretary—S. J. Hunt; S. D.—Ralph Newton; J. D.—James Stone; S. M. C.—Wm. Long; I. M. C.—Hanna.

FAIR AT DODWORTH HALL.—A very attractive fair is now going forward at Dodworth Hall, in Broadway, near Tenth-street, which offers excellent opportunities for the purchase of Christmas presents. The enterprise is for the benefit of the La Grange Orphans' Home. It opened last Monday, and will be continued until the 29th inst., inclusive. Dodworth Hall, being upon a leading thoroughfare, naturally attracts numerous visitors. The bright light and the cheerful crowd renders it at present a most agreeable evening lounge.

ANOTHER PARDON.—President JOHNSON has pardoned EDWARD COSGROVE, who, in April last, was sentenced to the Albany Penitentiary for thirteen months, upon conviction of having carried on an illicit still in this City. The prisoner's health is said to have been failing very rapidly, and this circumstance, coupled with the fact of his previous good character, led to the exercise of Executive clemency. The application was signed by Hons. JAMES BROOKS and JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A CONVICT.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday, at the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, over the remains of ROBERT JOHNSON, aged 53 years, a convict who had been sentenced to one year's imprisonment by Judge RUSSELL, Jan. 10, 1868, on a conviction for forgery. A *post-mortem* examination was made by Dr. CUSHMAN, when death was ascertained to have resulted from pneumonia.

MINOR ITEMS.—Mrs. ANN MAHAN, aged 70, and a resident of Union Hill, N. J., was knocked down in Park-row, yesterday, by car No. 17 of the Fourth-avenue line, and slightly injured.... OTTO CLOVER, aged 5 years, died suddenly yesterday at the residence of his parents, No. 891 Second-avenue. The Coroner will hold an inquest.... The remains of an infant were found yesterday in the basement of No. 149 East Fifty-third-street, and were taken to the Morgue.... Capt. BELL, of the canal-boat *F. W. Jewell*, fell overboard yesterday at the foot of East Seventh-street, but was rescued by the Police.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BURGLARS OF THE BOLD ORDER.—On Thursday evening a band of burglars started business as early as 6 o'clock. At that time a party had entered the house of Mr. DREW, on the corner of Broadway and Linden-street, by climbing on the piazza and forcing open a window on the second story. An alarm was given and the thieves made their escape, but without booty. Shortly afterward the house of Mr. SEYMOUR SCOTT, on Howard-avenue, was entered in like manner. There they were more successful, having carried away a revolver, a fur collar and $1 50 in currency. There was more for them to take, but they evidently took alarm once more and fled. Information was conveyed to the Police of the Forty-ninth Sub-Precinct, but too late for any practical purpose.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH FAIR.—It is announced that the prettiest ladies in Brooklyn and other excellent commodities, are to be had at the fair of the Church of the Messiah, of which Rev. GEO. E. THRALL is rector. It commenced last evening, and will be continued in the Sunday School rooms of the Church this afternoon and evening.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—BROOKLYN—DEC. 19.

Nos.
66—Philips vs. Campbell.
67—Martin vs. State of New-York.
72—Ocean Nat. Bk. vs. Olcott.
73—Havens vs. Sackett.
75—Atwater vs. Atwater.
76—Thompson vs. Whitlock.

Nos.
78—Cheeny vs. Woodruff.
79—Bolus vs. Nuhn.
80—Diez vs. De Jonge.
81—Greenfield vs. Greenfield.
12—Brown vs. Long Island Railroad Co.
22—People vs. Martin.

CITY COURT, BROOKLYN—DEC. 21.

Nos.
13—Andrews vs. Gordon.
157—Kelley vs. Kellogg.
149—Guglemoni vs. Camp.
16—McKay vs. Hatch.
94—Trotter vs. Samuels.
2—Union Flint Glass Co. vs. Undreiner.
3—Sheridan vs. Hall.
4—O'Reilly vs. Bangs.
7—Claggett vs. Sweet.
13—Sylvester vs. Campbell.
14—Ersler vs. Fallesen.
17—Thomas vs. Bamber.

Nos.
18—Quinn vs. Schoenewald.
27—Reilly vs. Spaulding.
29—Ahlers vs. Schmidt.
31—Eckert vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
32—Houstain vs. Williamsburg Savings Bank.
38—Van Oleaf vs. Van Winkle.
39—Rolin vs. Cross.
40—Baker vs. Glaw.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

THE RIGHTS OF CITIZENS IN TIMES OF REBELLION—POSITION OF COMMON CARRIERS—CONFISCATION—DURESS—JURISDICTION.

The Steamer Capitol vs. The United States.—This is an appeal from a decree of confiscation rendered under the act of 1861, upon a libel filed in the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana. The decree is founded upon the following causes of forfeiture provided in the act: That the boat was purchased or sold with the intent to be employed in aiding the rebellion; that the owners knowingly used or employed her in aid of the rebellion, and that the owners consented to her use or employment in aid of the rebellion. The claimant concedes that the owner was in one instance present on board of the boat as captain, while she was illegally employed in transportation for the insurgents, and that she was employed as charged in the libel; but it is denied that such presence of the owner as captain, is of itself any proof whatever of his consent or his guilty knowledge. The *Capitol* was an ordinary freight and passenger boat—a common carrier, and it is submitted that it was lawful for her owner to carry on that business during the rebellion, if it was not the duty of the whole population of the Southern country to desist from all useful occupations, thus involving universal starvation. To attempt to distinguish between the passengers and freight, presented in the usual and ordinary course of his business, would have involved its abandonment. Under such circumstances the fact of transportation, even if it were proven to have been done for him, gives rise to no presumption of guilty intention. Every industrial occupation carried on within the limits of the Confederacy, necessarily gave aid to the rebellion, either directly by affording clothing and other necessaries to those actually engaged therein, or indirectly by forming a basis of taxation, which, in turn, went directly to their support. Was it then unlawful for persons in such circumstances to enter upon or continue in such occupations? Puffendorff answers the question in the negative. (P. of Lib. 7, ch. 8, sec. 10.) But if there be any presumption of guilty intention attending the mere fact of transportation it is of the weakest and most inconclusive character, and may be rebutted and overthrown by the slightest circumstances, either inherent in the transaction itself, or substantively proved by way of defence. And such circumstances need not rise to the dignity or importance of a strict plea of duress. Such rebutting circumstances must be obvious upon the most cursory observation of the condition of that part of the Southern country where the Government of the United States was for upward of four years absolutely and wholly displaced and its seat occupied by an usurper. But whatever view may be taken of the law or the facts in the case, the decree of confiscation must be reversed for the want of jurisdiction in the Court rendering it. It is a proceeding in admiralty, otherwise there must have been a jury according to the course of the common law. It is only because it is a case of admiralty jurisdiction that a jury could be constitutionally dispensed with. Original jurisdiction in admiralty, is vested exclusively in District Courts of the United States. But this proceeding was instituted by an original libel of information filed in the Circuit Court, and no such jurisdiction has been conferred upon that Court. On the part of the Government it is claimed that the *onus* of proof is upon the plaintiff to show, with the circumstance of his presence as Captain standing against him, that the transportation was without his consent and against his will. It is asserted that the owner purchased the boat purposely to place her in the rebel service, thus hoping to escape the military service of the Confederacy, and it is submitted that such a plea is no defence. The same view is taken in a brief filed by Hon. Caleb Cushing in the case on behalf of the informer.

J. M. Carlisle and J. D. McPherson for claimant; J. Hubley Ashton, Assistant Attorney-General, for the Government.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

INVOLUNTARY BANKRUPTCY—COMMERCIAL PAPER—FRAUDULENT STOPPAGE OF PAYMENT.

In the Matter of Samuel Lowenstein and Rosa Lowenstein, on the petition of Julius Katzenberg.—This was a petition in involuntary bankruptcy. There were three acts of bankruptcy charged, the last one being that they had fraudulently stopped and had not resumed payment of their commercial paper within fifteen days. The evidence showed that several notes given by the debtors had not been paid for more than fifteen days.

Held by the Court—That the evidence did not sustain the first two acts of bankruptcy charged; that a solvent debtor who has means wherewith to pay commercial paper, and does not pay it, is guilty of fraud; and an insolvent debtor who, having commercial paper due, does not go into involuntary bankruptcy, is guilty of fraud. That, of the notes in question, some were not commercial paper, being given not in the course of or in connection with the business of the debtors as merchants, but for loans of money. That others though commercial paper, were suffered to remain unpaid by agreement with the creditors and their non-payment therefore was not fraudulent. Petition dismissed with costs.

For creditor, G. A. Seixas; for debtors, J. H. V. Arnold.

BANKRUPTCY DISCHARGE REFUSED—FRAUD.

In the matter of George H. Goodridge.—In this case the substance of the specifications in opposition to the bankrupt's discharge was that he had put into the hands of his brother $4,500 to $5,000 of his property to keep it from his creditors and had sworn falsely in reference to it. The evidence of it was found only in the testimony of the bankrupt and his brother. It showed the payment of the money, but they claimed that it was money belonging to the bankrupt's brother, being proceeds of business done by the bankrupt for his brother in dealing in Western lands for several years, the bankrupt during that time being at the West and his brother in New-York.

Held by the Court—That a fraud of the kind here alleged can seldom be proved by other than circumstantial evidence. The parties to the transactions are generally the only witnesses, and if their stories are to be believed as true, no fraud can be established. Extrinsic evidence is not to be had and the truth must be reached by examining the evidence of the alleged parties to the fraud, and weighing its probabilities and scrutinizing its general tenor and manner. That in this case the story of the bankrupt and his brother, as they tell it, is as consistent with a fraud as with an honest transaction, and if the alleged fraud were to be perpetrated, a natural way to consummate it, with the hope of escaping detection, would be the way employed in this case. That the impression made by the testimony of the bankrupt is unfavorable, his recollection always failing whenever any test is applied, by close questioning, to his positive statements; and that his brother's recollection is equally at fault whenever any test is sought to be applied. That the story of the bankrupt on the whole evidence is not credible; that the specifications are sustained and a discharge is refused.

For the bankrupt, C. Mott; for creditors, H. P. Herdman.

COLLISION NEAR PIERS—TOWBOAT.

Jeremiah N. Ayres et al. vs. The steamtug C. H. Davenport.—This was an action by the owners of the schooner *G. W. Purnell* to recover the damages sustained by her while in tow of the tug, in a collision with the barge *Annie*, then in tow of another tug, off Pier No. 42 East River, on Aug. 9, 1866. The tide was flood, and the schooner lay on the east side of pier No. 42. In the slip on the west side of that pier is a high-balance dock, which extends out beyond the pier, and shuts off the view from the river. The tug was lying at the end of pier No. 42, and, having got a hawser to the schooner, started to haul her out, and had got her just clear of the pier when the *Annie* and the tug towing her were seen coming swiftly up the river close to the pier. The *Davenport* at once backed so as to slacken the hawser, but the schooner was struck by the barge and her bowsprit and both her masts were knocked out.

Held by the Court—That the *Davenport* was in fault. No care was exercised on her or the barge, and her tug would have been seen coming up before the schooner was started. That it may be that there was fault on the part of the *Annie*, and her tug, but that does not diminish the liability of the *Davenport*, and the other vessels were not sued.

Decree for libelants, with an order of reference.

For libelants, Steward, Ritch and Woodford; for claimants, Beebe, Donohue and Cooke.

THE WATSON AND CHARLEY CASE—FIFTH DAY OF THE SECOND SUIT.

The United States vs. The Premises, Machinery, &c., at Nos. 171, 173 and 175 Christopher-street. This case is still on. The evidence on both sides was closed yesterday afternoon, and the case goes over to Monday for the final summing up of counsel.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT—DEC. 16.

Before Judge Benedict.

Henry Hastings et al. vs. The Ship Hudson and the Steam Propeller N. B. Starbuck. William D. Morgan et al. vs. The Ship Midnight.—An important and interesting collision litigation has been progressing before Judge BENEDICT for the past three days. It grows out of a collision between the *Midnight* and *Hudson*, off Bedloe's Island, in March, 1867, by which damages to the amount of $27,000 were occasioned. The *Midnight* was lying off the Battery ready for sea, and having weighed her anchor, with the assistance of the steamtug *Charles Chamberlain*, swung around at her place of anchorage to windward, and having laid her course for sea in a southwesterly direction discovered the *Hudson* some two miles down the bay, heading in a northerly direction, in tow of the *Starbuck*, having just weighed her anchor preparatory to going to sea. Both vessels were heavily loaded. The tide was ebb, the wind blowing from the southwest a half gale. The general rules of navigation requires vessels under steam, meeting one another (and ships in tow of steamboats are considered to be under steam) to port their helms and pass to the right, except under circumstances which render that course dangerous. The *Hudson* was lying in the centre of the channel, which was a mile wide, and the pilot of the *Midnight* finding that it was impossible from the force of the wind and the tide to go to the right, or westward of the *Hudson*, determined to pass to the left or leeward of the *Hudson*. Accordingly when half a mile away from the *Hudson*, he ordered the *Chamberlain*, which was towing the *Midnight* on a hawser, to starboard his helm and go to the leeward or easterly side. He also set his jib and flying-jib, and the *Chamberlain* and *Midnight* made a rank sheer to port. The force of the tide, however, carried them down swiftly, and the *Hudson*, as it is claimed, forging ahead, came into collision with the *Midnight* at nearly a right angle, cutting her down, carrying away her topgallant mast, rigging, and doing other damage. The *Hudson* had her jib-boom and bowsprit broken, and received other injuries. The *Hudson* claims to be without fault, and charges upon the *Midnight* a breach of the rules of navigation—that the *Midnight* was a half mile to the windward of her and could easily have passed her on the west side, and that she was bound to do so. The *Midnight* claims that it was out of her power to prevent a collision, that the force of the wind and tide was such that the *Chamberlain* could not get into a direct line with her, but was swung under her port bow; that the helm of the *Chamberlain* was bore hard to starboard and that of the *Midnight* hard to port, yet even then the *Chamberlain's* head was swung over to port and the *Midnight's* to starboard; that the general course of the vessels was head and head with the *Hudson*, and not on a line to the westward of them; that unless they had gone to leeward a collision was inevitable, and that when half a mile away the *Midnight* and *Chamberlain* made a rank sheer to eastward, so as to pass to the leeward of the *Hudson*; that the *Midnight's* jib was set to aid her in falling off, and that the *Hudson* ought to have taken this as a manifest evidence that she was going to leeward, and starboarded her helm so as to avoid the collision. The case turns upon the point whether the navigation of the *Midnight*, and her course under the circumstances, was a proper one. The testimony has occupied three days, and the case will be summed up hereafter.

Beebe, Dean & Donohue for ship *Hudson*; Emerson, Goodrich & Wheeler for ship *Midnight*.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Owen.

THE REVENUE BLACKMAILING CASE.

Yesterday the case of the Government *vs.* David Lichtenheim, an ex-officer of the Internal Revenue Department, for levying blackmail of $1,000 upon Oscar Hoym, for the suppression of a criminal prosecution for alleged revenue frauds, was taken up. Mr. John Sedgwick, counsel for the defence, asked for a postponement until the 26th inst., which was granted. The case is said to be full of rich points, to be fully developed at the examination.

Before Commissioner Betts.

ALLEGED SMUGGLING.

United States vs. Wm. Seaman.—The defendant, who is a cartman, is charged with being knowingly engaged in carting smuggled silks to the store of Benniner & Zeiglestock, importers of silk goods. He was held to bail in $5,000 to appear for an examination on the 28th inst.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 18.

By Judge Cardozo.

Martin et al., *vs.* Spotts et al.; allowance of three per cent. granted.

Bates *vs.* Goodell; memorandum for counsel.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 18.

By Judge Jones.

Martha Barker *vs.* James Savage; case ordered to be filed. The counsel will take notice that some alterations have been made.

Page *vs.* Meehan; order granted.

Flock *vs.* Flock; motion granted.

The Birmingham Iron Foundry *vs.* Henry De Casse; motion granted.

Le Roy *vs.* Crommelin; motion granted.

Wasserman *vs.* Brod; order granted.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

Shortly after the opening of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday morning, the Grand Jury presented a number of indictments against parties for various offences. The Foreman stated that all the business of the term had been concluded by the Grand Jury—over 100 indictments having been found—and the Recorder thereupon discharged them with thanks.

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.

Wm. McMahon was arraigned under an indictment for robbery in the first degree. Mr. Dudley R. P. Wilcox, the complainant, testified that on the night of the 9th inst., while in the lower part of Grand-street, he was seized by the prisoner and an unknown confederate, who threw him upon the sidewalk and then robbed him of $61 in money, and a bank-book representing $500 deposited in the Citizens' Savings Bank. Both the robbers escaped at the time, but McMahon was subsequently arrested, and in his possession the bank-book was found. The prisoner pleaded "guilty," and was sent to State prison for five years.

John McGuire, *alias* Fay, also indicted for robbery in the first degree, pleaded guilty of grand larceny, and the plea was accepted. The prisoner, on the afternoon of the 12th inst., accosted Mr. Stephen Thorne, on Broadway, and snatched a diamond pin from his cravat, and ran away with it. He was pursued by the Police, and soon overtaken and arrested. The Recorder sentenced him to State Prison for five years.

OTHER OFFENCES.

William Larcey pleaded guilty of attempting to perpetrate grand larceny. On the 9th inst., he feigned sickness in a store occupied by Michael Rice, and when the proprietor stooped to assist him, the prisoner seized his (Rice's) chain, and dragging the watch to which it was attached from his pocket sought to escape with the plunder, but was intercepted by the Police, and arrested. He was sentenced to State Prison for two years and six months.

Joseph Wilson admitted that he stole two cornets, worth $100, from John T. Stratton, on the 10th inst. He was sentenced to serve for one year in the Penitentiary.

Other cases, comparatively trivial, were disposed of, and the Court adjourned until Monday.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 18, 1868.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	114¾	150	West. U. Tel.	36⅝
1,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '62	110¾	300	Quick. M. Co.	21¼
5,000	do.	110½	50	U. S. Ex.	46½
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '64	106⅜	600	N. Y. Cen.	128⅝
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 R., '65...new	108	100	do...s30	128⅝
73,500	U. S. 5-20, C., '65...new	109⅝	2700	do.	128½
18,500	U. S. 5-20 C, '67	109⅝	100	do...s10	128⅝
12,000	do.	110	200	do...b30	129⅛
5,000	do...b3	110	500	do...b30	129⅝
15,000	5-20 C., '68	110⅛	800	do.	128⅝
4,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	68¼	100	Erie	40
5,000	do...2d call	68¼	100	Mich. Cen.	124
3,000	Ga. St. 7s	92¾	100	do...2d call	124
1,000	do.	93	100	Mich. So. & N. I. b10	86¾
1,000	do.	93⅛	100	H. & St. Jo. Pf. b30	92
19,000	N. Car. 6s, new	62⅝	200	Clev. & Pitts.	82¼
1,000	Mich. So. S.F. Bds	97	100	do.	82
4,000	Mor. & Es. 1st	97	31	C., C. Cin. & Ind.	75
6,000	do.	96⅜	100	do...2d call	75
4,000	Mor. & Es. 2d	93	100	do.	74⅞
5,000	Clev. & P. 4th	79	14	do.	75
6,000	Gt. East. 1st M.	73	100	C. & N. W. Pf.	77⅞
3,000	M. & S. P. 1st	93	200	Clev. & Tol.	101½
17,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st	73⅞	200	do...b30	101⅞
5	Hanover Bank	117	40	Lake Shore	100¾
500	Mer. U. Ex.	15½	50	Chi. & R. I.	108
200	do.	15⅝	200	do.	108⅜
50	Fourth Nat. Bank	106	100	N. J. Cen.	113
13	Continental Bank	101½	5	do...2d call	113
30	Shoe & Leath. Bk.	125	108	Mor. & Es.	94
			200	P., Ft. W. & C.	110¾
			100	do.	110⅜
			100	Alt. & T. H. Pf.	61
			100	Ohio & Miss.	29⅝

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$500	U.S. 6s, 5-20 R., '62	106¼	25	Del. & Huds. Can.	130
10,000	5-20, C., '62, small	110¾	100	West. U. T.	36⅜
500	do.	109¾	100	do.	36
25,000	do.	110½	200	Pac. Mail	111⅜
10,000	do...s30	110½	200	Q. M. Co.	21
16,000	do.	110⅜	200	do.	21¾
1,000	5-20 C., '64	106⅞	200	Adams Ex.	48⅜
11,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '65, new...b3	109⅜	100	do.	48⅜
25,000	5-20 C., '67	110	200	Amer. Ex.	46
1,500	do.	109⅞	200	Mer. Un. Ex.	15½
5,000	do...b3	109⅞	100	N. Y. Cen.	131⅜
20,000	5-20s, C., '68	110	100	Hudson R.	127
30,000	do.	110	150	New-Jersey Cen.	113⅜
100,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C...b3	106⅜	150	Mich. Cen.	124
25,000	U.S. 6s, P.R. Iss.	99¾	50	Mich. So. & N. I.	86⅞
25,000	do.	99½	50	Panama	329½
10,000	N. Car. St. 6s, bet. call	65⅛	200	Clev. & Tol.	101⅜
9,000	N. Car. St. 6s, new...bet. call	62¼	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	83½
1,000	do.	62⅛	100	Dub. & S. C., bet. call	97
5,000	Missouri St. 6s	90¼	400	Lake Shore	100
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	68½	100	do.	100⅜
			10	do.	101

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$4,500	N. Car 6s, ex c.	65	200	Mich. So. & N. I...c	86⅞
200	Mer. U. Ex.	16	300	do.	86⅝
200	Adams Ex.	49	500	Clev. & Pitts.	82⅛
200	N. Y. Central	127⅞	300	do.	82¼
200	do.	127⅜	600	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	108⅝
400	Reading	96⅜	1100	do.	108½
100	T., W. & W.	55	300	do...b3	108⅝
300	Mil. & St. P. Pf...c	83⅜	100	do.	108⅝
300	do.	83¾	300	Chi. & N. W.	75⅛
200	do...c	83⅝	300	do.	75½
100	P., Ft. W. & C...c	110	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	78⅛
300	Ohio & Miss.	29⅝	100	Mil. & St. P.	65
300	do.	29⅝			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	25	100	Mich. Cen.	124
100	Mer. Un. Ex.	15⅝	100	Mich. So. & N. L.	86⅝
100	Quick. Mn. Co.	21	200	Clev. & Tol.	101⅝
100	Pacific Mail	111⅝	600	do.	101⅝
100	West. U. T.	36⅛	20	Clev. & Pitts.	81
1200	N. Y. Cen.	132	200	do...b3	82⅜
1800	do...c	132⅜	1200	C., R. I. & Pac.	108⅝
300	do...b3	132⅜	400	do...b3	108⅝
200	Erie	39⅜	200	do.	108⅝
200	do.	39¾	200	do...c	108⅝
300	Reading	96⅜	100	do...s3	108⅝
200	do.	96⅝	100	Chi. & N. W...c	75⅝
300	Mil. & S. P...s3	64⅞	100	do...b3	76⅛
100	do.	64⅞	200	do.	76⅛
400	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	83⅞	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	78
100	do...b4	83⅞	300	do.	78⅛
100	do...c	83⅝			
200	Ohio & Miss.	29⅝			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	68⅝	100	Ohio & Miss...s3	29⅝
100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	24⅝	300	Mich. So. & N. I.	86⅝
100	Pacific Mail	112	100	Chi., R. I. & P.	108⅝
600	N. Y. Cen.	132⅝	600	Clev. & Pitts.	82⅝
200	do.	132⅝	400	do.	82⅝
100	do...b3	132⅝	1100	Chi. & N. W.	76
800	West. Un. T.	36	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	78⅛
100	P., Ft. W. & C.	110	800	do.	78⅝

FRIDAY, Dec. 18—P. M.

The sales of Gold, which left off at 134⅝ ℘ cent. last night, opened this morning at an advance of ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. on the Cable news in the papers of actual hostilities in the East. The sales were at 134⅞@⅞@¾ ℘ cent. up to 12 o'clock. Then at 134⅝@134¾@134⅝ per cent. up to 2 o'clock, when private Cable dispatches from the other side caused the sales to advance to 135@135⅛@135⅜ per cent. This sudden turn in the market, however, brought forward free sellers, and the sales soon ran down to 135 ℘ cent. again. The dispatches referred to were said to come from Frankfort. They were not supported by the latest quotations from the French Bourse or the London Stock Exchange. The Foreign Exchanges here are comparatively flat to-day; the leading Banking-houses being ready to concede ⅛ of one ℘ cent. from their asking rate of yesterday. We quote 60 days on London 109⅝@109¾ ℘ cent., and short sight 110⅛@111⅛ ℘ cent.

We again report a very sharp demand for Money from the Brokers at full 7 ℘ cent. as the rule, with frequent exceptions at 7 ℘ cent. Gold Interest, which is equivalent to 9½ ℘ cent. The Banks in correspondence with the South and West report a continued demand for Currency to move the Cotton and Provision crops from New-Orleans, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., but the orders to-day are said to be less than on Wednesday and Thursday. The Banks have no difficulty in meeting these orders in Greenbacks or National Bank Notes, as the Treasury Office offers to supply the notes of either description on the 3 ℘ cent. Certificates held in Bank, and with the further accommodation of a reëxchange when the Banks find themselves able to take back the Certificates. But even the temporary surrender of this class of lawful money paper is equivalent to a reduction of the percentage held by the Banks to Deposits and Circulation, and the only advantage gained by the liberal offer of the Assistant Treasurer is to checkmate any extraneous or speculative Wall-street movement that may be attempted to "lock up Greenbacks." We have yet to believe that any serious combination of the sort has been made.

The Public Funds and the Railways withstood the continued pressure for Money with marked firmness, and the old 5-20s of 1862, among the former, and New-York Central among the latter, were higher than yesterday. The Sales of the new 5-20s of 1867 were steady at 109⅞@110; the May and November 1864s and 1865s were ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. lower than yesterday, and the 10-40s ¼ ℘ cent. less. The 1862s sold as high as 110⅞@⅞, closing 110⅝@¾ ℘ cent. The upward turn in New-York Central carried the Stock up from 127½ to 132⅛@¼ ℘ cent., the additional rise nearly 5 ℘ cent., and the whole rise since day before yesterday full 7½ ℘ cent. There is more than the usual confidence manifested in the future of the Stock, and the buying to-day was more for the *Bull* account than to cover short contracts for the *Bear* account. The movement imparted steadiness to the general New-York and Western list, as against the influence of tight Money, but with the exception of Chicago and Rock Island, there was no decided response to the rise in New-York Central, and Reading and the Miscellaneous shares were dull.

After the late Boards broke up, the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night. The price of Gold closed about 135 ℘ cent. The Public Funds left off steady. The Railways were not active, though prices, sympathising with New-York Central, were steady.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	105⅝	105⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	110¼	110⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	110	109⅞
American Gold Coin	134⅝	135⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109¾	109⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	68½	68⅝
Virginia Bonds, old	55½	55
Missouri Bonds	90	90
North Carolina Bonds, old	65⅛	65⅛
New-York Central	127½	131⅞
Erie Railway	40	39⅜
Reading Railway	96⅝	96⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	108¼	108⅜
Northwest Common	75⅛	76⅛
Northwest Preferred	77⅞	78
Michigan Southern	86⅝	86⅝
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	110¼	110
Cleveland and Pittsburg	82¼	82⅝
Pacific Mail Company	111⅝	112
St. Paul Preferred	83⅜	83⅝
St. Paul Common	64⅜	65¼
Toledo and Wabash	55½	55⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ℘ cent. reg., 1881	109	5 ℘ cent. reg., 1871	120
6 ℘ cent. coup., 1881	114⅝	5 ℘ cent. coup., 1871	124
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	110⅝	End. coupon, 1871	122
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	106⅝	5 ℘ cent. reg., 1874	111
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	107⅜	5 ℘ cent. coup. 1874	117
5-20 reg., 1865, n. is.	105	End. coupons, 1874	115
5-20 coup. '65, n. is.	109⅝	10-40 reg.	102½
5-20 reg., 1867	108	10-40 500 & 1,000	105⅝
5-20 coupon 1867	109⅞	6s Currency	99½
5-20 coup., 1868	110⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan	106	Michigan 7 ℘ c., 1878	98
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	110	Michigan 7 ℘ c. W. L.	100
N. Y. 7 ℘ c. Canal, 1870	100½	Tenn. 6 ℘ c., n. bds.	68⅝
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1872	100	Virginia 6s., ex c.	56
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1873	100	Virginia 6s., n. bds.	55⅝
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1874	100½	Georgia 6s	83
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1875	100½	Georgia 7s, n. bds.	93
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1877	101	North Carolina 6s	65⅛
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1878	100⅜	North Car. 6s. n. bds.	62⅛
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, 1874	99½	Missouri 6s	90
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1881	102⅝	Missouri H. & St. Jo. iss.	89¾
Illinois coupon, 6s, 1879	102⅝	Louisiana 6s	65
Illinois War Loan	102½	California 7s	130
Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1873	100	Connecticut 6s	100
Michigan 7 ℘ c., 1868	95		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan	140	Hanover	117
Merchants'	126	Metropolitan	145
Union	118	Shoe and Leather	123
America	146	Continental	101½
Phenix	108	Marine	150
National	112	Commonwealth	114
Seventh Ward	112	Imp'rs. & Traders'	133
State of New-York	112	Park	153½
Commerce	124	Central National	110
Ocean	110	Tenth National	101
American Exchange	113½	Eleventh Ward	100
Bank of the Republic	121		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	73
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	86	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	76½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, subscr'n	86	Quin. & Tol. 1st M., 1890	70
N. Y. Cen. 7s con., 1876	125	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M.	70
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-'76	125	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	100
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	91½	Chi. R. I. & Pac.	96⅞
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	83⅜	Morris & Essex 1st M.	97
Hud. 7s, 3d M. S.F. '85	100	Morris & Essex 2d M.	93
Mich. C. 8 ℘ c. '69-'72	110	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103
Mich. S. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	91	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98
Mich. S. & N. I. S.F. 7 ℘ c.	96¼	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	94
Pacific R. 7's guar by Mo	94	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	77¼
Ill. Cent. 7 ℘ c. 1875	114½	Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	102
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	95	Chi. & Alton inc.	90
Alton & T. H. 1st M. pf.	83¾	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	78
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc.	78	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	95
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	96	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	96
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	96	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 7-3-10	94
Con. 7 ℘ cent. con.	86	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	91
Con. 7 ℘ cent. ex. bds.	86	Joliet & Chi. 1st M.	100¼
Con. 7 ℘ cent 1st M. bds.	90	Chic. & G. East'n 1st M.	96
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	93	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	93½
Tol. & W. 1st M. Ext'd	90		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $724,930 72; total payments, $2,018,697 35; balance, $89,930,200 08. The receipts include for Customs, $263,000; for Gold Notes, $52,000.

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $691,940. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool.	318	$113,742	168	$63,731	195	$71,078
Man. of Cotton.	291	51,723	255	72,107	89	21,694
Man. of Silk	153	123,900	16	12,488	23	26,782
Man. of Flax.	325	102,643	286	66,267	286	81,004
Miscellaneous.	233	71,956	63	13,414	1,793	22,726
Total	1,340	$463,968	778	$227,972	2,386	$222,444
		227,972				463,968
Total entered		$691,940	Total marketed			$686,412

The Manhattan Savings Institution has declared its usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 ℘ cent. per annum on amounts not exceeding $1,000, and 5 ℘ cent. on larger sums, free of Government tax.

The First Division of the West Wisconsin Railway from Tomah to Black Run Falls, we learn, was opened for traffic on the 14th inst. It is operated by the Milwaukee and St. Paul Company. When completed, our correspondent says, it will form an important addition to the Wisconsin roads, giving Milwaukee a new and much shorter line to St. Paul. There are 125 miles yet to be built.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 2d of December gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,068,636	Decrease	£25,897
Public deposits	5,575,694	Increase	148,098
Other deposits	18,085,878	Decrease	17,130
Govern't Securities	15,074,874	No change.	
Other Securities	17,193,379	Increase	531,209
Notes unemployed	8,497,315	Decrease	396,785

The amount of notes in circulation is £23,510,112, being an increase of £266,857; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £18,087,448, showing a decrease of £169,189 when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the bank, and the prices of consols and French rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At Present.	Last Year.
Bullion	£18,087,448	£21,717,442
Reserve	9,577,338	12,874,872
Notes in circulation	23,510,112	23,842,570
Rate of discount	3 ℘ cent.	2 ℘ cent.
Consols	92⅝	93½
French Rentes	71f. 70c.	69f. 20c.

The Paris *Moniteur* of Dec. 3 publishes the following official returns of the Bank of France:

	Nov. 26. Francs.	Dec. 3. Francs.
Capital of the bank	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits in addition	7,044,776	7,044,776
Reserve of the bank	22,105,750	22,105,750
Landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Notes in circulation	1,268,607,100	1,292,306,100
Bank notes to order	33,394,670	33,259,070
Treasury account	176,097,423	181,994,613
Current accounts	284,563,492	280,706,238
Current branch banks	47,604,522	49,598,635
Dividends payable	828,990	786,031
Discounts	6,644,670	7,046,034
Rediscounted	703,152	703,152
Sundries	9,100,500	13,036,681
Total	2,043,134,957	2,075,087,082
Cash in hand	1,155,627,887	1,168,413,969
Commercial bills overdue	757,161	345,126
Commercial, not yet due	237,270,366	241,148,623
Commercial, branch banks	234,067,708	248,843,091
Advances on bullion	38,519,600	41,321,400
Branch banks	8,191,000	8,073,200
French public securities	12,304,800	12,123,700
Branch banks	7,757,800	7,626,000
On railway shares, &c.	36,463,800	36,666,900
By the branch banks	28,325,900	28,435,700
On Credit Foncier	912,300	912,300
Branches	917,900	913,300
To the State	60,000,000	60,000,000
Government stock reserve	12,980,750	12,980,750
Government disposable	80,633,437	80,633,437
Rentes immobiles	100,000,000	100,000,000
Hotel and furniture	9,101,947	9,066,398
Expenses of management	2,475,517	2,655,066
Sundries	16,827,083	14,928,520
Total	2,043,134,957	2,075,087,082

Messrs. JOHN BINGHAM & Co. in their Liverpool Produce Circular of Dec. 4, remarks as follows:

"The deliveries of English Wheat at the country markets held this week have been fair, and prices are quoted the turn lower. The number of Grain cargoes on the coast for sale are 15 of Wheat and 12 of Maize. The following are the sales C. F. and I. since our last: Wheat arrived—2 cargoes Ghirka@Odessa, at 46s. 10½d. to 48s. 6d. ℘ 492 lbs.; 10 cargoes Ghirka@Taganrog, at 41s. 6d. to 46s. 6d. ℘ 492 lbs.; 10 cargoes Don Ghirka@Taganrog, at 41s. 9d. to 44s. 9d. ℘ 492 lbs.; 3 cargoes New Coast Ghirka@Taganrog, at 51s. to 52s. 6d. ℘ 492 lbs.; 1 cargo Persian Ghirka@Taganrog, at 44s. ℘ 492 lbs.; 1 cargo Berdianski@Berdianski, at 49s. ℘ 492 lbs.; 1 cargo Soft Kertch@Kertch, at 37s. 3d. ℘ 492 lbs.; 4 cargoes Marianopoli@Marianopoli, at 51s. 6d. to 52s. 6d. ℘ 492 lbs.; 1 cargo Egyptian@Alexandria, at 42s. 6d. ℘ 480 lbs.; 2 cargoes Saide@Alexandria, at 41s. 10½d. to 42s. 6d. ℘ 480 lbs.; 1 cargo Servian@Galatz, at 46s. 6d. ℘ 480 lbs. Maize arrived: 1 cargo Yeisk@Yeisk, at 37s. ℘ 492 lbs.; 1 cargo Odessa@Odessa at 37s. ℘ 492 lbs.; 2 cargoes Galatz@Sulina, at 36s. 9d.@37s. ℘ 480 lbs.; 4 cargoes Bulgarian@Kustendje, at 35s. 10½d.@36s. 3d. ℘ 480 lbs.; 2 cargoes Bulgarian@Ibrail, at 34s. 6d.@36s. ℘ 480 lbs.; 1 cargo Foxanian@Ibrail, at 35s. 3d.; 1 cargo Ibrail@Ibrail, at 35s. 6d. ℘ 480 lbs.; 1 cargo Italian@Naples, at 36s. 3d. ℘ 480 lbs.; 1 cargo Wallachian@Sulina, at 35s. 9d. ℘ 480 lbs.; 1 cargo Ordou@Ordou, at 38s. 6d. ℘ 480 lbs.; 1 cargo Danubian@Kustendje, at 36s. 6d. ℘ 480 lbs. Shipped, shipping, or to be shipped: 7,000 quarters Danubian@Danube at 39s. 6d. ℘ 480 lbs., shipment June to 15th August, 1869. At our last Tuesday's market, Wheat was 1d. to 2d. ℘ cental lower than at previous Friday. Flour was also easier in price. Indian Corn declined 3d. ℘ quarter. Oats were the turn and Oatmeal 3d. to 6d. ℘ load lower. Beans and Peas were slow at barely so good prices. At our Corn Exchange to-day Wheat, with a fair demand, was quite as dear, the lower qualities of American Spring bringing rather better prices than the low rates accepted on Tuesday. Flour was slow of sale, at former prices. Indian Corn was 3d. to 6d. ℘ quarter lower for Mixed and Round Yellow; White, from scarcity, brought 40s. 6d. to 41s.

	Wheat, qrs.	Flour, bbls.	Flour, sacks.	I. Corn, qrs.
Imports for week ending 3d inst.	31,564	7,932	9,800	16,429
Imports from Oct. 1, 1868	262,212	24,169	78,117	16,177
Same time last season	264,606	23,127	41,418	56,341
Estimated stock here on				
June 30, 1868	345,920	34,779	31,639	18,850
Dec. 31, 1867	153,747	50,689	20,384	41,845
June 30, 1867	113,288	10,944	108,013	55,269
Dec. 31, 1866	176,079	8,642	108,977	15,561
June 30, 1866	208,453	10,073	208,003	35,866

Senator Morton and Specie Payments.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Now that Senator MORTON has produced his plan, it may not be uninteresting to the general public to examine it, in order to see how far the methods proposed by the honorable Senator will accomplish the objects contemplated.

So long as the elements and wayward ways of mankind generally are beyond the control of Congress, I unhesitatingly assert that to fix any definite period for the resumption of specie payments, in the expectation that at such period resumption would be absolutely certain, is altogether chimerical.

Let us, however, suppose that the Senator's views obtained Congressional sanction, what then? Why, the gold withdrawn from circulation and hoarded by the Government would, in less than six months, so depreciate the currency, aggravated by speculative purchases which would be prompted through the Government hoarding, that instead of the Senator's plan becoming a road to specie payments, it would, Sisyphus-like, be an everlasting rolling up of the premium upon gold, with a downward turn every now and then which would disturb values to a greater extent than has been the case for the past two or three years.

But, says Mr. MORTON, that would not be so, as the accumulation of coin in the Treasury would be a very sword of Damocles over the head of the speculator, threatening him with injury and at a not very distant period positive annihilation. No such thing, Mr. MORTON, for as sure as the sun rises and sets, so sure would collateral events in this country, as well as abroad, come to the relief of the Bull in gold—such, for instance, as an increase in the value of money in Europe from 2 to 5 ℘ cent.; such as a partial failure of crops in the United States or a war on the Continent of Europe; not only would any of those circumstances interfere for the protection of the gold speculator, but the maintenance of high prices in this country would be such under the proposed course of a return to specie payments, that the other nations of the world would continue to pour their goods in upon us, taking in return more specie than aught else.

If, therefore, Senator MORTON's views are given effect to, it is tolerably clear that instead of being enabled to return to specie payments at any defined period, not only would an event so very desirable be indefinitely postponed, but the fluctuation in value of the last two years be considerably aggravated.

Premising so much therefor in respect to Mr. Senator MORTON's plan, we have now to consider whether some other mode of a return to specie payments, not involving so many disturbing elements as we have just adverted to, may not be contrived. Doubtless there is, and probably more than one. Why not some such course as the following?

First—Let the Government apply the pruning knife freely in the curtailment of expenditure in all its departments.

Second—Let the unwise and selfish class legislation of last Congress be repealed, whereby the duties on a certain class of domestic goods were reduced, while upon the same class of foreign goods no alteration in the tariff was made, thereby causing a double loss to the revenue of an enormous amount, without any compensating benefit to the consumer, but a prodigious gain to the manufacturer.

Second—Let Congress enact a law that for the future the sole paper currency to be made and issued in the United States shall be "greenbacks," substituting them for the notes of the National Banks, just in such degree and proportion as the latter may be received in the payment of dues to the Government, canceling the National Bank notes, and issuing in lieu thereof (whenever the quantity canceled amounted to, say, one or five millions) greenbacks, in the purchase of an equal amount of 5-20 bonds—there would thus be no increase in the volume of paper, but a steady reduction of gold interest in favor of the tax-payer until it reached the not insignificant amount of $18,000,000 gold per annum.

Fourth—Admitting that we have too much currency, and that we cannot begin to approximate to the moderate prices of the necessaries of life prior to the war, without curtailing the currency to some extent, then I contend that the true "*modus operandi*" of accomplishing this would be by Congress enacting, from year to year, that a certain amount of the surplus gold in the Treasury be sold, and the greenbacks received in exchange canceled and thus permanently withdrawn from circulation. Further, let it be a guide and rule with Congress that, *pari passu* with this action, there shall be a gradual increase permitted from year to year in the bullion held in the Treasury, until it reached a sum when with the previous reductions which had been effected in the currency, the general intelligence of the community would anticipate events through a steady appreciation of the currency until the "greenback" practically became "as good as gold."

In regard to the plan now enunciated we would doubtless have the National Bank oligarchy fiercely arrayed. But what of that—have they not already made enough out of the consequences of the war? Let the public voice of the nation through its representatives in Congress declare, and, further, let the National Banks keep in mind that the bankers of London, (joint stock as well as private,) who do not issue paper, are enabled to divide profits among their proprietory of twenty-five per cent. per annum, an example fairly open to all other bankers to follow either in this country or elsewhere.

MERCATOR.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)
30 Wall Street, N. Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

☞ TO CAPITALISTS AND INVESTORS.

The FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY pay the Principal and SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST, 1st February and 1st August, in GOLD COIN, *free of Government tax.*

A limited amount only of these bonds will be sold at 97½ and accrued interest in currency, by bankers and brokers, agents of the Company in different parts of the country, and at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER APPROVED SECURITIES received in exchange at full market rates.

Pamphlets giving full information sent on request.
H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

☞ UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, 30 years to run, are offered for sale on favorable terms, at the office of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Norfolk-st., w. s., 150 ft. s. of Stanton, 25x100	$8,500
Norfolk-st., w. s., 150 ft. s. of Stanton, 25x100, [illegible]	[illegible]
Rivington-st., n. w. corner of Forsyth-st., 20.1x100.5	45,000
11th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 138.2x83.3x13.6x84.11x88	11,750
12th-st., n. w. corner of Greenwich-av., 81.4x19.7x97.11x30	13,000
19th-st., s. s., 99.9 ft. w. of 1st-av., 18.7x92.4	9,750
21st-st., No. 260 West	12,000
46th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 10th-av., 18x98.9	6,400
48th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 8th-av., 31x100.5	40,000
49th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.5	13,000
70th-st., s. s., 450 ft. w. of 11th-av., 225x134.10x225.2x128.8	8,500
90th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of Avenue A, 51.3x128.1	6,600
108th-st., s. s., 105 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x201.10	4,000
115th-st., lot No. 68, Milledoler's estate, and dated 1860	375
127th-st., s. s., 316.7 ft. e. of 5th-av., 18.9x99.11	15,000
134th-st., n. e. corner of 5th-av., 100x199.10	44,000
153d-st., s. s., 425 ft. w. of 10th-av., 75x??	15,000
Avenue D, n. s. corner of 8th-st., 25x90.10	8,000
Madison-av., s. e. corner of 79th-st., 26x80	25,000
10th-av., n. w. corner of 163d-st., 25x100	3,500

Leases Recorded.

Broome-st., No. 413, 5 years, per year	$7,500
Houston-st., No. 359 E., 3 years, per year	1,500
Mott-st., No. 184, 3 years, per year	1,440
Wooster-st., Nos. 56 and 58, 3 years, per year	3,000
48th-st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5, 21 years, per year	350
48th-st., s. s., 224 ft. w. of 5th-av., 24x100.5, 21 years, per year	350
48th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 5th-av., 24x100.5, 21 years, per year	350
47th-st., n. s., between 1st-av. and East River, 3 years, per year	1,000
69th-st., n. s., 348 ft. w. of 11th-av., 22x70, 5 years, per year	75
5th-av., e. s., 75.11 ft. s. of 22d-st., 85.6x19.5x80.10x87.7x39.3, 10 years, 1st 5 years, $23,000, 2d 5 years	25,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bergen-st., n. s., 205.5 ft. w. of Flatbush-av., 25x72x25x64	$1,600
C-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x100	700
Congress-st., n. s., 152.6 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 12.6x100	7,000
Dean-st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of Grand-av., 20x80	770
Devoe-st., s. s., 180 ft. e. of Graham-av., 20x100	3,800
Hancock-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Howard-av., 275x100	8,125
Hancock-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Howard-av., 275x100 } Hancock-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Ralph-av., 175x100 }	9,000
Hancock-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of Patchen-av., 150x100	2,650
Hancock-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Ralph-av., 87.6x100	2,500
Hancock-st., s. s., 162.6 ft. e. of Ralph-av., 43.9x100	1,250
Pacific-st., n. s., 215 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 25x100	12,000
President-st., s. s., 267.6 ft. w. of 7th-av., 250x200	32,000
Quincey-st. and Yates-av., s. w. corner, 100x150	2,700
Skillman-st. and Willoughby-av., s. e. cor., 18x50	3,300
Skillman-st., e. s., 327.6 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 18.9x100	6,000
Stockton-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of Yates-av., 25x100	2,000
Walton-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Harrison-av., 25x100	1,000
Warren-st., s. s., 241.2 ft. w. of 5th-av., 60x100	4,500
Willoughby-av., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Hudson-av., 41.4x26.8x4.6x76x35	8,250
Wilson-st., n. s., 330 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 20x100	10,000
Wilson-st., n. s., 330 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 20x100	10,125
2d-place, s. s., 722.6 ft. w. of Court-st., 22.6x133.5	20,000
North 9th and 1st sts., n. e. corner, 100x100	5,500
13th-st. and 4th-av., s. w. corner, 25x97.10	3,500
15th-st., n. s., 219.10 ft. e. of 7th-av., 293x110.5x313.2x104.2	2,625
Carlton-av., e. s., 500 ft. s. of Fulton-av., 19.6x100	6,500
Central-av. and Conselyea-st., s. w. corner, 50x86.4x50x55.5	2,650
Classon-av., e. s., 85.6 ft. n. of Madison-st., 19x81.3x99.11x55.2x117.10	3,500
De Kalb and Franklin avs., n. e. corner, 8x200	6,500
Graham-av., e. s., 463.8 ft. n. of Flushing-av., 25x75	900
Graham-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Johnson-st., 39x104x68x100	7,100
Wythe-av. and River-st., n. e. corner, 50x100	3,500
Tompkins-av., w. s., 44 ft. s. of Floyd-st., 44x90	2,300
Lots Nos. 10, 11, 43, 44, block No. 13, C. McCauley's map	2,800
Lots Nos. 14, 15, 32, 33, 34, 35, 47, 48, block No. 13, same map	5,440
Lot No. 17, block No. 18, map No. 2 East New-York	210
Lot No. 639, Wm. P. Power's map	1,900
Lot No. 7,719, assessment map, Williamsburg	3,450

Lease Recorded.

Grand and Ewen sts., n. w. corner, store, &c., 5 years, per year	$1,200

QUEENS COUNTY.

Newtown.

North Hempstead road and Mill creek, n. w. cor., 36 acres	$15,000

Maspeth.

Lots Nos. 109 to 116 and 123 to 164, on Clinton, Hull and Clermont avs., each 25x100	$6,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Brick-st., R. S. Marsh's property, 37x236	$3,000
Brunswick-st., s. s., D. E. Smyth's property, 27x112	775
Bruce-st., corner of Warren, 23x94	1,100
Richards-st., e. s., 127 ft. n. of Bowery-st., 5?x1.6 } Schalk-st., e. s., 136 ft. n. of Bowery-st., 5?x10 }	1,750

Bloomfield.

Road to Orange, Zenas Baldwin's estate, 4½ acres	$5,000

Montclair.

Valley road, A. Weismann's property, 16 6-10 acres	$25,000

HUDSON COUNTY.

Jersey City.

Railroad-av., s. s., 274 ft. w. of Merseles-st., 25x150	$1,200

West Hoboken.

Clinton-st., e. s., 21 ft. s. of lot No. 57, West Hoboken Land Association, 21x100	$500
Clinton-st., e. s., adjoining lot No. 57, West Hoboken Land Association, 21x100	500

Hudson City.

Palisade-av., e. s., 75 ft. s. of J. B. Cole's line, 125x328	$3,000
Warren and Hancock sts., s. w. corner, 50x100	2,800
Zabriskie-av., n. s., lot No. 4, plot No. 7, block No. 9, Bramhall's map, 25x100	600
Lots Nos. 35 to 41, block No. 2 inclusive; lots Nos. 35 to 44, block No. 3 inclusive; map Chelsea, each 25x100	1,000

Bergen.

Mill road, w. s., adjoining Julia Brewster's, 207.6x24.9	$1,600

Union.

Second-st., e. s., lots Nos. 6 and 7, block No. 3, Gardner's estate, 50x100	$200

Bayonne.

Avenue "D," adjoining Louisa D. Cook's, 4 41-100 acres	$22,000

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 18, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	4	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	6,532	Malt, bushels	625
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	180	Pork, bbls	1,527
Cornmeal, bags	3,430	Cut Meats, pkgs	702
Wheat, bushels	....	Lard, pkgs	1,044
Corn, bushels	11,274	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	2,344
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls	433
Oats, bushels	248	Petroleum, bbls	5,783

ASHES—Continue in moderate request at $7 75@$7 87 for Pots, and $9@$9 25 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been very quiet at 41c.@42c. for Yellow, ℘ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—There has been a light business reported since our last in most kinds, including Men's Thick and Kip Boots, at $2 50@$4 50; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 38@$2 25; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Boys', $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, $1@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 25@$2 25; Ladies' Sewed Goat and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged, Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 25; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$3; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$2; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Fancy Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ℘ pair.

BRICKS—Have been in fair request at full prices, including common Hard at $9@$13 50, Croton at $18@$22, and Philadelphia Front at $45@$50 ℘ thousand.

COTTON—The market opened moderately active at steady prices, but under less favorable Liverpool advices it closed dull and weak. Sales have been reported of 3,529 bales, (of which 100 bales were to arrive,) including 1,165 bales to spinners, 985 bales to speculators, and 1,379 bales to shippers. Sales were also made of 125 bales Low Middling, April, 23c.; 400 bales Middling, January, 24¼c.; 100 bales Low Middling, January, 23½c.; 500 bales Middling New-Orleans, February, 25c., and 250 bales Low Middling, February, 23½c. ℘ lb. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA are nominally quoting as follows, in their circular for the current week, the

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℘ lb	22¼	22½	22¾@23
Good Ordinary, ℘ lb	23½	23¾	23¾@24
Low Middling, ℘ lb	24¼	24½	24¾@25
Middling, ℘ lb	25¼	25½	25¾@26

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	18,818
Receipts last week	20,240
Receipts preceding week	20,751
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	254,823
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	636,735
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,328
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	102,607
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	315,877
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,850
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	433,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	331,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,200
Estimated stock on hand here	31,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	809,000
Receipts, same time in 1867	663,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865 to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	402,000
Exports, same time last year	298,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,558,787
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	252,500
Estimated stock, same time last year	255,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,296
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

CANDLES—Continue in very slack request, including Adamantine at 20½c.@23c. for light weights; Plain Sperm at 45c.@48c., and Patent do. at 58c.@60c. ℘ lb.

CEMENT—Has been in fair demand and steady, including Rosendale at $2 ℘ bbl.

COAL—Has been inactive since our last, including

Anthracite from yard at $8 25@$10 50 as extremes, ℔ ton of 2,000 lbs.; Liverpool House Cannel, in round lots, $18; Liverpool Gas Cannel, $14; Newcastle Gas, $10 ℔ ton of 2,240 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate demand at unaltered figures, including Java, 21½c.@24c.; Maracaibo, 14½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@17c.; Rio, 7½c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14c.@15c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ℔ lb. Sales 3,200 bags.

DRUGS, DYES AND DYE WOODS—Have been generally in good request at buoyant prices.

FEATHERS—Have been inactive, including Live Geese at 75c.@85c. ℔ lb.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Continue very quiet at $3 10@$3 15 for Canton, ℔ box.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in very moderate demand at unaltered prices.

FISH—The inquiry has been moderate for most descriptions, including Dry Cod at $7@$7 50 ℔ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $20 50@$25 50; No. 2 do., $16 50@$19; No. 3 do., $10 75@$13 ℔ bbl. Pickled Herring, $5@$8 50 ℔ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 36c.@40c. for Scale, and 26c.@28c. for No. 1, ℔ box.

FRUIT—Foreign varieties have been quiet and heavy, including new crop Layer Raisins, at $3 55@$3 60 ℔ box; Currants at 10½c.@11c.; Almonds at 13c.@29c.; Figs at 18c.@25c.; Turkish Prunes at 10½c.@11c.; Dates, 14c.@15c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active and quoted off 10c.@15c. ℔ bbl., closing heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,900 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6@$6 50: very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $7@$7 50; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 50@$8 25, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $7@$7 50 ℔ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 00@$6 50
Extra State	7 00@ 8 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 85@11 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	7 00@ 7 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 50@11 75
Extra Genesee	8 30@11 75
Common to Fancy Extra Missouri	9 50@14 25

Southern Flour is in limited demand at declining prices; sales have been reported since our last of 825 bbls., at $7@$8 20 for poor to fair, and $8 20@$14 50 for fair to very superior Extra, ℔ bbl. California Flour is quiet at drooping prices; sales have been made of 350 sacks at $5 75@$11 50, as extremes, for old and new Extras, ℔ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is in less demand at $6 50@$8 40 for inferior to choice, ℔ bbl.; sales 325 bbls. Corn Meal continues in fair request at $4 65@$5 50 for Western; $5@$5 10 for Jersey, $5 50 for Fairfax and $5 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 450 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in more request at $4 25@$4 85 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very dull to-day at slightly reduced prices. Sales have been confined to small lots of No. 2 Spring at $1 60, and White California at $2 15@$2 20, ℔ bushel. Corn has been in fair demand, but at irregular prices. Sales have been reported since our last, of 82,000 bushels at 97c.@$1 for New Mixed Western; $1 12@$1 14½ for Old do., in store and afloat; 98c.@$1 11 for New and Old White and Yellow Jersey and Southern, ℔ bushel. Western Rye has been inquired for at $1 55, but held at $1 60, ℔ bushel. Barley has been inactive; a small sale of German was reported at $2 30 ℔ bushel. Barley Malt has been sparingly purchased at $2 20 ℔ bushel. Oats have been quiet and depressed. Sales since our last 36,500 bushels Western at 76@78½c., in store and afloat, ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale has been in light demand at 85c.@90c. for shipping, and $1 10@$1 50 for very poor to choice, for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw is in demand at 95c.@$1 20 for short and long, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue quiet, including American at 10c.@20c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@20c. ℔ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to prime, 10c.@12c.; New-York State, choice to fancy, 18c.@20c.; Eastern, common to prime, 10c.@12c.; Eastern, choice to fancy, 15c.@18c.; Wisconsin, common to prime, 10c.@12c.; Wisconsin, choice to fancy, 15c.@18c.; Michigan, 10c.@16c.; Yearlings, all grades, 5c.@10c.; Foreign, 15c.@20c. ℔ lb. The business of the past fortnight Mr. EMMET WELLS notices thus: "Since our last report (Dec. 5) the market has been gradually on the decline, holders now finding it almost impossible to effect sales at any sacrifice. We have among us dealers who have been engaged in the business upward of 25 years. They say there never was a time in their experience when the business was so perfectly flat as now. Some idea may be formed of the real condition of things by the fact that a man may canvass the market thoroughly with as fine a sample of Hops as can be produced, and not be able to get a bid on it. Not a buyer can be found in this market who has pluck enough to pay as high as 10c. ℔ lb. for fine Hops unless he knows exactly where he can place them. This shows an entire absence of speculation, yet there are many holders who are sanguine in the belief that a reaction must take place soon. We ask, what is there to warrant a reaction? The fact ought to be well known by this time that there are more Hops in the world than can possibly be consumed before the advent of a new crop. It is true there may be a deficiency in quality in some countries, but that deficiency can easily be made up from districts where there is a surplus, same as in this country; and as long as the supply is greater than the demand, we can see nothing in the law of trade which will bring about the much desired advance. No orders are being received from the other side, and none are likely to come, so long as the shipments on owners' account continue so large. There were shipped last week 450 bales, and this week, up to Wednesday night, 2,680 bales. The latter is said to have been one of the largest shipments ever made from this port within a single week. What effect these large arrivals will produce on the London market remains to be seen. The shipments are not likely to continue, however, to any great extent—particularly if the foreign markets do not improve—and therefore no unfavorable result is likely to follow. One of the principal inducements for shipping at this time is the advance of 5c.@8c. ℔ lb., which is readily obtained on delivering the Hops on board the vessel. Though apparently a small advance on fine Hops, it is enough to relieve the pressing wants of the holder, until he can get his full returns. We shall omit our quotations for the present, as they are of no account whatever. When sales are made to brewers, 10c.@15c. ℔ lb. seems to be about the ruling figures. Our London correspondent says, under date Nov. 23: 'The demand here for Americans of 1868 growth is very limited at present, owing to the notion now generally prevalent among consumers that these Hops cannot maintain present values in the face of Bavarians at 45s.@60s. Contracts are consequently entered into very cautiously, but everything will, of course, depend upon the magnitude of shipments from your side. Our own market seems to have taken a favorable turn within the last few days. There is more doing in almost every class of Hops, and prices have assumed extreme firmness. Continental markets are also reported firm, with an advance of from 2s. to 4s. on Belgian Hops.'"

HIDES—Have been quoted at former prices.

LEATHER—Sole has been in demand and steady; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 28c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 29c.@29½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Good, Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@22½c.; Hemlock, in the rough, 35c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@46.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 35c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 40c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Light, 40c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 23c.@24c., ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues quiet to-day at uniform prices. We quote: Porto Rico at 42½c.@65c.; Cuba at 34c.@48c.; English Islands at 48c.@52c.; New-Orleans at 62½c.@80c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate request, but steady in price, including Spirits Turpentine at 44½c.@46c. ℔ gallon; Crude at $3 75@$3 87; Resin at $2 25@$7 75 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 50@$3 50; Pitch at $3 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Continue quiet, including Crude Whale at 98c.@$1; Bleached Whale at $1 12@$1 15; Crude Sperm at $1 75@$1 76; Unbleached Whale at $2 05@$2 10; Lard Oil at $1 30@$1 45; Red Oil at 82½c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at 97c.@$1; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been inactive at 18c.@18½c. for Crude in bulk; 23½c.@24c. for Crude in bbls., and 31½c.@34½c. for refined in bond, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed, irregular and lower to-day, on a restricted trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 750 bbls., in lots, at $26 87@$27 75, chiefly at $26 87@$27 (the closing prices) for New Mess; $26@$26 25 for Old Mess; $23 75@$25 25 for Old and New Prime Mess; $20@$21 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℔ bbl.; also, 750 bbls. New Mess, seller four months, at $27 ℔ bbl. City dressed Hogs have been in lively demand at 11½c.@12c., closing at 11½c.@11½c. ℔ lb. Western at 11c.@11½c., closing at 11c.@11½c. ℔ lb. Cut Meats have been brisker and firmer. Sales equal to 630 packages at 12c.@16c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams, chiefly at 15c. for Pickled; 10c.@11½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is in less demand at buoyant prices; sales equal 300 boxes, including Cumberlands at 13½c., here; Short Rib at 14½c.@14½c. ℔ lb. Lard has been in fair request and dearer, but closes heavily and decidedly in favor of buyers; sales have been reported since our last of 950 tierces and bbls. at 16½c.@17½c. for Poor to Choice, chiefly at 17c.@17½c. for Prime City, and 17c.@17½c. for Good to Prime Western Steam, ℔ lb.; sales were also reported of 2,000 tierces Prime Steam, December, January, February and March delivery, sellers' options, at 17c.@17½c. ℔ lb. Beef is in moderate request at $13@$16 50 for Plain Mess, $14@$19 50 for Extra Mess, and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 350 bbls. Tierce Beef is in good demand, including New Prime Mess at $27@$30, and Indian Mess at $31@$37 ℔ tierce; sales 325 tierces. Beef Hams are in request at $30@$33 ℔ bbl.; sales 190 bbls. Butter and Cheese have been in moderate demand at unchanged prices. We quote:

BUTTER.

Chemung Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ℔ lb	43 @45
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ℔ lb	42 @44
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins, ℔ lb	41 @43
Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ℔ lb	40 @42
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ℔ lb	38 @40
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ℔ lb	45 @47
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ℔ lb	43 @45
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ℔ lb	40 @42
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ℔ lb	38 @40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ℔ lb	38 @40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ℔ lb	35 @37
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ℔ lb	33 @36
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ℔ lb	32 @35
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ℔ lb	28 @30
Common Western, ℔ lb	25 @27

CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℔ lb	18½@19
Factory dairies, fair quality, ℔ lb	17 @18
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℔ lb	17 @18
Farm dairies, fair to good	16 @17
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	9 @13

RICE—Has been in light request at from $8@$9 for common to choice Carolina, ℔ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Continue quiet, including Clover at from 12½c.@13c.; Rough Flax at $2 37@$2 45; Calcutta Linseed at $2 15@$2 20, in Boston and New-York, gold; Timothy at $2 87@$3 ℔ bushel.

SKINS—Have been in steady demand, including Honduras Deer, 48c.@49c.; San Juan, 42c.@43c.; Bolivar, 33c.@34c.; Sisal, 48c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.; Chagres, 50c.@52c.; Puerto Cabello, 37½c.@42c.; Para, 48c.@50c., gold, ℔ lb. Tampico Goat, 52½c.@57½c.; Matamoras, 50c.@55c., gold, ℔ lb. Buenos Ayres, 40c.@50c.; Payta, 47½c.@50c.; Curacoa, 42½c.@48c.; Cape, 47½c.@50c., currency; Madras, 50c.@52½c. each.

SOAP—Has been in less demand, including Castile at 15c.@16c.; Colgate's Pale, 9½c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7½c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been moderately inquired for, but at drooping prices. Sales have been reported of 185 hhds. New-Orleans, Cuba, &c., at from 9½c.@13½c., and 1,900 boxes Havana, part at 10½c.@12½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars have been in less demand at 13½c.@15½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 68,000 lbs. Tallow at 11c.@12½c.; also, 45,000 lbs. Stearine at 15c.@16½c., and 35,000 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@12½c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Have been in light demand and weak in price, including Gunpowder and Imperial at from $1 12½@$1 90; Hyson at from $1@$1 60; Young Hyson at 92½c.@$1 75; Uncolored Japan at from 90c.@$1 20; Oolong at from 72½@$1 60; Souchong and Congou at from 72½@$1 50 ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—The inquiry has been very moderate since our last, for nearly all descriptions, including Lugs at 17c.@8½c. for Light Leaf, and 8½c.@9½c. for, Heavy Western and Clarksville; Common Leaf 9c.@9½c. for Light Leaf, and 10c.@11c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Medium Leaf, 10c.@11c. for Light Leaf, and 11½c.@12½c. for Heavy Western, and Clarksville; Good Leaf, 11½c.@12½c. for Light Leaf, and 13c.@14c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Fine Leaf, 13c.@14c. for Light Leaf, and 14½c.@15c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Selections, 14½c.@16c. for Light Leaf, and 15½c.@16c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville, ℔ lb. *Seedleaf*—Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 6c.@7c. for old crop, and 10c.@12½c. for new crop; average lots of 12c.@20c. for old, and 30c.@40c. for new; Fine Wrappers, 30c.@45c. for old, and 50c.@65c. for new; New-York State Fillers, 6c.@6½c. for old, and 6½c.@7½c. for new; average lots, 8c.@15c. for old, and 12c.@22c. for new; Wrappers, 12c.@30c. for old, and 15c.@35c. for new; Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 6c@6½c. for old, and 6c.@6½c. for new; average lots, 8c.@16c. for old, and 8½c.@20c. for new; Wrappers, 12c @25c. for old, and 15c.@35c. for new, ℔ lb. *Havana*—Common, 75c.@80c.; Good, 90c.@97½c.; Fine, $1@$1 05 ℔ lb. *Yara*—I cut, 75c.@80c.; II cut, $1 02½@$1 10; average lot, 82½c.@88c., ℔ lb. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black work, Common and Medium, 19c.@25c., in bond; Good and Fine, 25c.@30c., in bond; Bright work, Common and Medium, 15c.@30c., in bond; Good and Fine, 40c.@85c., in bond, ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 180 bbls, in lots, at $1 02@$1 03 ℔ gallon; market dull.

FREIGHTS—Have been quoted much firmer, on, however, a restricted business. For Liverpool there were taken 37,500 bushels Corn at 6d.@6½d. by sail, and 6½d.@7d., by steamer, ℔ bushel.

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Table of Contents.

Our Washington dispatches and regular report of Congressional proceedings, and letter from our English correspondent, will be found in our first page this morning; the second page contains notices of Holiday Books, a communication by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER on the Judiciary, in reply to Mr. PECKHAM, domestic letters, &c.; on the third are the foreign and domestic telegrams, &c.; page four, law reports and local news; page eleven, communication on Specie Payment, our Railroad System, letter from Canada, &c.; page twelve, Holiday Goods, ship news, markets, &c.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Several changes have been made in the French Cabinet. Among the retiring Ministers is M. PINARD, who is supposed to have been responsible for the recent Press prosecutions, and the changes in the Cabinet are believed to be due to the necessity of getting rid of him.

Heavy shocks of earthquakes were felt at Gibraltar yesterday.

The *Moniteur* of Paris, referring to the hostilities between Turkey and Greece, hopes the combined action of the Great Powers will shorten the struggle and circumscribe its consequences. The London *Times* thinks Greece the aggressive party, and that the pressure brought to bear upon her by other powers will secure a speedy peace. A dispatch from Constantinople asserts that the *Erosis* fired the first shot in her recent encounter with a Turkish man-of-war. The Sultan of Turkey announces officially that he will enforce his demands upon Greece. The Government at Athens has called out the military reserves and the national militia is being placed in fighting condition. It is reported that the Turkish Admiral followed the *Erosis* into the port of Syria and sunk her.

CONGRESS.

A resolution was adopted in the Senate yesterday requesting the Secretary of the Interior to communicate any information in his possession regarding the peaceful or hostile character of the Indians recently killed or captured by Gen. CUSTER in his fight with them on the Washita. Mr. EDMUNDS introduced a bill to repeal the act by which Georgia was admitted to representation in Congress. It sets forth that Georgia has not conformed to the requirements of the Reconstruction acts, and provides that the existing State Government shall be supplanted by the former Military Government; that the colored members who were turned out of the Legislature shall be restored to their seats. It also provides for a Provisional Government, to be continued during the pleasure of Congress. The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. SUMNER's resolution, expressing sympathy with Spain, was, after some objection, passed, by a vote of 41 yeas to 5 nays. The House resolutions announcing the death of THADDEUS STEVENS were received, and eulogies were pronounced by Messrs. CAMERON, BUCKALEW, MORILL and SUMNER, after which the Senate adjourned.

In the House a resolution was adopted authorizing the printing of 30,000 copies of the eulogies pronounced on THADDEUS STEVENS. The credentials of J. W. MENARD, colored, member elect from Louisiana, were presented and referred to the Committee on Elections. The bill removing the political disabilities from certain persons who have been elected to office in South Carolina, was reported from the Reconstruction Committee and passed. A large number of bills and resolutions were introduced, read by title and referred to committees. The death of the late Mr. FINNEY, formerly a member from Pennsylvania, was announced. Eulogies were pronounced by Messrs. PETTIS, O'NEIL, WOODWARD and others, and the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

A combined movement of troops is to be made against the rebels in Cuba, the freshly-arrived reinforcements from Spain to participate. The force to be employed is a formidable one, and, it is believed, will effectually put an end to the insurrection.

During the examination a few days since of REENE, charged with the murder of CRONIN, in Charlestown, Mass., the prisoner's wife was observed to pass him a small vial. An analysis of the contents of the vial revealed the fact that instead of being a deadly poison it was a harmless wash for the eyes.

The telegraph announced, a few days since, that R. S. MORGAN had offered a draft for $35,000 on the Union National Bank of Woonsocket, R. I., to the First National Bank of Memphis, Tenn. When the Cashier desired to investigate a little before negotiating it, Mr. MORGAN disappeared. It is now supposed that he is responsible for $50,000 worth of forged paper recently sent from the South to Boston for collection and which involved the banks in that city in considerable trouble.

Regular trains run on the Union Pacific Railroad for Evanston, Utah Territory, ninety-seven miles west of Bryan Station, the present terminus. The 960th mile-post has been reached, and the road thus far is ready for inspection.

Gen. GRANT and staff arrived in Cincinnati yesterday morning. A public reception was tendered him by the Mayor, but it was declined. He left for Washington in the evening.

The Cortland *Republican* of the 10th inst. says: "The assignees of H. J. MESSENGER's estate have been prevented from making any distribution of the funds in their hands by the new claims upon them made by the banks at Canandaigua and Canton. These claims amount to about $372,000. They are disputed by the assignees, and the matter goes to the United States Circuit Court. The money is drawing interest."

Mr. A. P. GOULD, of Nashua, N. H., recently died leaving a will depriving his daughter of all interest in a policy of insurance on his life which he had attained "for the benefit of his wife and children." His executor collected the insurance, amounting to $1,400, and refused to pay the daughter any portion of that sum. Thereupon she sued him and the Court has just given a decision in her favor, holding that an insurance policy cannot be changed by a will.

The most destructive fire that ever visited the little village of Lawrenceville, Penn., occurred Tuesday. Among the buildings burned were the Ford Hotel, six stores, the Post Office, and Parkhurst's law office. An equally destructive fire occurred about a year ago, so that little is now left of this unfortunate village.

Signor ANTONIO BIAGGHI delivered a lecture last night upon TORQUATO TASSO, in the hall of the Union Theological Seminary, No. 9 University-place. The discourse gave much pleasure to those present, and displayed much historical research and philosophic thought.

Mr. GEO. W. CURTIS delivered his lecture on "Political Morality" At Cooper Institute, last evening, in aid of an effort by the Young Men's Christian Association to establish a Christian reading-room in the Nineteenth Ward.

At the Supreme Court Chambers yesterday in the Erie case, Mr. RAPALLO, for the plaintiff, concluded his argument, and Ex-Judge PORTER was heard in reply. The case has not yet terminated.

Yesterday Recorder HACKETT sentenced two highway robbers to serve five years each at Sing Sing. Several other prisoners were convicted in the General Sessions, and sentenced to State Prison or the Penitentiary.

Cotton was moderately active yesterday, but closed in favor of purchasers. Breadstuffs, Provisions and Groceries likewise closed less firmly, as a rule, on a restricted business. Freights were quoted higher, but were not active.

In the family marketing line, the notable features were the further depression in Poultry, in consequence of the heavy offerings; and an improved display of Beef and Mutton, betokening the near approach of the Christmas holidays. Trade was not satisfactory to the dealers, who, however, generally agreed in reporting prices of Meats, Fish, Vegetables and Dairy produce firm and buoyant, in most instances.

The Hopeful Financial Progress of the Country—Mr. McCulloch's Report.

However the Press may be compelled at times to differ from the financial views of Mr. McCULLOCH, or to criticise his policy, they are ready to acknowledge the clearness and ability of his public reports. The recent one, from various causes, is attracting less attention from the people than it deserves. As an official statement of the financial progress of the nation since the war, it will be hereafter a most interesting and valuable historical document.

Our civil war closed in April, 1865, and had then cost us over twenty-three hundred millions of dollars, ($2,366,955,077.) During three years and seven months since, with a third of the Union desolated by war, with all the losses of working hands which the struggle entailed, with the enormous destruction of capital in every part of the country, we were still enabled to pay off over six hundred millions ($620,431,125) of war debts previously due, and reduce our actual debt by over four hundred and seventy millions, ($470,256,640,) and at the same time advance over forty-two millions ($42,194,000) to the Pacific roads, and pay $7,200,000 for Alaska, besides paying the current expenses of the Government and the interest on the debt, which alone reached the enormous sum of over one thousand millions of dollars, ($1,142,825,411,) or an average of $318,928,021 per annum. To accomplish this grand result, there had to be raised from all sources, the immense sum of over sixteen hundred millions of dollars ($1,662,496,042) in three years and a half.

We may fairly challenge the history of the world for such extraordinary production of wealth after such a destructive struggle. To pay over and above our immense expenses the sum of one hundred and seventy millions annually toward the debt and national improvements, is a result that not our most sanguine financier could have expected, and to find us in three years and a half owing four hundred and seventy millions less is something that may well give us confidence as to the future entire payment of our obligations. We have struck off nearly all the direct taxes from the manufactures of the country, except those on the manufacture of distilled spirits, fermented liquors and tobacco. We have decreased the tax on distilled spirits, and we have suffered under a most inefficient and dishonest civil service, and yet during the fiscal year of 1868 our receipts from internal revenue were over one hundred and ninety-one millions, ($191,087,509,) and will for 1869 amount apparently to over one hundred and forty-six millions, ($146,209,044.) This, however, is less than half what our receipts were in 1866, which amounted then to $309,224,813. The receipts from the tariff are even more encouraging, amounting to more than one hundred and sixty-four millions ($164,464,599) in 1868, and being a falling off of only some fifteen millions since 1866, (they were then $179,044,651.)

Thus even with the present low figures for internal revenue, (and they can certainly be advanced fifty per cent. by a thorough and honest collection of taxes,) we may count on an annual income of three hundred millions. This ought to be enough to pay a good sum each year on the principal of our national debt, and all the current and reasonable expenses of our Government. Mr. McCULLOCH thinks that our civil service for the next ten years ought not to cost us more than $40,000,000 per annum, that the expenses of the War Department should be brought down to $35,000,000, and those of the Navy to $20,000,000 annually, and the interest of the whole debt then funded at an average rate of five per cent., or $125,000,000 per annum.

These estimates would leave us $50,000,000 a year to pay toward the principal of the debt, and considering that we have been paying annually over three times that amount the last three years for the above object, it is not a great burden to be put upon the nation. The great burdens, however, of the present system, the Secretary does not sufficiently insist upon, though he evidently sees them clearly enough. The consumers now are paying most unequal taxation. The manufacturers, last Winter, with a grand united effort, obtained exemption from the taxes which weighed directly upon them. But the taxes which weighed on the consumer—the duties on imported articles—many of which had been especially heavy, in order to counterbalance the tax on the manufacturer, and give the foreigner no advantage, were never petitioned against and never lightened. Many of these are not duties on luxuries, but on raw materials and on articles of universal necessity, and as protective duties they only benefit a few score of producers. There is no combined interest to protest against them, and only the great multitude of consumers silently to suffer and bear them. Take for instance the distress this Winter for want of cheap coals, and with excellent bituminous coal at our very door, to be bought at low rates, but excluded by a high tariff. Or indeed we have only to regard the whole interest of shipbuilding, to see what the high protective duties on timber and copper and raw materials have done to ruin this important branch of manufacture.

From the Commission on Taxation we may hope for a report, showing how our internal and foreign taxes may be adjusted so as not thus to cripple the means of the people. But even this Commission can never rightly estimate the influence of these Government interferences in withdrawing labor and capital from our most profitable branches—those of agriculture.

Mr. McCULLOCH still repeats, though in a less objectionable form, his former fallacies about the evils of a foreign debt. If $600,000,000 of our bonds are held in Europe, it simply means that the labor of Europe has loaned us of its savings six hundred millions to carry on our war for nationality, and that we have that sum to use for building railroads, canals and steamboats, and adding to the national production. What we most need here is capital, and Germany has loaned it to us. It is true we are paying a very high rate of interest, and the German money-lenders are making a very good thing of it. But that is a part of our misfortune. We were nationally in a tight place, and the lenders of the world took the risk, and now reap the profit at our expense. It would be better, indeed, if our own citizens could have loaned us all the money we needed for carrying on the war. But we cannot eat the cake and keep it. We cannot burn up six hundred millions and still have enough to increase the production of the country, as we desire. It is too true that the foreigners are paying their bonds too much in luxuries imported, but that is a fault of our own extravagance, and an effect of our depreciated currency, and not the result alone of a foreign debt.

Turkey and Greece.

The only hostile incident thus far between Turkey and Greece has been the chasing of a Greek vessel by a Turkish cruiser, which was reported yesterday.

In the meantime, both Turks and Greeks are making something of a show of preparation for hostilities. The Athenian Government has ordered the calling out of the military reserves and the mobilization of the militia. The Turkish Government, having announced its resolution to enforce its demands, has ordered a "fleet" of four frigates to sail for the Greek Archipelago. The Turks blame the Greeks, and the Greeks blame the Turks, for commencing hostilities.

The really important thing, however, is to ascertain the attitude of the Western Powers in reference to this threatened squabble. Europe, at this time, is opposed to war, and especially to a war on the "Eastern" question. France and England are a unit in regard to it, and will unquestionably act conjointly in whatever it may be necessary for them to do.

We suppose the course of both Governments is indicated by the utterances of the *Moniteur* and the *Times* which are telegraphed to us. The *Moniteur* expresses official regret at the attitude of Turkey and Greece, but looks for *common action on the part of the Great Powers* that will speedily close the rupture. The London *Times* holds Greece as the aggressor, and it believes *the Powers will bring such a pressure to bear* upon the Greek Government that peace will be speedily restored. Russia has given no sign of a desire to take part in the quarrel, and, until her army is furnished with breech-loaders, she is not likely to force herself into difficulties, additional to those she already has on hand.

The prospect, therefore, is that Greece will be warned by the Great Powers to keep the peace; and if she shows signs of really desiring a fight with Turkey, such a pressure will be brought to bear on her as to restrain her belligerent propensities.

There is no doubt of the earnest desire of all the European Governments for peace at this time. At all events, they cannot afford to let it be imperiled by the Greeks.

Specie Payments and the Debt.

Resumption of specie payments is so important an end, and is so eagerly hoped for, that there must always be danger of over-estimating the efficacy of any fair looking legislative scheme for bringing it about. A measure of the comprehensive character of Senator MORTON's, going so far as to specify a date for resumption, should be fortified by including and embracing all possible safeguards against failure, lest failure be more calamitous than the antecedent state of things.

Senator MORTON does not propose the policy of cautiously trying and testing measures which promise well, if successful, while they can do no harm if unsuccessful; but, on the contrary, undertakes the whole job at once, and, apparently, must wholly succeed or totally fail.

The legalization of gold contracts would seem to be the natural forerunner of resumption, but to say nothing of his opposition to this, his bill is seriously defective in making no provision against the return of our securities from Europe. Five-twenties in foreign bonds are "gold checks" in New-York, liable to be presented for payment, or, in other words, to be sent over here for sale, at any time whenever even local disturbances affect the European money market. They have been so sent over to the extent of upward of thirty millions in a week, forcing the gold premium up forty per cent. in that time.

We cannot ignore this constantly impending danger, nor resume specie payment with much prospect of permanence without provision against it. The natural remedy is to offer foreign holders as a substitute for their Five-twenties, a security payable, principal and interest, abroad. A security of this character would, as a rule, be worth more on Europe than in our market, and would be more popular with permanent investors than Five-twenties, because of its greater stability in value, the Five-twenties being subject to constant fluctuation in price, owing to variations in the rate of exchange and premium in gold. These two causes would obviously operate to keep such a security abroad, even in times of financial excitement, just as the sterling bonds of some of our States and corporations have been kept abroad during the whole war and since.

It is believed in well-informed financial circles that five hundred millions of four and a half per cent. bonds, payable in Europe, could be placed there in exchange for Five-twenties. The experiment is worth trying, and none the less so that it could do no harm if it did not prove successful; at all events, no plan for resumption promises much without some safeguard in this direction.

Can a State Withdraw or Repeal its Ratification of a Constitutional Amendment?

Early action on her new Constitution by the people of Virginia was recently urged in Congress, in the expectation that her restoration to the Union would assure another vote for the ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution. Some of the opponents of that amendment have supposed that the attempts of New-Jersey, Ohio and Oregon to rescind their ratifications of it might be effectual and valid. The whole number of States of the Union is thirty-seven, of which three-fourths are required by the Constitution to adopt a proposed amendment. Including New-Jersey, Ohio and Oregon, twenty-nine States have ratified that amendment. If these States are to be counted out, then two of the unreconstructed States must ratify it before it becomes a part of the Constitution.

But can a State after having ratified such a proposed amendment, *repeal* its ratification? There are no judicial decisions or *dicta* to aid us in answering this question.

It is clear that there is not either in terms or by implication any warrant in the Constitution or the laws under it, justifying a State Legislature in *twice* passing on such an amendment. If a proposed amendment were to be rejected by the States, Congress might possibly resubmit the same form of words as a new amendment, but in this case each State is justified in a second action on it by virtue of this second submission. The only conceivable case where a State could act a second time in pursuance of one and the same Congressional submission, is where its first action was fatally irregular, and therefore void, and hence no *legal* action at all. But it is admitted in the case of each of these backsliding States that its first action and ratification was regular and legal in all respects.

A State Legislature, in ratifying a proposed amendment, does not act in its ordinary legislative capacity. It can resort to none of its methods of originating or perfecting bills. It can neither insert new clauses into the amendment nor strike out old ones, nor after striking out, insert others. It can simply vote to ratify, or refuse to ratify. When that is done, its function is discharged. Thenceforth it can neither recall its vote or change it. Whichever way it votes, it forthwith transmits a certificate duly authenticated of its action in the premises to the office of the Secretary of State, and thereafter its vote and action are the exclusive property of all the States of the Union. State authority extends over State area, but never beyond except by the comity of sister States. Over local interests within its own domain the State has exclusive jurisdiction. But the power of a Legislature to act on a proposed amendment is not derived from the State Constitution, but from the Federal Constitution. And in passing on such amendment it acts in a new capacity on a subject foreign to its customary duties, and with an energy that may be felt in every State of the Union. It is then a quasi-national body sitting within the limits of a State, engaged in framing the organic supreme law of the land, or rather engaged in an *organific* act of legislation.

When this high body has consummated its action on such amendment, its return to its usual duties operates an adjournment *sine die* of its session on the constitutional question—and it could not reassemble in its former high capacity, except by the express authority of the power that summoned its first session. Its action in that extraordinary capacity was a finality, and thenceforth the nation has a vested interest in such action. A man signs a contract pledging the payment of the sum set opposite his name, *provided* a certain total sum shall be subscribed in all. He may regret his subscription the instant it is made, but he cannot recall it or modify it. When the total amount is subscribed, his subscription becomes due and payable. When a State Legislature ratifies a proposed constitutional amendment, it, in effect, says: "I will be forever bound by my ratification, *provided* three-fourths of the States in all shall ratify it." It may claim to be on the stool of repentance the moment after such ratification, and seek to nullify its action. But the instant the three-fourths majority is obtained, that amendment is a part of the United States Constitution. Again: A proposed State Constitution is submitted to the citizens of the State for ratification, and if a majority of those voting ratify it, it is adopted. An amendment of the United States Constitution is submitted to the State Legislatures for ratification, and if three-fourths ratify it, it is adopted. Now, a man who, in the forenoon, casts his vote in favor of the proposed State Constitution, might, with the same propriety and right, apply in the afternoon, and before a majority of those voting that day shall have voted to ratify that Constitution, to recall his vote because he had, in the meantime, changed his mind, as a State Legislature which has once ratified a constitutional amendment could ask for a second opportunity to vote, because, in the interim, it has obtained new light. No. Once ratified by a State, its ratification binds it forever, provided the required number of States cooperate.

We trust, therefore, that Congress will not precipitate the admission of any of the unreconstructed States to secure the adoption of that amendment. Give those States all the time they may require to rally and embolden the loyal masses, so that their future local Governments shall surely be such as will meet the wishes and necessities of their people. When finally admitted, they will promptly perform the superfluous but gratifying act of ratifying that amendment.

Exeunt the Oneota and Catawba.

The triangular diplomacy of Señor GARCIA, Mr. SEWARD, and the Spanish Minister, having been brought to satisfactory end, the famous iron-clads *Oneota* and *Catawba* (we beg Peru's pardon for not saying the *Manco Capac* and *Atahaualpa*) have safely got away from the Algiers ship-yard at New-Orleans, and, we presume, are now well toward Callao.

We are half glad, half sorry, to get rid of this pair of monitors—occasions of so much national scandal. Glad, because, since the sale was irrevocable, they only remained here as living witnesses of a flagrant and disgraceful violation of the Neutrality laws, which once might have involved us in war, and surely would have cost us millions of dollars in indemnity, and which, thanks to the carelessness or good-natured incompetency of some of the naval authorities, was only detected and checked on the very eve of its consummation. Yet we are sorry, too, because it is unpleasant, with no armored ships building, and a very small number of them afloat, to find good, effective and serviceable ones sold off to speculators at a low figure, and by them, at a great profit, traded to a foreign Power.

Take it altogether, this Peruvian monitor affair was a monstrously shabby piece of business for us. In the first place, as Mr. VAN WYCK's Committee found and, in effect, said in Congress, the monitor speculators coolly proposed (and, aided by the connivance or stupidity of our own Government officials, they nearly succeeded) to transfer United States war vessels to a Government then "*at war* with a Power friendly to us." The evidence on this subject, which we set forth at the time, so palpably proved this fact, that it never has been questioned from that day to this. Yet a little newspaper criticism and some delay in their trade, were the only penalties visited upon the projectors and abettors of this violation of the law. *Their* part was consummated, but delay in repairs, and what not, spared a national disgrace; and yet, but for the present revival of the subject, it would have been forgotten. The nation, like the man, that barely escapes disaster, is allowed to make light of the peril. At the eleventh hour, we missed being put in a sorry plight, with a most costly extrication in prospect—but a miss is as good as a mile.

Let us accept this easy-go-lucky logic, and dismiss henceforth this feature of a case which we had once hoped to find, in due time, critically reviewed. Only, in parting with it, we may make the suggestion that, when our countrymen are raving over that outrageous official conduct which allowed the *Alabama* to escape from Liverpool in time of war, they will do well to reflect that a pair of *Alabamas* were by the narrowest chance lately rescued from official negligence, or incompetency of a worse character, on our own shores. We say "worse," because it was, or could have been, *well known* what the destination was of the Peruvian iron-clads. The Peruvian papers were publishing details of the vessels before their detention! There is absolutely nothing so cool on record—unless it be that other arrangement by which these same vessels were to drive straight for Cuba, and, *Alabama* like, without ever seeing their "national port," were to burn and bombard, scuttle and shell, whatever in the way of Spanish towns or ships they could find there, and destroy with United States Navy guns. It was in view of these and other memories that we were about to say "good riddance" to these iron-clads, which, being out of sight, may be so out of mind to us; in which case we can go on again with our *Alabama* indignation, undisturbed by annoying reflections of this sort. The counterbalancing thought is that our war navy is now depleted by two more vessels; and that, as we have neither money nor mind for more ships, every good naval engine of war (there are plenty of poor ones) sold off to "raise the wind," or for the deceptive purpose of exhibiting a short-sighted economy, for which another Administration may dearly pay, is just so much subtracted from our naval strength.

The Indiana Lynching and the Extradition Treaty.

Efforts have been made in various directions to fasten upon the United States the charge of violating the Extradition Treaty, under which the Western express robbers, RENO and ANDERSON, were delivered up by the Canadian authorities. Whatever be the motives prompting such efforts, either here or in Canada, they are wholly without foundation. When the Canadian Court had decided upon sending back these men, the Governor-General, Lord MONCK, was assured by parties representing one of our Departments at Washington, that if the prisoners were sent back, they would be rescued from the officers having them in charge *en route* to Indiana and hanged. So steadily did the friends of RENO and ANDERSON persevere in assuring Lord MONCK of this, that he hesitated about granting the warrant of extradition. He wrote to Mr. THORNTON, the British Minister at Washington, on the subject, asking him if he could obtain from Secretary SEWARD the necessary guarantee for the safe transit of the prisoners to Indiana. Mr. THORNTON had an interview with Mr. SEWARD on the subject, when the Secretary, taking the ground that the case was purely one of State jurisdiction and not within the authority of the United States Government, decided not to touch it. The Governor of Indiana was then telegraphed about the matter and he briefly intimated that the State of Indiana was abundantly competent to look after its own responsibilities and would do so. Mr. SEWARD subsequently waived his objection to the extent of promising a safe delivery of the prisoners to the Indiana authorities who were to try them. Thereupon, Mr. ALLEN PINKERTON proceeded to Canada, and with assistants received the prisoners, and making a circuitous route toward Indiana, encountering some dangers by the way, and being reinforced at certain points by United States Marshals, safely lodged the prisoners in the jail at New-Albany, that being regarded as a stronger prison than the one at Seymour. These are the facts in the case, and so far from indicating that the Extradition treaty, or even any temporary arrangement which was made, has been violated, they show the contrary to be the case. The prisoners were safely delivered to the Indiana authorities. At that point Canada was relieved of all further responsibility in the premises, and the United States Government had not assumed any. As to the action of the Vigilants of Seymour in hanging the prisoners subsequently, that is another matter. There are few of our citizens who will regard it otherwise than as an outrage of the worst kind, and as utterly disgraceful to the community in which it occurred.

MINOR TOPICS.

We suppose the truth in regard to Mr. CALEB CUSHING's mission has been reached in the report that Secretary SEWARD has sent him to Bogota with the necessary power to effect a settlement of the negotiations for the right of way of the Isthmus of Darien Canal.

The voice of England and France will be potent in the Greco-Turkish rupture. Turkey is absolutely dependent upon these Governments for her existence, and Greece is too petty a Power to be allowed to disturb the peace when they desire its maintenance. The Governments of England and France are opposed to the recent conduct of Greece, and in fact Greece seems to have no friend in any quarter. The only ally she could possibly have would be Russia; and there is not the slightest danger of the Czar challenging France and England to the combat, at this time and on this question.

We are sorry to be again compelled to touch up Mr. OAKEY HALL. His first public act as Mayor elect was to preside at a Fenian meeting on Thursday night,—which was all very well. His opening remarks, too, were fine. But, at the close of the meeting, after proposing a vote of thanks to the orator of the evening, which was of course responded to with a unanimous shout of "Aye," he cried out, "Now if there is any Englishman in the room who wants to vote 'No,' there is a station-house very near here." [Applause.] It was, of course, to be expected that Mr. HALL would blarney our Irish fellow-citizens in his peculiar style; but why should the Mayor elect pitch into Englishmen so savagely, when fifty or sixty thousand of them are under his authority in this City,—and these, too, not the least industrious and intelligent of our citizens?

It appears by a Washington dispatch that the coin interest to be paid in January will be larger than any previous half-yearly payment, reaching an aggregate sum of thirty millions of dollars, and including the interest on three different issues of Five-twenties, and three other forms of debt. As nearly all of the securities on which interest will be paid are held by our own people, the gold will be retained in this country. It appears that the Assistant Treasurer here is authorized, as at former times, to anticipate the interest payment by a few days,—which is all very nice, and will enable the holders of these securities to treat themselves to a New-Year's present in good season.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, has a bill before the House to prevent the holding of civil offices by military officers, and to prevent the holding of more than one office at a time. This is an excellent bill, and ought to become law.

The French Cabinet has been partially reconstructed, as appears by the cable. M. LAVALETTE becomes Minister of Foreign Affairs in place of MOUSTIER, who has been made Senator. Importance is attached to the change in the Minister of the Interior, and the dismissal of M. PINARD is interpreted as an imperial stroke of policy in favor of liberalization. In other words, the Emperor has found out that the Press prosecutions, which PINARD has been his agent in carrying on, have damaged his popularity, and so he attempts to regain it by dismissing his tool.

The coöperative principle of doing business is rapidly gaining favor among mechanics and others, and is being applied not only extensively but successfully. Out of a strike of piano-makers, some time ago, grew an extensive coöperative piano manufactory, while the bricklayers' strike of last Summer led to the establishment of many firms of workingmen, who now conduct the building business for themselves and share the profits. Coöperative stores, where members are supplied with household necessities at actual cost prices, are becoming quite common. The latest application of this principle is to the business of publishing. Five enterprising young men entered into a contract with JOHN BROUGHAM to write a Christmas story for them to publish—the expense of printing to be borne by them as an offset to the brains furnished by him. The result is before us in a handsomely-printed story called "The Light of Home." The publishers have certainly fulfilled their part of the contract, and given us a Christmas story superior in external appearance to anything we have ever had before. We trust this new and doubly *novel* experiment will meet with success, and divide liberal profits to both author and publishers.

Senator RAMSEY yesterday reported a bill abolishing the *franking* privilege. This is better than the other propositions for its reform. But we have not the slightest idea that Congress will pass the bill.

We suppose the President will veto the bill which has passed Congress permitting the organization and arming of the militia in the Southern States. But its passage over the veto will be a mere form; and we already observe by Southern dispatches that several of the State Governments are preparing to organize their militia under it. Its terms make no distinction of color in the raising of militia.

The London *Times* says through the Cable that the financial condition of this country would at once be elevated, if Europe were led to believe that we would faithfully fulfill our contract by the payment of the debt in coin. We could get money abroad at a low rate of interest, and our financial burdens would quickly be lightened. There is no doubt whatever that our securities remain at their present low point simply because there is a want of confidence in Europe as to the financial action of our Government. Twenty per cent. would be added to the present price of our securities, and they could be floated at an interest of five per cent. if the investing class of Germany and England had a firm belief in our good faith. Yet, why should there now be a doubt about it, when the people have pronounced for honesty and honor in the election of GRANT?

It must be four or five years since WENDELL PHILLIPS began delivering his lecture on the "Lost Arts," which he gave in this City the other night. If he has repeated it twenty times each Winter, with receipts varying from $100 to $500 each delivery, it must have brought him in something between ten and twenty thousand dollars. A profitable lecture, truly!

An English gentleman, who spent some time in this country a year or two ago, in a private letter from London, says: "I used to think we were ahead of you in our management of party struggles. I have learned differently since I returned. Cowardly slander and lying are the great instruments of party controversy with us. You may think matters are pretty bad sometimes, but even G—— writes like a gentleman compared with some of our journalists." We think our English friends are gradually finding out that there is a good deal of human nature in man, and that it crops out on their side of the Atlantic as well as ours. We think, moreover, that we can fairly say that journalism in this country is improving in tone and temper as well as in ability and fairness of discussion; while in England we are induced to think it is going backward—in manners and decorum, at all events.

The Mansard roof, or approximations thereto, has become a conspicuous feature of many of the best newly-built residences up town. That which surmounts a newly-completed and elegant mansion on Fifth-avenue, near the Park, is, however, the culmination of the prevailing fashion, and looms up with something like grandeur. Its unusual height is made more manifest by the contrast between its black slate roof and the white marble below. It marks a new era in the history of the Mansard roof in this country, and affords an unique and agreeable contrast to the dead uniformity of most of our Fifth-avenue palaces.

If the officers of the Anti-Cruelty Society would require owners of horses to keep long calks on the shoes of their teams, there would be an end at once to the severest cruelty that horses endure. The injury incident to the slipping of horses, on smooth pavements when hauling heavy loads, is more harmful to them than the severest castigation with a whip. When the shoes of a horse have very short calks, or about no calks at all, as is the case with a large proportion of the railroad and omnibus horses, their feet slip about, like the feet of a man on whose boots there are no heels. Slipping excites, frightens, and seriously injures a horse, even if he do not fall. But let the shoes be provided with long and strong calks, and the animal's feet will slip only the width of the paving-stones. A horse having long and strong calks on his shoes may be driven rapidly, or be required to draw heavily, on a pavement where the stones have been worn smooth, and he will never be injured by slipping, as even long and dull calks will catch between the paving-stones, where the same horse, were his shoes "smooth," would be injured by slipping far more than by all the labor he performs. Long and *dull* calks will aid a horse in maintaining an erect position more than high heels will prevent the feet of a person slipping from under him.

In the advertised table of contents of one of the magazines we notice an article entitled *The Miraculous Element in our Periodicals*. We haven't yet read what the writer says about it, but the miraculous element may be found in the papers every day. The latest example of it we have seen is in the official report of the battle of Trapiche, which was fought in Cuba a few days ago. The Spanish officer in command of the royal troops informs the *Excelentisimo Señor*, to whom his report is addressed, that the scene of the action was "*literally sown with the dead bodies*" of rebels, while only *one Spanish soldier* was killed in the battle. Now we think it must be admitted that in reports of this kind, which are very common in time of war, the *miraculous element* must play a very large part.

It is surprising that the propriety of taking measures for more effectually guarding the children in our public schools from the danger of contracting contagious diseases, did not long ago suggest itself to those who are charged with the management of these institutions. In all our schools and colleges, but especially in the free schools, where so many children of unwashed parents are gathered together, and over whose lintels, in many cases, it might be appropriately written, "Who enters here leaves *soap* behind," there should be some such provision as that which the Board of Education proposes to adopt. The proposition is to cause a medical examination, by some authorized physician, of every child afflicted with cutaneous disease, who may seek admission into the public schools.

Opera Bouffe Matinees.

There will be a *matinée* performance of "Genevieve de Brabant" at the Theatre Francais this afternoon, commencing at 1 o'clock. The evening representation of the opera occurs as usual. There will also be a *matinée* of "Les Bavards" and "Barbe-Bleue" at PIKE's Opera House.

Sale of Real Estate.

A sale of about 250 lots of land, being part of the Morris estate, is to take place at auction on Tuesday next, which is worthy the attention of persons having capital to invest. The property is situated beyond the Harlem River, and near the Central-avenue which leads to Jerome Park. The improvements already made, and the others projected in that part of the island, give great value to this large and accessible section of real estate. The advertisement of the sale will be found in another column.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

Ex-Gov. JENKINS, of Georgia, has returned to Augusta, and taken up his residence there again.

GARDNER B. CHAPIN, who has been acting at Ogdensburg, N. Y., as agent for the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, has resigned, alleging as a reason that under existing laws it is impossible for him to obtain a conviction even for the most aggravated cases.

GEORGE W. DEMERS, Esq., editor of the Albany *Evening Journal*, is very ill at his residence, in Troy, of pneumonia.

It is said that Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR has been engaged to defend JAMES GRANT, who recently killed H. RIVES POLLARD, in Richmond.

The statement that MATILDA HERON will read the opening address of the Tammany, on Christmas week, is contradicted by her agent. She is at present devoting her time to the preparation of a lecture upon the topic of "The Stage—Once, Now and Hereafter."

An old man named BROWN, who has been peddling apples on the ferry-boats at St. Louis many years past, received intelligence on Thursday, through Archbishop KENRICK, of a fortune having been left him by a deceased friend in Ireland, amounting to £30,000.

Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY having been invited to deliver a lecture before the Bloomingdale Lyceum, on Broadway, near One Hundredth-street, that lady made reply that she never delivered lectures, but that if they wanted her to come and talk to them about woman's work, woman's wants, and the views supported in the *Revolution*, she would do so. Accordingly last evening she delivered an address before the Lyceum on these subjects, expressing her well-known views on these topics with earnestness and effect. She was listened to with marked attention by a large audience.

The prominent arrivals at the principal hotels in the City yesterday were as follows: Congressman N. B. Judd, of Chicago; Hon. William H. Barnum, of Connecticut; Hon. L. S. Trimble, of Kentucky; Gen. A. N. Maylert, of Tarrytown, and Hon. George Innis, of Poughkeepsie, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Judge Cunningham, of San Francisco; Hon. W. L. Palmer, of Milwaukee; Hon. A. Elmore, of Green Bay; Commander E. N. Shepard, of the U. S. Navy; Hon. W. Cameron, of England, and Col. F. G. Reed, of Oregon, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. B. R. Curtis, of Boston, and Hon. R. Catlin, of West Point, are at the Brevoort House. Judge Buchanan, of Baltimore, is at the New-York Hotel. Hon. A. Brandagee, of Connecticut, and Hon. G. S. Minot, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

List of Americans registered at the Banking-house of DREXEL, HARJES & Co., No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, for the week ending Dec. 3. *From Philadelphia*—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Childs, Dr. and Mrs. R. R. Peterson, L. S. Curtis, Henry Huddy and wife, James V. Ingham, J. Dundas Lippincott, John B. Miller, Asher T. Myer, wife and family, Edward B. Taggart. *New-York*—E. B. Abbott, John Bonner, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Dittenhofer, William Herrick and family, Miss Williams, Mrs. R. Withers. *Baltimore*—Mr. C. D. Hollins, wife and daughter, Mr. Thos. Tweed. *Troy, N. Y.*—Mr. J. H. Parsons and wife. *Boston*—Mr. Edwin Lamson and family, Mr. S. D. Warren, Jr. *Cleveland*—Miss Hilliard. *Chicago*—Mr. W. W. Farnam. *Detroit, Mich.*—Mr. H. A. Wright and family. *Connecticut*—Mr. J. B. Sturges. *United States Army*—Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Kitchel. *England*—Mr. William A. Yeo. *Leghorn*—Mr. M. Pakenham.

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And will be full of good things.
First number ready MONDAY, Dec. 21.
PRICE TEN CENTS.
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.

HEARTH AND HOME.

Published weekly by
PETTENGILL, BATES & CO.,
No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

HEARTH AND HOME.

Greetings from the Press.

Galveston (Texas) Bulletin, Nov. 18.

No. 37 Park-row, Nov. 7, 1868.

We shall issue on or before January next, the first number of a rural family paper—to be published thereafter weekly, and to be devoted to country life in its broadest sense.

It will not be partisan or sectarian. It will be called HEARTH AND HOME, and will be under the general editorial charge of Mr. Donald G. Mitchell; while its Home and Fireside Department will be subject to the supervision of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, who will also contribute largely to every number.

A large corps of associate editors, of high reputation in their special departments, has been enlisted in support of this enterprise; and no labor or expense will be spared to make our paper—in subject matter as well as illustration—worthy of a place in every household in the land.

PETTENGILL, BATES & CO., Proprietors.

We have never before copied a circular like the above in full. Our rule is to give them the briefest of mention, and in departing from that rule now, we do so for several reasons. There is no first-class family newspaper of this character issued in the country, at least none that we are aware of, nor has there been since the *American Courier* died, and the *Saturday Evening Post* became a seller of fifth-rate stories. When we remember those papers and see, for we seldom read, the family newspapers of this day, we lament the deterioration. We have our notion of a family paper, and we think that the pure taste of Donald Mitchell, (Ik Marvel,) and the eminent common sense of Mrs. Stowe, can make one that will please us. It is the vacant spot of American journalism. Those who have read Rural Studies, by the former, and Home Papers, by the latter, will probably agree with us.

From the Oswego (N. Y.) Commercial Advertiser, Nov. 11, 1868.

A New Family Weekly.—Messrs. Pettengill, Bates & Co., of New-York, have issued the prospectus of a new family weekly paper, to be devoted to domestic concerns, and which is doubtless destined to become a welcome visitor to more firesides than any other publication now issued. It is to be called the *Hearth and Home*, and will be edited by that popular favorite in the reading world, Donald G. Mitchell, (Ik Marvel,) as managing editor, to be assisted by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, who will have charge of the home and fireside department.

These names alone should be sufficient to send the *Hearth and Home* into every Christian family in the land. The influence of such a department, conducted by such a hand, cannot fail to be in the highest degree entertaining, while its influence will be such as should receive the sanction of every well-wisher to society.

To newspaper publishers in the United States and Canada there is no man better or more favorably known than S. M. Pettengill, and no man could engage in a publishing enterprise who could meet with a more hearty "God Speed." As the head of the most extensive advertising agency in the world, he has established a reputation for business tact, energy, and straightforward and correct dealing, which in advance insures the success of any publication he may undertake. We commend the *Hearth and Home* in advance to our friends everywhere, and shall ourselves look for its appearance with interest.

From the Harrisburg (Penn.) Telegraph.

A New Weekly Paper.—Messrs. Pettengill, Bates & Co., the well-known advertising agents of New-York and Boston, have issued a prospectus for a new weekly paper to be called the *Hearth and Home*, under the editorial charge of Donald G. Mitchell, more widely known as "Ik Marvel." He will be assisted in the editorial supervision by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, while the best talent of the country has already been secured for its various departments, and no expense will be spared to make the paper worthy of a place in every household in the land. An intimate acquaintance with the resources and character of the publishers, warrants us in expressing the belief that the new weekly will prove a grand success, and fill a vacancy in the journalistic field long regretted by cultivated Americans. The name of Mr. Mitchell, mentioned in the editorial conduct, is not only distinguished in our current literature, but is a first-class authority in matters of agriculture, horticulture and gardening; and the fact that Mrs. Stowe is to have charge of a department of the paper is an earnest of what the public may expect from it. *Hearth and Home* will be profusely illustrated with wood-cuts, and no pains or expense will be spared to render it the most attractive paper in the country.

From the Portsmouth (N. H.) Journal, Nov. 14, 1868.

Messrs. Pettengill, Bates & Co., of New-York—Pettengill, of the Advertising Agency—after intimate and most pleasant business relations with the newspaper Press, extending over a period of nearly 20 years, now propose to enter upon a newspaper enterprise of their own, and announce that they will issue, on or before January next, the first number of a rural and family weeky paper, to be devoted to all that pertains to country life in its broadest sense. It will be called *Hearth and Home*, and will be under the general editorial charge of Mr. Donald G. Mitchell, while its Home and Fireside Departments will be subject to the supervision of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, who will also contribute regularly to every number. A large corps of associate editors, of high reputation in their special departments, has been enlisted in support of this enterprise, and no labor or expense will be spared to make the paper, in subject matter as well as illustration, worthy of a place in every household in the land.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Daily Herald.

A new claimant for public favor is soon to appear, in the shape of a rural and family weekly, to be called *Hearth and Home*. We do not usually put much faith in the promises of prospectuses, the performance of which generally falls far short, but in this case the promises are, we firmly believe, not a fraction greater than will be fulfilled to the satisfaction of the most exacting. It is "to be devoted to all that pertains to country life, in its broadest sense, and will not be partisan or sectarian." The general editorial charge will be given to Donald G. Mitchell, a gentleman well known for his ability to invest the most prosaic of farming operations with literary attractions captivating to the most refined taste. He is a master in both agricultural and literary culture, and is able to give practical instruction to old farmers at the same moment that he is delighting the man of books by his recondite erudition, and the reader of taste by his refined and cultured style. The Home and Fireside Departments will be under the charge of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, who will also be a contributor. When to this is added the promise of an efficient corps of associate editors and contributors, it will be seen that the model paper for the farm and fireside may be expected. The publishers are men of their word. Mr. Pettengill is known throughout all newspaperdom as an advertising agent of great facilities, prompt business habits, and the strictest probity. He is, beside, in private and social life, a gentleman of unblemished reputation, of high standing in religious and social circles, and in every sense a gentleman, whose word can be unfailingly relied upon. With all these advantages in the publishing and editorial departments, *Hearth and Home* can hardly fail of being a great success.

From the Le Roy (N. Y.) Gazette.

"Hearth and Home."—A new paper with the above title will appear about the first of January, by Pettengill, Bates & Co.—a firm perhaps better known to the profession than any in the country. Mr. Pettengill has been in the newspaper business all his life—was the founder, and is now the senior of the great world-wide known advertising house of S. M. Pettengill & Co., the largest and most successful of its kind, we believe, in the world.

The new paper is neither to be partisan or sectarian, but devoted exclusively to such reading as is most useful and interesting to the family.

Donald G. Mitchell is to be the chief editor. Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe will contribute for every number.

The experience and the ability of the parties place this new enterprise at once on the high road to success.

We give to the esteemed publishers our hearty welcome into the ranks of the profession.

From the Kingston (N. Y.) Democrat.

Another Newspaper Enterprise.—We are greatly pleased to learn that S. M. Pettengill & Co., the well-known Advertising Agents of New-York City, are about to commence the publication of a newspaper devoted to rural affairs and general intelligence, and all that pertains to country life in its broadest sense. The paper will be under the management of Donald G. Mitchell, whose reputation as a close student of nature in all that pertains to field and garden, and to fruits, vegetables and flowers, and as a charming and graceful writer and original thinker, is world-wide. Mrs. H. B. Stowe will have charge of its Home and Fireside Department. It will have the appropriate title of *Hearth and Home*. The first number will be issued on the first day of January next.

We welcome S. M. Pettingill & Co. to the field of newspaper enterprise. For twenty years past they have conducted an advertising agency on the strictest principles of fair dealing, and in all that time have never broke faith with either advertiser or publisher. They will go into this field of labor with the best wishes and the active support of all with whom they have heretofore had business relations. With such publishers, and such editors, the new paper cannot fail of the success it merits.

From the Delphi (N. Y.) Express.

A Forthcoming Gem.—Messrs. Pettengill, Bates & Co., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, are preparing to issue a new magazine, which we are sure will take rank among the first-class publications of the day. It is enough for the business community, and particularly for printers, to know that the senior of the firm is S. M. Pettengill, Esq., whose constant and intimate relations with the Press for more than twenty years have established for him the reputation of one of the noblest of men, and whose uprightness and honesty is proverbial with all who have had occasion to do business with his firm.

From the New-Haven (Conn.) Journal & Courier.

A New Paper.—Messrs. S. M. Pettingill & Co., of New-York, commence, about the 1st of January next, the publication of a weekly rural and family newspaper, to be called *Hearth and Home*. It is to be devoted to all that pertains to country life in the fullest sense, and will be non-partisan and non-sectarian. Donald G. Mitchell, Esq., of this city, will have the general editorial charge of the paper, assisted by an able corps of associate editors. Miss Harriet Beecher Stowe will supervise the Home and Fireside Departments, and contribute regularly to every number. It will undoubtedly prove one of the most readable and charming of family journals, and cannot fail to meet with a most successful career. The field it proposes to occupy is a good one, and the talent secured for it gives assurance that the want will be admirably supplied.

From the New-York World.

Messrs. Pettengill, Bates & Co., of this City, as may be seen by an advertisement printed elsewhere, are about to issue a weekly paper under the attractive title of *Hearth and Home*. The editorial department will be in charge of Mr. Donald G. Mitchell and Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, whose names afford ample guarantee that the reading matter in the new paper will be pure, attractive and instructive. If the projectors of this enterprise succeed in accomplishing all they announce in their prospectus that they hope to do, they will make the *Hearth and Home* a welcome edition to our periodical literature.

From the Newark (N. J.) Courier.

A New Weekly Paper.—Messrs. Pettengill, Bates & Co., the well-known advertising agents of New-York and Boston, have issued a prospectus for a new weekly paper, to be called the *Hearth and Home*, under the editorial charge of Donald G. Mitchell, more widely known as "Ik Marvel." He will be assisted in the editorial supervision by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, while the best talent in the country has already been secured for its various departments, and no expense will be spared to make the paper worthy of a place in every household in the land. An intimate acquaintance with the resources and character of the publishers, warrants us in expressing the belief that the new weekly will prove a grand success, a vacancy in the journalistic field long regretted by cultivated Americans. The name of Mr. Mitchell, mentioned in the editorial conduct, is not only distinguished in our current literature, but is a first-class authority in matters of agriculture, horticulture and gardening; and the fact that Mrs. Stowe is to have charge of a department of the paper is an earnest of what the public may expect from it. *Hearth and Home* will be profusely illustrated with wood-cuts, and no pains or expense will be spared to render it the most attractive paper in the country.

From the New-Brunswick (N. J.) Fredonian.

A New Weekly Paper.—Messrs. Pettingill, Bates & Co., the well-known advertising agents of New-York and Boston, have issued a prospectus for a new weekly paper, to be called the *Hearth and Home*, under the editorial charge of Donald G. Mitchell, more widely known as "Ik Marvel." He will be assisted in the editorial supervision by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, while the best talent in the country has already been secured for its various departments, and no expense will be spared to make the paper worthy of a place in every household in the land. An intimate acquaintance with the resources and character of the publishers warrants us in expressing the belief that the new weekly will prove a grand success, and fill a vacancy in the journalistic field long regretted by cultivated Americans. The name of Mr. Mitchell, mentioned in the editorial conduct, is not only distinguished in our current literature, but is a first-class authority in matters of agriculture, horticulture and gardening; and the fact that Mrs. Stowe is to have charge of a department of the paper is an earnest of what the public may expect from it. *Hearth and Home* will be profusely illustrated with wood-cuts, and no pains or expense will be spared to render it the most attractive paper in the country.

From the Albany (N. Y.) Daily Post.

New Weekly Paper.—Pettengill, Bates & Co., of New-York, will issue on or before 1st of January next, the first number of a rural and family paper—to be published thereafter weekly, and to be devoted to all that pertains to country life in its broadest sense. It will not be partisan or sectarian.

It will be called the *Hearth and Home*, and will be under the general editorial charge of Mr. Donald G. Mitchell; while its home and fireside departments will be subject to the supervision of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, who will also contribute regularly to every number.

A large corps of associate editors, of high reputation in their special departments, have been enlisted in support of the enterprise; and no labor or expense will be spared to make the paper—in subject matter as well as illustration—worthy of a place in every household in the land.

The head of the enterprise is S. M. Pettengill, the well-known advertising agent of New-York. Mr. Pettengill is a live, energetic man, square as a brick and deservedly popular. Pettengill is known to every editor from Maine to Oregon. His fair dealing with the Press has made every editor in the land his friend. No man could engage in the publishing business who will find a greater number of friends to wish him good luck. Pettengill, Bates & Co. possess all the brains and capital to command success. We expect to see *Hearth and Home* achieve a circulation, in a few months, that will enable it to take rank with *Harper's*. Pettengill, Bates & Co. will show the world that some things can be done as well as others.

From the Toledo Republican.

We are glad to learn of this new enterprise. A first-class rural and family paper is much needed, and that this will be a first-class paper will not be doubted by any one who have had the pleasure of reading Mr. Mitchell's writings.

A practical farmer and a most pleasing and scholarly writer, a newspaper under his care cannot fail to be both profitable and interesting, and we are quite as sure that the Home and Fireside Departments will be well conducted.

Mrs. Stowe's "House and Home Papers," in the *Atlantic Monthly*, show what she can do in that direction. Greatly desiring to see culture and refinement in all the homes of the land, Mrs. Stowe will labor earnestly, as she has heretofore done, to correct and elevate the taste of the people.

Without having seen a number of the new paper, we can confidently commend it to our readers, feeling sure that it will be a wise friend to the farmer and his household.

From the Kalamazoo Telegraph.

A New Literary Undertaking.—About the 1st of January, the well-known advertising firm of Pettengill & Co., of New-York, are to issue a new rural and family paper, to be called the *Hearth and Home*. The publishers, in their announcement of the proposed publication, give assurances that it will be devoted to all that pertains to country life in the broadest sense, and will not be partisan or sectarian in character. Mr. Donald G. Mitchell, favorably known in newspaper circles, is to have the general editorial charge of the paper, and Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe will exercise supervision over the Home Department. That eminent authoress is also to be a regular contributor to every number. The corps of associate editors is promised to be large, and all of high reputation, each one in his special department.

The prospects of the *Hearth and Home* are indeed flattering. The names of Pettengill, Bates & Co., its proprietors, connected with it, are enough to insure its success. We are certain that we but express the sentiment of the whole newspaper fraternity, when we wish the proprietors of the new journal an abundant success. After the lengthy and most pleasant business relationships which Messrs. Pettengill & Co. have sustained with the entire newspaper Press of the country, these gentlemen will find that their uniform courtesy and fair dealing have secured for them hosts of friends, who rejoice to chronicle their success in their new undertaking. We shall anxiously await the appearance of the first number of the new paper, but recommend it with confidence in advance.

The proposed journal will possess one additional interest to the people of Kalamazoo, from the fact that Mr. James Bates, one of the proprietors, is a former citizen of our county, and was reared among us. He has retained the friends he made here, and an enterprise with which he is connected will surely not want for friends in this region. He and his associates have our best wishes.

From the Augusta (Me.) Journal.

S. M. Pettengill & Co., of New-York, honorable and successful advertising agents, propose to enter upon a newspaper enterprise of their own, and will issue, on or before January next, the first number of a moral and family weekly paper, to be devoted to all that pertains to country life, in its broadest sense. The new paper is to be called *Hearth and Home*, and will be under the general editorial charge of Mr. Donald G. Mitchell, while its Home and Fireside Departments will be subject to the supervision of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, who will also contribute regularly to every number. The new firm will be known as Pettengill, Bates & Co. We have had business relations with the senior proprietor for many years, and they have been very pleasant and agreeable.

From the Winchester (Va.) Herald.

Hearth and Home.—This is to be the designation of a new literary weekly, to be begun on or before the 1st of January next, and to be edited by Donald G. Mitchell and Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. With such names as those at the head of its columns, it cannot fail to step at once into success. Not the least surprising feature of the new enterprise is the fact that the Messrs. Pettengill, so long and favorably known to the newspaper world as advertising agents, are to be the publishers. We predict for them greater success in this new field than they ever achieved in the old one.

From the Rutland (Vt.) Independent.

A New Weekly Paper.—*Hearth and Home* is the title of a new weekly journal, the publication of which will be begun on the 1st of January next, by Messrs. Pettengill, Bates & Co. *Hearth and Home* is to be a rural and family paper, "devoted to all that pertains to country life, in its broadest sense." The publishers have been very fortunate in securing as conductor of this journal Mr. Donald G. Mitchell, whose charming and sensible essays on country life are favorites in most intelligent country homes in this country. Mr. Mitchell, we may tell the reader, is a practical as well as a theoretical farmer; he has won prizes not only in literature but in plowing matches; his taste is instructed by experience; he has had editorial experience, and knows how to cater for the public taste outside as well as in his own peculiar walks. Under Mr. Mitchell's care the new periodical can scarcely fail to be agreeable, instructive, and a welcome addition to the list of journals which are welcomed in the best homes. We notice that "the Home and Fireside Departments will be subject to the supervision of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe," who will contribute regularly to each number.

From the Quincy (Ill.) Whig.

Hearth and Home.—Messrs. Pettengill, Bates & Co., of New-York City, intend to issue on or before January next the first number of a rural and family paper—to be published thereafter weekly, and to be devoted to all that pertains to country life in its broadest sense. It will not be partisan or sectarian. It will be called *Hearth and Home*, and will be under the general editorial charge of Mr. Donald G. Mitchell, while its Home and Fireside Departments will be subject to the supervision of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, who will also contribute regularly to every number. A large corps of associate editors, of high reputation in their special departments, has been enlisted in support of this enterprise, and no labor or expense will be spared to make this paper, in subject matter as well as illustration, worthy of a place in every household in the land.

From the Ovid (N. Y.) Bee.

A New Paper.—Messrs. Pettengill, Bates & Co. announce that they will publish, in New-York, on the 1st of January next, a new weekly, to be devoted to country life and to bear the title of the *Hearth and Home*. It will be devoted to the subjects indicated by its title. Donald G. Mitchell (Ik Marvel) will be managing editor. The Home and Fireside Department will be under the supervision of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, who will contribute regularly to every number.

That the enterprise will be successful, we have no doubt. Mr. Pettengill, as the head of a reliable advertising agency in New-York, we have long known. Whatever he undertakes generally proves successful. We commend this new enterprise, *Hearth and Home*, to the favor of the public, and shall look anxiously for the first number, and welcome it to our table.

From the Windham (Conn.) Journal.

Hearth and Home.—Pettengill, Bates & Co., the popular advertising agents at New-York, are to commence issuing, about the 1st of January next, a weekly paper with the foregoing title. It is to be edited by Donald G. Mitchell, aided by Harriet Beecher Stowe. The names of publishers and editors is a guarantee that it will be a first-class paper.

From the Salem (Mass.) Statesman.

Messrs. Pettengill & Bates, of New-York, are about to issue a new rural and family paper, to be published weekly under the title of the *Hearth and Home*, to be under the editorial charge of Mr. Donald G. Mitchell. A large corps of associate editors, of high reputation in their special departments, has been enlisted in support of this enterprise; and no labor or expense will be spared to make this paper worthy of a place in every household in the land. Mr. Pettengill has been favorably known to the editorial fraternity for years, and his business tact and energy will find full scope in his new position.

From the Geneva (N. Y.) Gazette.

Messrs. Pettengill, Bates & Co. will issue on or before January next, the first number of a rural and family paper—to be published thereafter weekly, and to be devoted to all that pertains to country life in its broadest sense. It will not be partisan or sectarian. It will be called *Hearth and Home*, and will be under the general editorial charge of Mr. Donald G. Mitchell; while its Home and Fireside Departments will be subject to the supervision of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, who will also contribute regularly to every number.

A large corps of associate editors, of high reputation in their special departments, has been enlisted in support of this enterprise; and no labor or expense will be spared to make the paper—in subject matter as well as illustration—worthy of a place in every household in the land. The Press of the country, which has had intimate, pleasant, honorable and profitable relations with Mr. Pettengill for nearly twenty years, will cordially welcome him into the ranks of journalism.

From Deposit Daily Post.

Messrs. S. M. Pettengill & Co., the celebrated advertising agents, well known to, and popular with, newspaper men, propose to publish a weekly journal, devoted to domestic and rural affairs, and "to all that pertains to country life in its broadest sense." It will be called the *Hearth and Home*. Mr. Donald G. Mitchell (Ik Marvel) will have general editorial charge, and Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe will supervise the Home and Fireside Departments, and contribute regularly to every number. A large corps of associate editors of high reputation has been engaged, and the publishers promise that neither labor nor expense shall be spared to make it an excellent magazine.

From the Cambridge (Mass.) Chronicle.

The Messrs. Pettengill & Co., advertising agents, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, are like an oasis in the desert mass of swindling advertising agents. They are known and respected among American printers and publishers, from ocean to ocean, as men whose promises to pay are as good as accepted checks on the Park Bank; while nine-tenths of all others in that business are adventurers and swindlers. These gentlemen propose to issue next January the first number of a weekly rural and family paper, unpartisan, unsectarian, but devoted to all that pertains to country life in its broadest sense. It is to be called *Hearth and Home*, and will be under the editorial charge of Donald G. Mitchell, while Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe will have charge of the Home and Fireside Departments. They will be assisted by a large corps of associate editors of high reputation. It does an editor's heart good to commend to the public this enterprise, being assured that the publishers will make *Hearth and Home* all that they promise.

From the Picton (Canada) Gazette.

Hearth and Home.—The above is the title of a rural and family paper to be published weekly, commencing Jan. 1, 1869, by Messrs. Pettengill, Bates & Co. The Mr. Pettengill belonging to this firm has, for the last twenty years, carried on a newspaper agency business in New-York City, and from what we know, and from what we have always heard, we can unhesitatingly predict that he will publish a weekly well worthy of general support. Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, along with other contributors of note, has been engaged, and no expense is being spared to make the new candidate for public favor perfect in every respect, and well calculated to supply a want long felt.

From the Orange (N. J.) Record.

New Paper.—Messrs. Pettengill, Bates & Co. have just issued the prospectus for a new paper, which promises to elevate true literature above the ordinary caste of poor weeklies. The title of the paper is *Hearth and Home*, edited under the able Donald G. Mitchell, or perhaps more widely known as "Ik Marvel." Coming as it does from such a talented source, it cannot fail to please all admirers of literary genius. Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe will also assist in the editorial charge. It is indeed a fit companion for hearth and home, and no intelligent family should be without it.

From the Geneva Courier.

Hearth and Home.—Pettingill, Bates & Co., will soon commence the publication of a new paper, to be styled *Hearth and Home*. It will be published weekly. Donald G. Mitchell will have editorial charge, and the Home and Fireside Department will be under the supervision of Mrs. Stowe. Mr. Pettengill has long been known to the Press as their faithful and responsible agent. In his behalf the new enterprise will receive a warm greeting with hopes for the highest success.

From the Madison (Wis.) Democrat.

A New Paper.—Messrs. Pettingill, Bates & Co. propose to commence, on or before the first of January next, a new weekly paper, to be called *Hearth and Home*. It will be published at No. 37 Park-row, New-York City, and will be devoted to all that pertains to country life in its broadest sense. Donald G. Mitchell, "Ik Marvel," will be the principal editor—the Home and Fireside Department being under the immediate supervision of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. Altogether it cannot fail to be a paper of great worth, and one which will merit and command a large circulation.

From the Wilmington (Del.) Gazette.

A New Paper.—S. M. Pettingill & Co., of the great advertising firm in New-York and Boston, are about engaging in the publication of a newspaper. It will be called *Hearth and Home*, and will be under the editorial charge of some of the ablest writers of New-York. We hope the enterprise of the proprietors, Messrs. Pettengill, Bates & Co., will prove successful, as we have no doubt their journal will be one of the best rural and family papers in the country.

From the Tavington (Me.) Chronicle.

The Hearth and Home.—S. M. Pettingill & Co., New-York, the well-known advertising agents in New-York and Boston, propose to issue, on the 1st of January, a new weekly newspaper, to be called *Hearth and Home*. It is to be edited by Donald G. Mitchell, with a Home and Fireside Department, under charge of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. The names of the publishers and editors are a sufficient guarantee of its popularity and success.

From the Oil Creek (Penn.) Republican.

Hearth and Home.—Messrs. S. M. Pettingill & Co., of New-York, are about to issue a rural and family newspaper of the above name. The paper will make its appearance about New-Year's Day. This firm, so well known to the community, will not be behindhand in their work, and the public may confidently expect a first-class newspaper. Mr. Donald G. Mitchell will be editor-in-chief. There will also be many sole contributors, among whom is Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe! We say welcome *Hearth and Home*.

Canandaigua (N. Y.) Repository.

Messrs. Pettengill, Bates & Co., of New-York, announce that they will issue on or before January a new rural and family paper, to be called the *Hearth and Home*. It will be a weekly, and will be devoted to the interests of country life. The paper will be under the general editorial charge of Mr. Donald G. Mitchell, while its Home and Fireside Departments will be under the personal supervision of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, who will also contribute regularly to every number. Other editors of high repute are engaged, and the paper will be made as good as labor, intellect and liberal expenditure can make it.

From the Buffalo (N. Y.) Courier.

A New Paper.—Messrs. Pettengill, Bates & Co. announce that they will issue on or before January a new rural and family paper, to be called *Hearth and Home*. It will be a weekly, and will be devoted to the interests of country life. The paper will be under the general editorial charge of Mr. Donald G. Mitchell, while its Home and Fireside Departments will be subject to the supervision of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, who will also contribute regularly to every number. Other editors of high repute are engaged, and the paper will be made as good as labor, intellect and liberal expenditure can make it.

From the Paxton (Ill.) Record.

Pettingill, Bates & Co., of New-York, propose to establish a new rural and family weekly paper, to be called the *Hearth and Home*, the first number to be issued in January. It will be devoted "to all that pertains to country life in its broadest sense." Donald G. Mitchell—"Ik Marvel"—is to be editor in chief, assisted by the best newspaper talent in the market. We have no doubt the *Hearth and Home* will be an entire success. The publishers are already well and favorably known to the newspaper world as among the best and most reliable advertising agents in the country.

From the Fulton (N. Y.) Patriot.

New Paper.—Messrs. S. M. Pettingill & Co., of New-York, have issued a prospectus, announcing their intention to commence, on or about the 1st of January next, the publication of a new weekly rural and family paper, which is to be devoted to all that pertains to country life in its broadest sense. It is to be called *Hearth and Home*, and will be under the general editorial charge of Mr. Donald G. Mitchell; while Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe will preside over the Home and Fireside departments, and contribute regularly to every number. We predict for the new paper a brilliant success. The publishers are men of intelligence and enterprise, and will be sure to get up a journal that will be worthy of a place in every household.

From the Meridian (Miss.) Gazette.

A Promising Literary Enterprise.—With pleasure we announce to our readers that Messrs. S. M. Pettengill & Co., the well-known and reliable advertising agents of New-York, will, on or before the first day January next, commence the publication of a family and rural journal, entitled the *Hearth and Home*, entirely free from partisan and sectarian bias, and under the editorial charge of Donald G. Mitchell—glorious "Ik Marvel." The best talent in the country will be found in the ranks of its contributors, and from what we know of Pettengill & Co., their weekly paper must take a high place in the field of journalism. Address Pettengill, Bates & Co., Proprietors, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

From the Middletown (N. Y.) Whig Press.

New Paper.—Pettengill & Co., of New-York, are about to issue a weekly to be devoted to rural and family matters, and everything pertaining to country life. It will be called the *Hearth and Home*, and will be neither partisan nor sectarian. Donald G. Mitchell (Ik Marvel) will be the editor, and the Home and Fireside Departments will be under Mrs. Stowe's supervision. Mr. Pettengill is of the firm of S. M. Pettengill & Co., advertising agents, and whatever he has anything to do with is always done well. The new paper may, therefore, be counted upon to take a front rank among many rivals.

From the Newark (Ohio) American.

Hearth and Home.—This is the title of a new rural and family weekly paper to be issued on or about the 1st day of January next by Messrs. Pettingill, Bates & Co., No. 37 Park-row, New-York. It will have for its contributors Donald G. Mitchell, Harriet Beecher Stowe and other distinguished writers, and must become one of the most desirable weekly publications for the family in this country.

Several years' business relations with Messrs. Pettengill & Co., of New-York, enables us to commend, without hesitation, this work in advance, and we shall look forward with pleasure to its appearance upon our table.

From the Bridgewater (Mass.) Banner.

The *Hearth and Home* is the name of a new paper, soon to be published by the celebrated advertising agency of S. M. Pettengill. We prophecy that it will take the lead of anything in the country.

From the Danbury (Conn.) Jeffersonian.

Hearth and Home.—S. M. Pettengill & Co., the celebrated advertising agents of New-York, are about to launch out upon a new enterprise, and this is to publish a paper themselves. Their new paper is to be called the *Hearth and Home*, and will be started about the 1st of January. It will be under the editorial charge of Donald G. Mitchell, a name widely known. Its Home and Fireside Department will be under the care of Harriet Beecher Stowe. We expect something really excellent, and we wish our friends Pettengill & Co. the success they merit. They have our heartiest good wishes, as they have the good wishes of the entire Press in the country.

From the Amherst (N. H.) Cabinet.

Messrs. Pettengill & Co., New-York, the gentlemanly advertising agents, so well and long known to the press, announce that they shall issue on or before January next, the first number of a rural and family paper—to be published thereafter weekly, and to be devoted to all that pertains to country life in its broadest sense, neither partisan or sectarian, to be called *Hearth and Home*, and to be under the general editorial charge of Mr. Donald G. Mitchell; while its Home and Fireside Departments will be subject to the supervision of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, who will also contribute regularly to every number.

A large corps of associate editors, of high reputation in their special departments, has been enlisted in support of this enterprise; and no labor or expense will be spared to make it, in subject matter as well as illustration, worthy of a place in every household in the land. The names of the publishers and editors are enough to guarantee its high popularity and value.

From the Denton (Md.) Journal.

Hearth and Home.—It will be seen by an advertisement in to-day's issue that a new magazine, with the above title, will shortly be commenced by Pettengill & Co., of New-York. Mr. Donald G. Mitchell, better known as Ik Marvel, will be its editorial manager, and in his able and experienced hands it is destined to take a high position among the leading weeklies of the day. The energy and enterprise of its proprietors, and the ability and learning of its editor, are indicative of success.

From the Zanesville (Ohio) News.

Pettengill, Bates & Co., of New-York, propose to issue on, or before January next, the first number of a rural and family paper to be published weekly, and to be devoted to all that pertains to country life in its broadest sense. It will be called *Hearth and Home*, and will be under the editorial charge of Donald G. Mitchell, while its Home and Fireside Department will be subject to the supervision of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, who will also contribute regularly to its columns. The high character of the proprietors, together with the ability and popularity of the contributors, warrant us in saying that *Hearth and Home* will be a weekly paper of the first class.

From the Boston Daily Transcript.

Hearth and Home is the title of a new rural and family paper to be published weekly in New-York, by Pettengill, Bates & Co. The senior partner has long been favorably known as the head of an enterprising and extensive advertising agency, and will therefore bring many years of experience to the business department of the new journal. The first number will be issued about the 1st of January. The paper is to be devoted to all that pertains to country life in its broadest sense. It will not be partisan or sectarian, and will be under the general editorial charge of Mr. Donald G. Mitchell, while its Home and Fireside Departments will be subject to the supervision of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, who will also contribute regularly to every number. A large corps of associate editors, of high reputation in their special departments, has been enlisted in support of this enterprise, and no labor or expense will be spared to make the paper—in subject matter as well as illustration—worthy of a place in every household in the land.

From the Meadville (Penn.) Republican.

A New Paper.—We are glad to learn that Messrs. Pettengill, Bates & Co. are about to start a new rural and family paper, *Hearth and Home*, to be published weekly, under the genial editorial charge of Donald G. Mitchell. The Home and Fireside Departments will be subject to the supervision of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, who will also be a regular contributor. The names of the publishers are a sufficient guarantee that the paper will be meritorious and every way deserving of popular favor, and the editorship is in experienced hands, well qualified to render it interesting and popular. The initial number will be issued on or before the 1st of January next. That it will be in the fullest sense a desirable family paper is a certainty, and we shall welcome it with great pleasure.

From the Bristol (R. I.) Phœnix.

Hearth and Home is the name of a new rural and family paper, to be published weekly, the first number of which will appear on or before the 1st of January next. It will be devoted to all that pertains to country life in its broadest sense, and will not be partisan or sectarian. Mr. Donald G. Mitchell (Ik Marvel) will have the general editorial charge of its columns, while its Home and Fireside Departments will be subject to the supervision of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, who is to contribute regularly to every number. A large corps of associate editors, of high reputation in their special departments, has been enlisted in the enterprise. The publishers are Messrs. S. M. Pettengill & Co., advertising agents, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, whose enterprise, integrity and fair dealing are known to all American newspaper publishers.

From the Kendallville (Ind.) Standard.

Messrs. Pettengill, Bates & Co., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, propose to issue before Jan. 1, 1869, a rural and family paper, to be issued weekly, under the editorial charge of Donald G. Mitchell. The home and fireside department will be superintended by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, who will also contribute regularly to its columns. From the well established business reputation of this firm, and the recognized ability of its editors, this new enterprise will start with encouraging prospects of success. The senior member of this firm is known favorably to all newspaper men, and from them will receive hearty expressions of good will toward the new undertaking he now engages in.

From the Honesdale (Penn.) Herald.

Hearth and Home.—We see it announced that the well-known advertising agent, S. M. Pettengill, has associated himself with other parties, and intends to soon embark upon the sea of newspaperdom himself—after having long greatly contributed to the success of every newspaper in the land—by commencing the publication of a weekly journal, entitled *Hearth and Home*. Donald G. Mitchell, better know as "Ik Marvel," is to be the editor, assisted by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. These names, aided by the tact and energy of the proprietors, are assurance enough of success. We will give a hearty welcome to *Hearth and Home*, and feel certain that there are thousands who will do the same.

From the Carlisle (Penn.) Volunteer.

A New Literary Paper.—We understand that Messrs. S. M. Pettengill & Co., the well-known New-York advertising agents, intend issuing a new literary weekly newspaper, about the 1st of January next, to be called the *Hearth and Home*. It will be under the editorial control of Donald G. Mitchell, ("Ik Marvel,") and will have, as contributors, some of the best literary talent of this country. If they display as much energy and tact in their newspaper as they do in advertising business, it will not be long before it will take rank, both in merit and circulation, with the most popular literary publications in the country. We wish them success in their new enterprise.

From the Ithaca, (N. Y.) Democrat.

A New Paper.—S. M. Pettingill & Co., the widely and favorably known advertising agents, of No. 37 Park-row, New-York, are making arrangements to issue, about the 1st of January, a weekly rural and family paper, entirely free from partisanship or sectarianism, called the *Hearth and Home*, which will be under the general editorial charge of Mr. Donald G. Mitchell; while its Home and Fireside Departments will be subject to the supervision of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, who will also contribute regularly to every number.

That the paper will be a success is as certain as that it has a beginning, as it is under the financial control of men who know no such word as fail. We await with interest its first appearance.

From the New York Evening Post.

A New Weekly Paper.—*Hearth and Home* is the title of a new weekly journal, the publication of which will be begun on the 1st of January next by Messrs. Pettengill, Bates & Co. *Hearth and Home* is to be a rural and family paper, "devoted to all that pertains to country life, in its broadest sense."

The publishers have been very fortunate in securing as conductor of their journal Mr. Donald G. Mitchell, whose charming and sensible essays on country life are favorites in most intelligent country homes in this country. Mr. Mitchell, we may tell the reader, is a practical as well as a theoretical farmer; he has won prizes not only in literature, but in plowing matches; his taste is instructed by experience; he has had editorial experience, and knows how to cater for the public taste outside as well as in his own peculiar walks. Under Mr. Mitchell's care the new periodical can scarcely fail to be agreeable, instructive, and a welcome addition to the list of journals which are welcomed in the best homes. We notice that "the Home and Fireside Departments will be subject to the supervision of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe," who will contribute regularly to every number.

From the McConnelsburg (Penn.) Democrat.

A New Literary Paper.—We understand that Messrs. S. M. Pettengill & Co., the well-known New-York advertising agents, intend issuing a new literary weekly newspaper, about the 1st of January next, to be called the *Hearth and Home*. It will be under the editorial control of Donald G. Mitchell, (Ik Marvel,) and will have as contributors some of the best literary talent of the country. If they display as much energy and tact in their new paper as they do in the advertising business, it will not be long before it will take rank, both in merit and circulation, with the most popular literary publications in the country. We wish them success in their new enterprise.

From the Pontiac (Miss.) Jacksonian.

The Hearth and Home.—Pettengill, Bates & Co., of New-York, propose to establish a new rural and family weekly paper, to be called the *Hearth and Home*, the first number to be issued in January. It will be devoted "to all that pertains to country life in its broadest sense." Donald G. Mitchell—"Ik Marvel"—is to be editor-in-chief, assisted by the best newspaper talent in the market. We have no doubt the *Hearth and Home* will be an entire success. The publishers are already well and favorable known to the newspaper world as among the best and most reliable agents in the country.

From the Perrysburg (Ohio) Journal.

Hearth and Home.—S. M. Pettingill & Co., of advertising agency fame, are about to start a moral and family weekly, to be called *Hearth and Home*. Donald G. Mitchell, author of *Reveries of a Bachelor*, and who, in latter years, has written very charming essays upon moral subjects from his Connecticut farm, is to be the editor, while Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe is to preside over the "Home and Fireside" Departments. Thus edited, and with men of the energy and experience of Pettingill & Co. to attend to its business management, the new weekly will be pretty sure to be a success from the start.

From the Murfreesboro (Tenn.) Monitor.

The popular advertising agency of New-York, Pettengill & Co., will commence, on the 1st of January next, the publication of a rural and family paper, under the title of *Hearth and Home*, with Donald G. Mitchell (Ik Marvel) as general editor, assisted by a corps of competent assistants. The journal will be handsomely illustrated.

Ottawa (Ill.) Free Trader.

Hearth and Home.—The popular Advertising House of Pettingill & Co., of New-York, in addition to their extensive business as advertising agents, propose to commence, about the 1st of January, the publication of a rural and family paper, to be issued weekly and called the *Hearth and Home*. It will be under the general editorial charge of Donald G. Mitchell, while its home and fireside departments will be under the supervision of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. If the publishers deal as faithfully with their subscribers as they have, for the last twenty years, with the business world and newspaper publishers as advertising agents, the subscribers to the *Hearth and Home* will have nothing to complain of. Address Pettingill, Bates & Co., No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

From the Wooster (Ohio) Democrat.

Hearth and Home is the title of a new family paper to be started in New-York City by Pettingill, Bates & Co. It is the intention of the proprietors to make it a household treasure. It is not to be a partisan or sectarian paper, but will contain general reading and much of use and interest. It will be under competent editorial charge, and Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe will superintend the Home and Fireside Departments. We feel safe in saying it will be a perfect success in every particular. None are more eminently competent to make it so than Pettingill & Co. They have been connected with the press of this country as advertising agents for the last twenty years, and receive at their office every week almost every paper of importance published in the country, and they thoroughly understand what kind of a paper would be of general interest to the public. The first number of the paper will be issued about January, and will then appear weekly. We cordially recommend the paper and the firm, knowing that they will do just what they say. They are and have been for some time our agents for soliciting Eastern advertising, and they have in every instance paid as they agreed, and without vexatious dunning—which is not true of all Eastern advertising agents. Look out for the *Hearth and Home* in January.

HEARTH AND HOME.

EDITED BY
DONALD G. MITCHELL
AND
HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

On the 26th of December will be issued the first number of a new Rural and Family Paper with the above title.

It will be published weekly, on sixteen large, handsome pages, printed from new type on clear, white book paper, abundantly illustrated by the best artists.

IT WILL BE LARGELY DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE.

It will not go to the farmer with any airs of superior knowledge, for its conductors are well aware that every man knows many things in his own special calling better than they; but it will aim to aid the farmer in his peculiar difficulties, and to help him where he needs help. To this end, a large number of scientific men and men of practical experience will tell in its columns from week to week what they know about

SOILS, TILLAGE, DRAINAGE, IRRIGATION, SPECIAL CROPS, MANURES, STOCK-BREEDING, POULTRY-RAISING; THE ARRANGEMENT OF FIELDS AND BUILDINGS, ALL NEW IMPLEMENTS, SEEDS, AND PLANTS OF VALUE.

It will carefully report to him all public discussions at home and abroad of matters pertaining to his calling, and no pains will be spared to induce the best farmers and planters all over the country to state in its pages the methods by which they reached the best results. What its writers have to say will smell of the soil and not of the dictionary, and their object will be to protect the farmer from humbugs, help him out of wrong ways into right ways, and to make the least work produce the most profit.

THE FRUIT-GROWER

will find in this journal all new fruits of value figured and described, and improved methods of treatment of established sorts, subject to the observations and criticisms of professional and accomplished cultivators. This paper will not be a party in the wars of the pomologists; no outside pressure shall cause it to speak well of an inferior fruit, or badly of a good fruit.

THE FLORIST

will find due space given in this Journal to flower culture, whether in Summer or Winter. The conservatory of the rich and the flower-patch of the day-laborer will be both subject of consideration and of such suggestions as experienced flower-growers or inventive amateurs can supply. This Department of the Journal will be under the supervision of a practical gardener and accomplished botanist.

ORNAMENTAL GARDENING,

whether relating to parterres of flowers, or to the lay out of an estate, will be subject to special attention, and every number of the Journal will have some one or more illustrations to further and to inform taste in this direction.

RURAL ARCHITECTURE

will be represented by a design each week, and in the course of the year we shall hope to give tasteful examples of every style of Rural Building, from a rustic arbor to a village church.

PLANS OF COUNTRY HOMES

which are noted for their attractiveness will be given from time to time, as also of cemeteries, parks, village greens, and such directions with respect to details—whether of planting or road-making—as shall make them worthy of study.

TO THE FAMILY CIRCLE

it will bring all that can interest the household—plain rules for healthy living and domestic management, from the folding of a napkin and the cooking of a good dinner to the education of children. It will make record of all that relates to new industries, progress in science, domestic comfort and fireside art. Here new books and favorite authors will have due notice, with choice items of domestic and foreign news. It will also bring to the hearth the entertainment of adventures by sea and land, the cheer of good stories and the melody of sweet songs. In these features it will be strong, original and pure.

Mrs. Stowe,
Grace Greenwood,
Mrs. Mary E. Dodge,

will contribute to every number, and many of the best writers of the country will constantly enrich this department.

A NEW STORY

BY
MR. J. T. TROWBRIDGE,
ENTITLED
"IN THE ICE,"

written expressly for HEARTH AND HOME, will begin with the first number, to be immediately followed by an original novel from the powerful pen of

MRS. REBECCA HARDING DAVIS,
AUTHORESS OF
"LIFE IN THE IRON MILLS."

THE BOYS AND GIRLS

will not be forgotten, but will find their own page always lighted with such fun in pictures, and such fun in stories, as shall make them look sharply every week for the coming of HEARTH AND HOME. There will be riddles, and puzzles, and games, and many pleasant women and cheerful men, who love the little people, will have much to say for their entertainment. And all the fun will be so tempered with good teaching, that we shall hope to make them wiser and better, while we make them merrier.

TO ALL WHO LIVE IN THE COUNTRY

we shall hope to bring entertainment, sound teaching and valuable suggestions.

Finally we are aware that it is easy, and not unusual, to indulge in large promises in a prospectus; we rely, however, upon the actual merit of our paper to make good all we have said; and to that end we shall confidently ask the attention of every reading person to its ample and beautiful pages.

BEGIN WITH BEGINNING.
NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.
TERMS FOR 1869:

Single copies, $4; invariably in advance; 3 copies, $10; 5 copies, $15. Any one sending us $45 for a club of 15 copies (all at one time) will receive a copy free.

Drafts or money orders preferred, to prevent chances or loss by mail. Postage on HEARTH AND HOME to all parts of the country is only 20 cents a year, or 5 cents a quarter, payable at the office where the paper is delivered. A specimen copy of the first number sent free.

No traveling agents employed. Address all communications to

PETTENGILL, BATES & CO., Publishers,
No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS.

GEORGIA 7 PER CENT. BONDS.

ALABAMA 8 PER CENT. BONDS.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the above bonds at prices which yield a better interest than any security, equally safe, that is now offered on the market.

The debt of Alabama is less than..............$5,000,000
The debt of Georgia is less than.............. 6,000,000

At present prices they pay as follows:

ALABAMAS, 9 per cent. interest.
GEORGIAS, 7¾ per cent. interest.

The Georgia bonds are secured by a first mortgage on two railroads in that State, worth more than double the amount of the debt.

For full particulars apply to

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.

N. B.—Five-twenty Coupons, due Jan. 1, cashed in Gold.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,

and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co

BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 4 Wall-st.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

☞ STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881..	109	109⅜	5-20 Coupon, '67..	109⅜	109⅝
Coupon, 1881	114	114¼	5-20 Coupon, '68.	110	110⅛
5-20 Regis., 1862..	105⅜	106	10-40 Registered.	102⅝	103
5-20 Coupon, '62.	110⅝	110⅞	10-40 Coupon....	105	105⅛
5-20 Coupon, '64.	106⅝	106⅞	Gold............	134⅞	135
5-20 Coupon, '65.	107⅛	107⅜	U. S. Cur. Pac......	99⅜	99⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July..	109⅜	109⅝			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

PRINCIPAL AND SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK.
COUPONS PAID JANUARY AND JULY.

The Road is completed from the waters of the Bay of San Francisco to Sacramento, and fully equipped with first-class rolling stock. The net receipts are more than three times the interest on the whole issue of bonds. We believe them to be one of the best investments offered. A limited amount for sale at par and accrued interest, in currency.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 14 Nassau-st.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,

DUE JANUARY 1, 1869,

Will be paid on and after that date,

IN GOLD COIN, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,

At the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

Schedules with twenty or more coupons, will now be received for examination, and gold checks for the same will be delivered Dec. 30th.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

DEC. 15, 1868.

PARK NATIONAL BANK, Dec. 18, 1868.

THE COUPONS OF THE CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, due Jan. 1, 1869, will be paid in gold coin on presentation at this Bank, on and after that date.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on
MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,
in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on
CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
No. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1868.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st instant, preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
OF CALIFORNIA, No. 54 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1868.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, due Jan. 1, 1869, will be paid in FULL, in GOLD COIN, on presentation thereafter at the Banking-house of Messrs. FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York City.

Schedules of 20 or more Coupons will be received for examination, &c., on and after the 28th inst.

C. P. HUNTINGTON
Vice-President C. P. R. R. Co.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 25 BROAD-ST., CORNER EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking-house, No. 25 Broad-st., corner Exchange-place, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January, 1869. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, Broadway and Chambers-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-room on TUESDAY, 12th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.—The transfer books of said Company will be closed from Dec. 31, 1868, 2 P. M., until Jan. 11, 1869, 10 A. M., for the purposes set forth in the circular dated Nov. 27, 1868, issued by the Company to their stockholders. By order of the Directors.

JAMES M. McKINLAY, Ass't Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST

ON DAILY BALANCES,

SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT for six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & Co

BANKERS PHILA & N. YORK

No. 3 Nassau-st.,

Dealers in U. S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges,

issue Bills of Exchange on
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London,
B. METZLER S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort;
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris,
and Letters of Credit available throughout Europe.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.

Interest allowed on deposits.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL TRUST CO.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NO. 336 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Dec. 12, 1868.

DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees of this Company have declared a dividend of Four per cent., free of Government tax, out of the earnings for the past six months, payable on and after the first Monday in January next.

Transfer Books closed Dec. 20, and opened Jan. 5, 1869.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
HARTFORD, Dec. 17, 1868.

NOTICE.

A quarterly dividend of Three Dollars, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share of stock standing on the books the 25th day of December inst., by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 1869.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 25th day of December to the 2d day of January, both inclusive.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NO. 26.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 145 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of two per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, from the earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31 inst., payable at the office of the Treasurer, on and after Jan. 20, 1869, to the holders of said stock, as shown by the books of the Company at the close of business, on the 21st December inst.

The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 21st inst., and opened on the morning of the 21st January prox.

O. H. PALMER, Treasurer.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st.

On the 1st of January, 1869, an extra dividend of two per cent. for six months, and one per cent. for three months, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.
Nov. 1, 1868.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 644 BROADWAY, COR. BLEECKER-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1868.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have declared the thirty-sixth semi-annual dividend on all deposits, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, on all sums not exceeding $1,000; and Five Per Cent. on larger sums; payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869, free of Government tax. The dividend will be credited under date of Jan. 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.

SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, ON ALL SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000,

will allowed Depositors, July 1, 1869, and Jan. 1, 1870.

E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY
CO., No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 28th day of December next, to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company, on the 5th day of December next.

The Transfer Books of the Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed on SATURDAY, the 5th day of December next, and reöpened on SATURDAY, the 26th day of December next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO
RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 5, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR AND ONE-HALF (4½) Per Cent.—free from United States Government tax—will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, or to their legal representatives, on the 2d day of January next, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the City of New-York.

The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, 19th December instant, and reopened on the morning of Monday, 4th January, 1869.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held on the 17th inst., it was voted that a dividend of $5 per share in cash and $10 per share in stock, both free of Government tax, fractions to be paid in cash at par, be and the same is hereby declared payable on the 2d of January next to holders of stock at the close of business on the 23d inst., payment to be made to stockholders registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in said City, and to all others at the office of the Treasurer in the City of Boston. Voted that the transfer books of the Company be closed from the 23d inst. until the 2d of January next.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

BOSTON, Dec. 18, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1868.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was Resolved, That a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., in cash, free of Government tax, be paid, on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of the full-paid shares, registered on the 18th day of January next, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 18th day of January and opened on the 5th day of February following.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., NEW-YORK,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Dec. 14, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. from the earnings of the past six months on the capital stock of the Company, (free of Government tax,) has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1869. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 17, 1868, to Jan. 5, 1869, both inclusive.

JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

OIL CREEK AND ALLEGHENY RIVER RAILWAY
COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CORRY, Penn., Dec. 9, 1868.

DIVIDEND NO. 3.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent., free of tax, payable Jan. 2, 1869, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York. The transfer books will close on the 24th of December, to reopen Jan. 4.

F. A. PHILLIPS, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on the first MONDAY of January prox.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until Jan. 10, 1869.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. WILL be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1869, free of tax.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

MACHINERY.

MACHINERY.

A great variety of iron and wood working machinery, cold rolled shafting, band saws, and railway supplies on hand at the warerooms of the NEW-YORK MACHINERY DEPOT. Address G. & C. PLACE, Nos. 126 and 128 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE ENGINE, 25-HORSE POWER, with locomotive, boiler, and all the connection pipes, &c., with tank 8 feet long, 3 feet wide, 30 inches deep; used as a heater 1 ton of coal lasts four days at 40 pounds pressure; price, $1,800. Nos. 121 and 129 Furman-st., Brooklyn, between Wall and Fulton Ferry.

RICHARD NORRIS & SON—LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1868.

The undersigned offer their extensive Locomotive Works (established in 1834) for sale, entire, with lands, buildings and tools, situated in the centre of the city on a main line of railway, connected with all the others. If unsold may lease the whole for a term of years to acceptable parties.

RICHARD NORRIS & SON.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 8th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MICHAEL GOLDSCHMIDT, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DEC. 19, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 9th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWARD D. MERRITT, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DEC. 19, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 17th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LEONARD G. KLINCK, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DEC. 19, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 16th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HUGH G. LAMBERT, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DEC. 19, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 15th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HARRY BURRELL, Jr., of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DEC. 19, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HIRAM HOWARD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Hiram Howard, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 18th day of December, 1868.

d19-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL C. McGRAW, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Samuel C. McGraw in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of January, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 18th day of December, 1868.

d19-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of IVERSON W. KNAPP, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Iverson W. Knapp, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 16th day of December, A. D. 1868.

d19-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. WETMORE and EDMUND R. GAMBLE, Bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William H. Wetmore and Edmund R. Gamble, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of January, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 18th day of December, 1868.

d19-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES N. PLUMB, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated, New-York, 5th December, 1868.

d19-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES M. PLUMB, LEONARD D. ATWATER and ANDREW M. FANNING, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, Leonard D. Atwater, one of the firm of J. M. Plumb & Co., having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 5th December, 1868.

d19-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES M. PLUMB, LEONARD D. ATWATER and ANDREW M. FANNING, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, Andrew M. Fanning, one of the firm of J. M. Plumb and Company, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts.—Dated New-York, 5th December, 1868.

d19-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANASTASIO HERQUES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 16th December, 1868.

d19-law3wSa GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM RUXTON, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William Ruxton, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 18th day of September, A. D. 1868.

d5-law3wSa* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY J. OVERMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry J. Overman, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 1st day of October, A. D. 1868.

A. W. SPEIR, Assignee,
d12-law3wSa* No. 68 Wall-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBUSTIANO HERQUES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Robustiano Herques, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 1st day of October, A. D. 1868.

d12-law3wSa* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

NO. 1,830.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL S. WANDELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Samuel S. Wandell, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 25th day of November, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
d12-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 16th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM BURGOYNE BISHOP, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DEC. 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 9th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JACOB WIELARSKY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DEC. 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 14th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM CHURCHILL, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DEC. 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 16th day of December, A. D. 1868, warrants in bankruptcy were issued against the estates of ORVIS M. MOORE, of the City, County and State of New-York, and BENJAMIN F. LEWIS, of the City of Cincinnati, in the County of Hamilton and State of Ohio, who have been adjudged bankrupts, on the petition of Orvis M. Moore; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DEC. 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 11th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THE HOT SPRING MINING COMPANY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, which has been adjudged bankrupt on its own petition, by its President duly made; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to it, or for its use, and the transfer of any property by it, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DEC. 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 4th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM I. TOWNSEND, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, United States Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DEC. 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 9th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES BERRY HALL, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of James E. Steele & Co., C. B. Hall & Co., William P. Frost & Hall and F. O. Ketchum & Co., who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in New-York City, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DEC. 18, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC STANTON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court, by Isaac Stanton, of the City of Newburgh, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 31st day of December, A. D., 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 9 Law Building in the City of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Dec. 3, 1868.

d5-law3wSa GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN C. CATTUS and JOHN KAUSCHE, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John C. Cattus and John Kausche, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of January, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 9th day of December, 1868.

d12-law3wSa GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BARAK CORNELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Barak Cornell, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau-st.,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 3d day of December, 1868.

d5-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES M. PLUMB, LEONARD D. ATWATER and ANDREW M. FANNING, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, James M. Plumb, one of the firm of J. M. Plumb and Company, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 5th December, 1868.

d19-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. WHETMORE and EDMUND R. GAMBLE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register,—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William H. Whetmore and Edmund R. Gamble, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts, upon their own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 28th day of July, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
d5-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,469.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MAX BLANCK, DAVID BLANK and EMIL BLANK, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Max Blanck, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, David Blank, of Holly Springs, Miss., and Emil Blank, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of Max Blanck, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 2d day of December, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
d19-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES BRYAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James Bryan, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 5th day of September, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
d12-law3wS* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of J. J. HARCOURT BAGOT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of J. J. Harcourt Bagot, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 21st day of October, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
d12-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

SCALES.

THE SAMPSON SCALE COMPANY,

NO. 240 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

MANUFACTURE

And have constantly on hand for sale WEIGH LOCK, RAILROAD TRACK, HAY, COAL, CATTLE, WAREHOUSE, and every variety of smaller scales.

No scale before the public possesses the sensitiveness, simplicity, rigidity, accuracy, durability, compactness facility and exactness of adjustment and adaptability to any location which belong to the

SAMPSON COMBINATION.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE AT AUCTION.

FIFTY PARCELS OF LAND,

CONTAINING ABOUT

250 LOTS,

PART OF THE MORRIS ESTATE.

JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction, TUESDAY, Dec. 22, 1868, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 M., by order of the Trustee,

50 PARCELS OF LAND,

Containing about 250 lots, situated on Central-av., near 171st-st., and three miles south of Kingsbridge.

This tract of land forms part of the Morris Estate, and has been in the possession of the Morris family for nearly 200 YEARS!

ITS ADVANTAGES OF SITUATION CANNOT BE OVERSTATED.

It is now proposed to place this section of Westchester County under the direction of the Central Park Commissioners, and the advantages to grow out of that circumstance are incalculable, as the Central-av. Grand Boulevard will run through the property. The communication with the lower portion of New-York City is by means of railroads now in operation, which makes these lots as desirable and convenient as Murray Hill is at the present time.

For maps, diagrams, and further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

The Great Sale

OF THE

MORRIS PROPERTY,

JOINING ARCULARIUS HOTEL, CENTRAL-AV.,

DEC. 22, 1868.

PAMPHLETS AND MAPS SHOWING ALL THE ROADS AND AVENUES FROM THE CITY HALL, AT THE OFFICE OF

JAS. M. MILLER,

NO. 28 PINE-ST.

THIS SALE IS EMINENTLY WORTHY THE ATTENTION OF ALL WHO DESIRE TO MAKE A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT. THE PROPERTY IS LOCATED IN A SECTION THAT CANNOT FAIL TO QUADRUPLE ITS VALUE IN A SHORT PERIOD OF TIME.

☞ A man will be upon the ground till day of sale, to show the property.

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT SALE OF HOLIDAY BOOKS.

Clinton Hall, Astor-place, Book Salerooms and Art Galleries.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.
MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY
EVENINGS, AT 7 O'CLOCK.

Messrs. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO. announce that they will sell, as above, one of the most elegant and choice collections of

SUPERB BOOKS

ever offered for sale by auction in this City, specially adapted for holiday gifts, and embracing some of the choicest modern literature, illustrated and standard works; the popular authors of the day; the various editions in costly bindings. Among them may be mentioned: Musée Royal, 2 vols. half folio, red morocco; Finden's Royal Gallery of British Art, proofs, folio; The Queen's Bible, (a most superb book,) 2 vols. folio, full Turkey morocco, published at $75.; Waring's Masterpieces of Art, 3 vols. folio, full morocco, gilt; Hogarth's Works, folio, half morocco, gilt; Waverley Novels, Abbotsford Edition, 12 vols. full calf, gilt; Doré's Illustrated Bible, 2 vols. folio; Dresden, Munich, Vienna and Berlin Galleries, full extra morocco; Dusseldorf Gallery, folio, morocco, gilt; Cooper Vignettes, 4to, elegantly bound in morocco; Finden's Beauties of Moore, 4to, full morocco; Selected Pictures of British Artists, 2 vols. folio, morocco, published at $750; Waverley Novels, 25 vols. 8vo, full red morocco, gilt edges; Clans of Scotland, colored plates, folio, half red morocco; Strutt's Regal Antiquities, colored plates, 4to, half morocco; Doré's Illustrated Works; Irving's Works, 28 vols., bound in full morocco by Matthews, large paper edition, now very scarce; Irving's Works, 28 vols., Sunnyside Edition, full levant morocco; also, the Works of Dickens, Longfellow, Hawthorne, Tennyson, De Quincey, Mrs. Jameson, Emerson, Whittier, Lowell, Bayard Taylor, Gail Hamilton, Dana, Hallam, Disraeli, Simms, Poe, Lamb, &c., all in fine and costly bindings. New and fresh stock.

Catalogues ready and books on exhibition, day and evening.

N. B.—Parties who cannot attend this sale can have their orders to purchase faithfully executed by the auctioneers.

SALE OF
RUGGLES' GEMS
AND PENCIL SKETCHES.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER, corner Broadway and 12th-st., will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, One Hundred CABINET PAINTINGS and ORIGINAL PENCIL SKETCHES, by the late Dr. EDWARD RUGGLES, from the collection in possession of his widow, together with a few fine French Chromos from Dr. RUGGLES' collection.

Among these Ruggles' Gems are many exquisite cabinet pieces in oil, in the best style of the lamented artist.

Prices of frames included in bid. Pictures now on free exhibition at H. H. LEEDS & MINER'S Art Gallery.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY OF ELEGANT DIAMOND JEWELRY, STERLING AND SILVER-PLATED WARE, FANCY GOODS, &c. BY ORDER OF J. FORNACHON, ASSIGNEE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 15, at 10½ o'clock, and every day following until the entire stock is disposed of, at No. 266 Pearl-st., and Nos. 34, 36, and 38 Fulton-st., under the United States Hotel, the entire stock together with the fixtures, contained in the above store, by order of Assignee, in which stock will be found:

ELEGANT DIAMOND JEWELRY—Consisting of cluster and single stone diamond rings, brooches, ear-rings, scarf pins, &c. Also, coral, full and half sets; gents' seal rings, beautiful cut cameos, sleeve buttons, studs, scarf pins, gold and silver watches, made by the most celebrated makers; gold guard and vest chains, ladies' gold watches, enameled and set with diamonds.

ELEGANT STERLING SILVER AND PLATED WARE—Consisting in part of tea and tete-a-tete sets; solid silver-handle dinner, dessert and tea knives, forks, spoons, pickle forks, silver ladles, silver tobacco and snuff-boxes, fruit knives, various sized salvers, ice-pitchers, &c.

CUTLERY—Comprising the finest description, consisting of dinner, dessert and tea knives, cheese scoops, carvers and steels, and other articles in the cutlery line.

Also, all the fixtures of said establishment, consisting of two large jewelers' safes, silver-plated French plate glass, show-cases, scales and weights, counters, &c. Also, the lease, expiring on the first of May, 1870, which will be sold on the last day of the sale.

The stock is all in good condition, very extensive, and will be sold without reserve. By order of

J. FORNACHON, Assignee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, at 7½ o'clock, at the

LEEDS' ART GALLERIES,

Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of 12th-st.,

THE
"RUGGLES' GEMS,"
AND
ORIGINAL PENCIL SKETCHES,
By the late
DR. EDWARD RUGGLES,

from the private collection in the possession of his widow, all elegantly and appropriately framed.

The above are now on exhibition free, day and evening, until sale, with catalogues.

HENRY LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—On MONDAY, Dec. 21, at 10½ o'clock.

CONTINUATION AND CLOSING OUT SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE STOCK OF SUPERB JEWELRY AT NO. 791 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE GRACE CHURCH.

Embracing a great variety of Goods not heretofore catalogued, viz.: Solid GOLD and DIAMOND, PEARL, RUBY, EMERALD, STONE CAMEOS and OPAL mounted EARRINGS, PINS, BRACELETS and RINGS, set in Clusters and Solitaires, in the latest and most artistic manner; fine Watches by celebrated makers, Sleeve Buttons, Scarf Pins, Chatelains, Guard and Vest Chains, of the finest description.

Also, the very fine Show Cases, Herring Safes, Royal Axminister Carpet and store fixtures, &c., &c. By order of E. W. Burr, Receiver and Trustee for the creditors of Jas. A. Reed.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF NO. 144 PEARL-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 22, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of C. Hart, executor of Edward Hart.

PEARL-ST.—The five-story brick store and lot, No. 144 Pearl-st., east side, about 80 feet south of Wall-st. Building is 19.9 front, 20.6 rear, by 63.1 in depth north side, and 62 feet four inches south side, covering the entire lot. Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

H. D. MINER & BARKER, Auctioneers, 845 Broadway.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY SALE OF PICTURES.—The pictures and models in terra-cotta, contributed by the members of the Artists' Fund Society, comprising upwards of eighty pictures, &c., produced by the Artists' members within the last year, and being of a size suitable for parlors and galleries, will be sold at public auction by H. D. MINER, Esq., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, at 7½ o'clock. Catalogues can be obtained at the gallery, No. 845 Broadway, where the pictures are now on exhibition free.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SILVER-PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at Salesrooms No. 101 Liberty-st., a general assortment of silver-plated ware and cutlery, from the same stock as our late sales. By order of

J. C. BARTON, Assignee.

PERSONAL.

ANY RESPONSIBLE GENTLEMAN going to California, might find it to his best interest to call upon me at any hour after 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 29 Waverley-place. BENJ. HARDINGE.

HOUSES FOR SALE BY A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.:

WEST 29TH-ST.—3-story, h. s. b. s. $18,500
WEST 38TH-ST.—3-story h. s. brick 21,000
WEST 39TH-ST.—3-story h. s. brick 16,000
WEST 52D-ST.—4-story h. s. b. s. 36,000
WEST 55TH-ST.—3-story h. s. b. s. 23,500

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY ON Franklin-st., near West Broadway. Also, a corner on West Broadway, 70x80 feet. Also, two lots on Laspenard-st., 25x94 feet. For particulars apply to FRANCIS TOMES, JR., or S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 194 Broadway, opposite Dey-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 142 EAST 44TH-ST., AN UNusually well built three-story basement and sub-cellar high-stoop new brown-stone house; very handsome and very cheap; near Madison and 5th avs. omnibuses; thirty-seven minutes from the Astor House.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF FIFTY-SIX LOTS ON high ground at Carmansville, 143d-st., with large and very costly improvements; $450,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT CARMANSVILLE, 143D-ST., A plot of 45 lots, with large and costly buildings, suitable for a hotel or public institution; price $400,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BUSINESS PROPERTY.—FOR SALE, premises No. 62 Hudson-st., and No. 10 Worth-st., 24x75 and 26x80; these lots connect, forming an L. Terms easy. Address WM. B. ROSS, No. 38 Wall-st.

EIGHT LOTS, BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED, on Morning Side Park. Apply to BELL BRO., No. 35 Union-square, or to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE ON ADELphi-st., between DeKalb and Lafayette avs., Brooklyn; three-story and basement, brown-stone trimmings, Philadelphia front; lot 21.5x100; house 21.5x46; two-story extension; bath-room, stationery wash-tubs, 2 water-closets, &c.; built in the best manner; price $12,000; half cash and half mortgage. For further particulars inquire of A. NELSON, No. 295½ Pearl-st., New-York City.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,

Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.

Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times Office.*

TO LET—LARGE AND DESIRABLY-LOCATED stores on Broadway. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

LOTS IN MENLO PARK FROM $400 TO $300, 50 BY 100 FEET.

TERMS, $20 DOWN, $10 PER MONTH UNTIL PAID FOR.

A very desirable class of people have already purchased. Books will soon close at present prices and terms. Warrantee deeds will be given to those who desire to pay in full.

All particulars may be obtained at the office of the Association,

NO. 4 WALL-ST.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 8 P. M.

$200,000.—MANUFACTURING PROPerty for sale; terms very easy; steam power to let. Apply to J. JAGGART, No. 250 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1868.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on sums of $500 and under: SIX PER CENT. on sums of over $500, which have remained on deposit for three and six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1869, will be paid on demand after the 18th January.

Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of January.

Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M., and on Thursdays from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (free from Government tax) allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000. Deposits of one dollar received.

INTEREST COMMENCES JAN. 1.

The usual DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 20; or, if not withdrawn, will be credited to the account, and draw interest from the 1st the same as a deposit.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

All money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,

CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st.

Interest allowed on deposits made on Jan. 7, 1869.
Six per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under.
Five per cent. per annum on sums over $1,000.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
Nov. 1, 1868. JAS. L. STEWART, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st., N. Y.
SIX PER CENT. interest paid, free of Government tax, on all sums from 5 to 5,000 dollars. Open every day from 10 to 3, and in the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. Interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $3,647,645 68.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.

No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.
INTEREST SIX PER CENT.
CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, DEC. 14, 1868.—Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of six per cent. on all sums from $5 to $500, and five per cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869.

An extra interest will also be paid at the same time of one-half of the above rates. All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly.

The bank will be open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

A!!!—DR. G. H. RICH, NO. 43 EAST 9th-st., near Broadway, will perform all operations pertaining to the practice of dental surgery in a superior manner and on reasonable terms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAGIC COMB

For coloring the hair and beard.
Headquarters of the Company No. 612 Broadway, where all orders should be addressed.
Agents wanted at No. 612 Broadway.

GUERLAIN,
PERFUMER,
Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

ST. BARNABAS' HOUSE.—THE COMMITtee in charge of St. Barnabas' House for Homeless Women and Children, No. 304 Mulberry-st., trust that their work will be remembered by the charitable at the coming Christmas Festival. The House will be called upon to provide a Christmas dinner for forty or five hundred poor. In behalf of the Committee, T. M. PETERS.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDIcal Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR of the *Scalpel*, operating and consulting surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 2 P. M., and 7 to 9 evenings.

CLEAR SIGHT SECURED BY THE use of the pure French crystal glasses, obtained at CHAPMAN'S, No. 1,159 Broadway, above 26th-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL—EAST 14TH-ST., OPPOSITE Academy of Music, Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD, Minister in charge. Services—10½ A. M.; 3½ P. M.; 7½ P. M. Sunday School, 9 A. M., 3 P. M.

DEDICATION, DEC. 20, 1868.—THE NEW Methodist Episcopal Church, in Perry-st., near Greenwich, erected by the New-York City Sunday School and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the use of the Bank-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, will be dedicated on SUNDAY, Dec. 20, 1868, by Rev. Bishop JANES D. D. Preaching by the Bishop at 10½, followed by the dedicatory service. Sunday School, under the superintendence of R. R. SELMES, Esq., at 1½ P. M.; eminent speakers will address the school. Preaching at 3 P. M. by Rev. C. D. FOSS, Pastor of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, New-York. Preaching at 7 P. M. by Rev. W. H. FERRIS D. D., Presiding Elder of New-York District, New-York Conference. The friends of City evangelization and Church extension are cordially invited to be present. W. W. CORNELL, President of the New-York City Sunday School and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SWEDENBORGIAN LECTURES—SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, at 7½ o'clock.

New-York—Harvard Hall, corner 42d-st. and 6th-av. Lecturer, W. W. NIBBS. Subject—"The Divine Unity."

Harlem—Hanson's Hall, 3d-av., near 128th-st. Lecturer, OLIVER DYER. Subject—"Practical Religion."

Greenpoint—Continental Hall, Franklin-st. Lecturer, ALBERT SMITH. Subject—"The Word."

Gowanus—Day's Hall, 4th-av., corner 18th-st. Lecturer, Rev. J. C. AGER. Subject—"The Spiritual World."

Jersey City—Cooper's Hall, Newark-av. Lecturer, L. T. WILLIAMS. Subject—"The Doctrine of Life."

ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL OF FREE GRACE, East 19th-st., near 1st-av.—Services on SUNDAY, Dec. 20, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Collection in behalf of the "Shepherd's Fold." Chapel of the "Living Waters," No. 607 East 14th-st. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer meeting THURSDAYS, at 7½ P. M.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.—Presbyterian Congregation.—Services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sacraments of the Lord's supper after morning service. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. S. CHAMBERS. Preaching in the evening by Rev. JOHN THOMSON, D. D. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

LAY PREACHING AT BROOKES' ASSEMbly Rooms, No. 361 Broome-st. and at Bethesda Chapel, No. 501 3-av., every SUNDAY afternoon at 3½ o'clock. Speakers next Sunday—in Broome-st. Mr. G. W. HILLMAN; in 3d-av., Mr. W. O. STODDARD. Singing conducted by Messrs. Hillman and Benjamin. Seats free.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*Following the Lord Fully*; and at 7 o'clock P. M.; subject—*The Wedding Garment.* The evening service will be followed by the usual prayer-meeting. Seats free. All are invited.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Broome and Ridge sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. T. M. DAWSON, at 10½ A. M. 7 P. M., Sunday School Missionary Association connected with the Church; prominent speakers expected. The public invited.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Sabbath services are held at this institution every SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock; short addresses and singing by a choir of more than 300 children; strangers are invited to attend.

S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF Howard Division, No. 97, Sons of Temperance, will be celebrated in the Macdougal-street Baptist Church, between Prince and Spring sts., SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 20. Discourse by Rev. WILLIAM REID, Pastor of the Church.

LAIGHT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner of Laight and Varick sts.—Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, Dec. 20, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*Solomon Seeking Pleasure Without God.* General Bible Class at 2½ P. M. All are invited.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Rev. ALEX. R. THOMSON, D. D., Pastor, will meet for worship, please God, in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, 20th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3½ o'clock P. M. Sunday School and children's service at 2½ o'clock P. M.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, 48th-st., near 9th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. S. A. BAKER, D. D., also at 7 P. M., by Rev. HENRY R. McCREADY, a popular clergyman from Ireland. Seats free. A cordial invitation extended to all.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original permanent Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday School from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M. Children's exercises from 3 to 4, interspersed with short addresses by visitors.

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. Dr. DURBIN, and at 7 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, on *The Sixth Victory.* Sabbath School anniversary at 2 P. M. Seats free. All invited.

JOHN B. GOUGH WILL REPEAT HIS new lecture at Cooper Institute WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23. Doors open at 7. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats 75 cents.

NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS.—Monthly meeting, MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, at 7½ o'clock, in the Reformed Church, on 6th-av., opposite Amity-st. Subject—*Why are not more of our Sunday School Children Converted.*

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, West 41st-st., near 6th-av.—Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor.—Preaching on the SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School in the chapel at 2½ P. M.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING by Rev. W. McALLISTER. The Sunday School will give a grand entertainment on CHRISTMAS EVENING, at 7 P. M. Tickets 25 cents.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION—DIvine service will be held on SUNDAY, in Somerville Hall, corner of 14th-st. and 5th-av.; morning service at 10½, evening at 7½; Sunday School meets at 9. Rev. U. SCOTT, Rector.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Second sermon of the course, by Rev. C. D. W. BRIDGEMAN, of Albany, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Rev. Dr. ADAMS' Church, on Madison-square. Young men cordially invited.

FORSYTH-S. T. M. E. CHURCH—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. D. CURRY, D. D., editor of *Christian Advocate & Journal*, and at 7½ P. M. by the pastor, Rev. F. BROWN. Concert on CHRISTMAS EVENING by PHILIP PHILLIPS, Esq. Tickets 50 cents.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY, early service and the Holy Communion, at 7½ A. M. Rev. Dr. PRICE will preach at 10½ A. M.; Rev. Mr. BENJAMIN, at 3½ P. M., for deaf mutes, and Rev. Dr. WARREN at 7½ P. M.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—By Divine assistance, services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D. Evening—*Why I am a Christian; or an Answer to American Positivism.*

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, corner of Broadway and 37th-st.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach in the morning, and Rev. Dr. MORGAN, of St. Thomas' Church, in the evening.

SERMONS TO YOUNG MEN UNDER auspices of Western Branch Young Men's Christian Association.—Rev. J. L. McNAIR will preach in the North Reformed Dutch Church, Fulton-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

JOHN B. GOUGH WILL SPEAK AT Cooper Institute TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, 1868. Subject—*Temperance.* Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats, (numbered,) $1. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture at 8 o'clock.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. W. C. HOYT will preach the annual Christmas Sermon, at 10½ A. M. Preaching also at 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Divine service SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Concluding sermon of the course on the *Protestantism of the Prayer Book* in the Evening.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, (EPIScopal,) corner 30th-st. and Lexington-av.—Rev. JAMES E. HOMANS, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 o'clock.

FORTIETH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, near Lexington-av.—The Pastor, Rev. J. E. ANNAN, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday,) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, 4th-st., near 6th-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. FOSTER. Subject for morning sermon—*The Coming of Christ.*

REV. J. C. K. MILLIGAN WILL PREACH in West 28th-st. R. P. Church, below 9th-av., on SUNDAY, Dec. 20, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*Our National Peril and Safety.*

SINGULAR SUBJECT—BISHOP SNOW, OF Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"*A Young Cow and Two Sheep.*" Isa. vii., 21.

STANTON-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. Dr. DOWLING will preach the annual sermon before the Young Men's Mission Society, at 10½ o'clock A. M., on SUNDAY.

BISHOP SIMPSON WILL PREACH IN THE 17th-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and Rev. JAMES NEILL, of the Philadelphia Conference, at 7 P. M. Seats free.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. — Evangelist preaching on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, Madison-av., corner of 47th-st.—Rev. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D-ST., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. W. POPE YEAMAN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., on SUNDAY.

A FREE SERVICE.—THE BROADWAY Tabernacle Church (6th-av. and 34th-st.) will be open for divine service every SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER Christopher and Bedford sts.—Rev. Mr. WRIGHT will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and also at 7½ o'clock P. M.

REV. DR. BRIDGEMAN, OF ALBANY, will preach in the Madison-av. Baptist Church on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

DIARIES FOR 1869—EVERY VARIETY—Also daily journals, from 25 cents to $3; expense books, blank books and stationery, all kinds; fine writing desks, portfolios, pocket-books, albums, &c. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers and Printers, 45 Maiden-lane.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

AMERICAN WATCHES AT MANUFACTURERS' prices; cuckoo clocks, our manufacture; diamond and gold jewelry, silver and silver-plated ware in great variety at reduced prices.

A. FRANKFIELD & CO.,
No. 209 6th-av., cor. 14th-st., and 318 8th-av., cor. 28th-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

JAVA leaves......WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23
AUSTRALASIAN leaves......WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30
RUSSIA leaves......WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6
CHINA leaves......WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13
CUBA leaves......WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20
JAVA leaves......WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD:
Cabin......$130
Second cabin......80
Cabin passage to Paris......145

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

PALESTINE......Dec. 17 | TARIFA......Dec. 31
PALMYRA......Dec. 24 | SIBERIA......Jan. 7

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin......$80 Gold.
Steerage......$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
ST. LAURENT......BOCANDE......SATURDAY, Dec. 26
EUROPE......LEMARIE......SATURDAY, Jan. 9
VILLE DE PARIS......SURMONT......SATURDAY, Jan. 23
PEREIRE......DUCHESNE......SATURDAY, Feb. 6

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS.
MANHATTAN......2,965 tons......Dec. 23, at 12 M.
MINNESOTA......2,965 tons......Jan. 6.
COLORADO......3,015 tons......Jan. 20.
NEBRASKA......3,392 tons......Jan. 27.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.
For freight or passage, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage of WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY
From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.
BRITANNIA......Dec. 19 | COLUMBIA......Jan. 9
UNITED KINGD'M Dec. 26 | IOWA......Jan. 16
EUROPA......Jan. 2 | CALEDONIA......Jan. 23
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF PARIS will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at 10 A. M. on SATURDAY, Dec. 19. Passengers will require to be on board one hour before sailing. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF PARIS......SATURDAY, Dec. 19
CITY OF LONDON......SATURDAY, Dec. 26
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax)......TUESDAY, Dec. 29
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., tide permitting, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and 35
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42 and 47
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP PENNSYLVANIA, HALL. Will leave MONDAY, Dec. 21, at [illegible] A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. [illegible] Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK, AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month, sailing from Panama about the 20th, upon the arrival of the British Mail Steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the 9th of each month will make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports.
A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold region of Hokitika.
For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. Outside.	First Cabin. Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$275	$225	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult.
Medicine and attendance free.
DEC. 24—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. CONNOR, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. HUDSON.
Steamer leaving Jan. 9 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Feb. 1, 1869, for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Dec. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Dec. 24.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Dec. 31.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Jan. 7, 1869.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FIRST STEAMER FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

Freight taken as low as by any other line.
The favorite steamship TYBEE, BARSTOW, Commander,
is now receiving freight at Pier No. 4 North River, and will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad. Also goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca and Brazos without commission.

FOR MOBILE. VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first-class steamer FLAG, Capt. HOFFMAN, on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.
For freight or passage apply to I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—One of the favorite steamers of this line will be dispatched on THURSDAY, Dec. 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following THURSDAY.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT. THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA......KEMBLE......SATURDAY, Dec. 19
GEO. CROMWELL......VAILL......SATURDAY, Dec. 26
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY sails on THURSDAY, Dec. 24, at 12 M., from Pier No. 42 North River. Freight received until WEDNESDAY, 4 P. M.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Freight Agents.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY. BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE. OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.

The first-class steamship MONTGOMERY will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Cabin passage $20.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.

The well-known side-wheel steamship DE SOTO, W. B. EATON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.
For freight apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The fine steamship GRANADA, Capt. F. M. HARRIS, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 3 P. M. Passage to Havana, $65 currency. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats, NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
R. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
New-York, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE. TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers STONINGTON and PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

BRISTOL LINE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
On and after THURSDAY, Dec. 17, 1868, the steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE will be withdrawn and the line discontinued until on or about the 1st of April, 1869. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

TWELVE DAYS TO SAN FRANCISCO, VIA UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD AND WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S

FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER COACHES, BETWEEN the Railroad termini.
Passengers and Express matter carried through on mail time.
For further information apply at the General Office of the Company,
NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
where through tickets can be purchased. WELLS, FARGO & CO.

SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after December 1, 1868, the trains will run as follows:
8:30 A. M. from Roosevelt-st. Ferry, Mail and Accommodation, for Sayville and Way Stations.
3:15 P. M., Express for Jamaica, Pearsall's Corners, Baldwinsville, Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east to Sayville except Wellwood.
4:15 P. M., Mail and Accommodation to Islip and all stations.
5:30 P. M., Accommodation to Jamaica.
TRAINS FOR NEW-YORK
Leave Islip 6:30 A. M., Mail and Accommodation.
Leave Sayville 7:28 A. M., Express.
Leave Sayville 12:50 P. M., Mail and Accommodation.
TRAINS FROM JAMAICA—7:30, 8:35, 9:30 A. M. and 3:09 P. M. Passengers for Bay Port, Blue Point, Patchogue and Belleport will take 8:30 A. M. and 3:15 P. M.
ROBT. WHITE, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
10 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.
3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:00 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-cars every day, except Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburg without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:30.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:15 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4:15, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 1:45 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway, and depot, foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey.
Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.
Misses and Masters, Wednesdays & Saturdays 4 o'clock. Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES.—At No. 212 5th-av., and at his residence No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PHONOGRAPHER, RAPID AND correct, whose transcriptions are clear and legible, and who can give the best references as to honesty, industry and sobriety; no one need apply who does not meet the above-named requirements; salary $15 per week. Apply between 3 and 4 P. M., with sample of long-hand writing, at No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st.

WANTED—AN AGENT IN EACH TOWN, TO take the agency for the sale of BRADSTREET'S RUBBER MOLDING and WEATHER STRIPS, applied to the sides, bottom, top and centre of doors and windows. The sale is beyond anything ever offered to agents. From Ten to Twenty-five Dollars per day can be made. Send for agents' circular. First who apply secure a bargain. J. R. BRADSTREET & CO., Boston, Mass.

SALESMEN WANTED FOR OHIO, INDIANA, Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee trade; those having a thorough knowledge of business and a large acquaintance with buyers may apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD PROTESTANT SERVANTS as cook and butler. Apply at Mrs. SANDER'S office, No. 45 3d-av., where all particulars can be given.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH-ST., NEAR COLEMAN House.—Pleasant rooms for gentlemen and families, with superior table. Also two seats at the table without rooms, in a private family; unquestionable references required.

NO. 143 EAST 21ST-ST., GRAMERCY PARK—A nicely furnished room, suitable for gentleman and wife; also, a room for single gentleman to let with first-class board.

NO. 58 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE.—Handsome furnished rooms, with first-class board, to a gentleman and wife or a party of gentlemen; also a few day boarders.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a nicely-furnished front room on third floor, without board, $3 per week; with breakfast, $6. Address B. Box No. 137 Times Office.

TWO FAMILIES CAN FIND MOST DESIRABLE rooms, with board, in the first-class house No. 117 East 28th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Also, one pleasant front hall-room.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE BREVOORT House.—Superior suites of rooms, with private table, if desired; also, single rooms, with board, in the first-class house No. 16 5th-av.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH-ST.—THE SECOND floor, three rooms deep, furnished, with every convenience, to let, with board; also a single room in fourth story. Apply after 2 o'clock.

THREE COMFORTABLY-FURNISHED rooms, with or without board, either singly or together, on moderate terms to respectable parties. No. 101 West 22d-st.

NO. 317 WEST 23D-ST., A FEW DOORS from Pike's Opera House.—Handsomely furnished rooms to rent, with board; also, small rooms; moderate terms.

WANTED — PERMANENTLY, BREAKFAST, tea, and two furnished bedrooms—one with a fire, for two gentlemen, south of 18th-st. Address C, Box 1,957 Post Office.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, TWO ROOMS ADJOINING, on the second floor; hot and cold water, gas, bath and fire; will accommodate four persons. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

NO. 77 EAST 14TH-ST.—(NEW NO. 113.)—Two suites of rooms to let, with board, on second floor; private table, if desired; house first-class; references exchanged.

BOARDERS WANTED.—SIX OR EIGHT gentlemen can find a comfortable home, with board and washing included, for $5 per week, at Mr. HOGAN'S, No. 299 Monroe-st.

ROOMS WITH BOARD WANTED BY A gentleman and wife; location from 16th to 42d sts., between 3d and 8th avs.; terms not to exceed $25 per week. Address NORTON, Box No. 180 Times Office.

NO. 102 EAST 35TH-ST.—PARLOR AND bedroom and room on the second floor to let, with board.

NO. 44 WEST 23D.-ST.—A PARLOR AND bedroom, and two large rooms to let, with or without private table. References required.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—GENTS' ROOM without board; private house; warm air, gas. Address PERMANCE, Brooklyn Post Office.

NO. 26 EAST 20TH-ST.—TO LET, TO ONE or two single gentlemen, a large nicely furnished front room, with bedroom adjoining, if desired.

A STUDENT DESIRES A SMALL, NEATLY-furnished room, for which $3 per week will be paid. Address THOMPSON, Box No. 123 Times Office.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 297, BETWEEN 30TH AND 31st sts.—A handsome suite of parlors in a first-class private house, with private table; references required.

NO. 107 17TH-ST., THIRD DOOR EAST of Union-square.—The second floor handsomely furnished, to let, with board; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET furnished rooms on second floor, with or without board, to gentlemen. Apply at No. 61 West 24th-st.

NO. 72 WEST 35TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs. Furnished rooms to let, with board. References exchanged.

NO. 201 WEST 14TH-ST.—A FAMILY OR a few gentlemen can be accommodated with fine rooms and first-class board.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH or without board, for two gentlemen, on reasonable terms; no other boarders kept. No. 214 West 19th-st.

BOARD—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY OF adults; house, furniture and neighborhood first-class. No. 113 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

NO. 61 MADISON-AV.—ROOMS EN SUITE on second and third floors; also single, with board.

TO LET—NO. 72 5TH-AV.—SINGLE BEDROOMS, suitable for gentlemen, with or without board.

ELEGANT ROOMS TO LET—WITH board; private table if desired; at 18 West 25th-st.

AT NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST., TWO DESIRABLE rooms to let, furnished, without board.

SINGLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD, ON first, second and fourth floors, at No. 52 University-place.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—Classical, Commercial, English, French and German, No. 40 South Washington-square. GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal. Fits pupils of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms. With the average of fifteen pupils to the teacher, students will come out of this Institute in *two years' less* time with a better *character* and a better *education* than from the public schools.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 25 East 21st-st.,
Reopened MONDAY, Sept. 21. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information, see circular. Address as above.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491 5th-av., New-York.
The 122d Quarter of the Institution, (the 6th of the College,) will begin on Wednesday, Nov. 25.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.
Four vacancies after the Holidays.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 149 Madison-av.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS
DANBURY, CONN.
F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education with home care and training. Resident French teacher. No extras. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR Business.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically. They also remove stiffness, cramping, or trembling, and make elegant business penmen.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 136 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 34 West 52d-st., New-York.
Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Danbury, Conn.; Winter term commences Jan. 4, 1869; ends last of June.
C. M. WHITE, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—A first-class Boarding School for both sexes. Term opens Dec. 28.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S ENGLISH, French and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys, Newburg, N. Y.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR YOUNG BOYS.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island.
E. KINDS, Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
In great variety and at prices from
$10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $30 and upward,
Manufactured by
THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.
ALSO,
Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals.
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS.
Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order.
A discount to the trade.
Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y.
Warehouse and Showrooms,
40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND THOSE desiring to obtain MARBLE MANTELS of new designs, carefully selected with regard to taste, elegance and economy, are invited to call at the manufactory and warerooms of FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97-105 East Houston-st.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS OF the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED MARBLE and MARBLE MANTELS, RICH and ELEGANT DESIGNS. T. B. STEWART, No. 218 West 42d-st., near Broadway. Branch No. 605 6th-av.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL DEPARTMENT OF THE
Novelty Iron Works,
NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A—SLEIGHS, VELOCIPEDES, CARRIAGES, all styles, at great bargains. One hundred and fifty sleighs. One thousand straps, bells. Several second-hand carriages. For sale cheap at warerooms of CALVIN WITTY, No. 638 Broadway.

A HORSE, TOP GROCERY-WAGON and harness for sale, cheap. Inquire at No. 116 Columbia-st., New-York City. Mr. CLARK.

FOR SALE—ONE BLACK MARE, 16 HANDS, 7 years, sound, kind, fit for cart or truck; one bay horse, 7 years, fit for cart or express, at 418 East 19th-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A NEW ONE-HORSE truck, built by one of the best makers in the City. Inquire at No. 177 Prince-st., New-York.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION AT the Public Pound, 80th-st. and Madison-av., a large bay horse, on Dec. 19, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FOUR HORSES WINTERED NEAR City at $10 per month; good stable and attendance. Apply at No. 57 Pearl-st.

DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
OPEN THIS DAY,
THE NEW COLORS IN
DOG-SKIN GLOVES,
SCARFS AND TIES,
WITH AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF
SHIRTS, COLLARS
AND
UNDERCLOTHING
AT
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
UNION ADAMS,
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

FURS
SELLING OFF AT REDUCED PRICES.
SETS IN
MINK, ERMINE,
SABLE, CHINCHILLA,
ASTRACHAN, SIBERIAN SQUIRREL.
MINK SETS, $30 AND UPWARD.
MISSES' SETS, $5 AND UPWARD.
ASTRACHAN SACQUES, $50.
CARRIAGE AND SLEIGH ROBES, $10 AND UPWARD.
GENTS' FUR CAPS, MUFFLERS AND GAUNTLETS.
Every buyer guaranteed satisfaction.
BURKE, No. 469 Broadway, Adjoining Lord & Taylor's.
Branch, No. 128 Fulton-st.

BARGAINS
in HATS, CAPS, FURS, &c. In consequence of anticipated removal from the old stand, No. 409 Broadway, to the new store, No. 19 Union-square, I have determined upon closing out my large and valuable stock, consisting of Gents' Dress and Business Hats, Boys' and Youths' Hats and Caps, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hats,
Ladies', Gents' and Children's
FURS,
HOODS, GLOVES, GAUNTLETS,
SLEIGH AND CARRIAGE ROBES, &C.,
AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.
JOHN R. TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.

AT MME. VIGOUROUX'S, NO. 120 4TH-AV., one door above 12th-st., stamping, imported embroidery, ladies and babies' trousseaux on hand or to order. Specialty of initials, monograms for handkerchief. Table and bed cloths embroidered to order for holiday presents.

KID GLOVES, 50 CENTS PAIR; CHILDREN'S real kid; ladies', 75 cents, $1, $1 75. Jouvin's first quality two button kids; cloth gloves, mittens, leggings, knitted drawers, &c. Ladies' and children's hosiery and underwear at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

MINK FURS, SABLE AND ASTRAKHAN furs, velvet bonnets and children's bonnets, ladies' hats and children's hats, for holiday gifts, at reduced prices. L. BINNS' millinery, largest in the world, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Theatre.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH WILL SELL HER entire stock of rich French Cloaks, in Velvet, Silk and Cloth; Opera Cloaks and Sacques, at greatly reduced prices, to close the business. 1,168 Broadway.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

TOYS.
A fine and varied assortment, at STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

THE AUTOMATON TOYS.
WALKING GIRLS AND BOYS.
Toys from England, Germany and France.
Toys that walk, talk and dance.
Toys from Russia, China and Japan.
Toys from everywhere made by man.
Games, Albums, Writing-desks, Portfolios, Juvenile Books, &c., at
H. M. FAIRCHILD'S BAZAR,
No. 277 6th-av., one door above 23d-st.

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.
Novelties just imported. Fancy Boxes, Games, China Ornaments and all kinds of Toys imported, bought at auction at very low prices, by SAMUEL D. WILSON,
No. 12 Vesey-st.,
No. 75 Bowery,
No. 67 8th-av.,
No. 111 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn,
No. 277 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.
No. 77 Newark-av., Jersey City.

LADIES, BEFORE MAKING PRESENTS to your servants, call and examine the beautiful assortment of books at low prices.
DUNIGAN & BROTHERS,
Old Catholic Publishing House,
No. 599 Broadway, up stairs.

MAGIC LANTERNS, STEREOPTICONS, dissolving view apparatus, for parlor entertainments and public exhibitions. Priced catalogues on application. T. H. McALLISTER, Optician, No. 49 Nassau-st.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF FINE confectionery, cornucopias and fancy boxes retailed at wholesale prices until Jan. 1, 1869 at J. & M. CRISTY'S, No. 380 Pearl-st. Also, a lot of extra fine citron for bakers' use.

THE GRECIAN BEND—THE BEST GAME for Holidays. DAVIS & BRO., 722 Sansom-st., Phila.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family, by a highly respectable girl, as dressmaker and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines; best of City reference. Call at No. 36 East 18th-st., in the boot and shoe store.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, WORK BY the day or week in a private family; can cut, fit and trim in the latest styles; can work on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call or address No. 345 East 13th-st. Late of Stewart's.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-RATE plain cook in a private family, with the best of City reference. Call at No. 135 West 18th-st., in the rear, Room No. 6.

WANTED—BY A LAUNDRESS, TO DO WASHING at her own residence; will do families' and gentlemen's washing in the neatest manner; the best of reference can be given. Call at No. 261 7th-av., top floor.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; can furnish the best of testimonials. Call or address till suited at No. 63 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A private family by a respectable girl with the best of City reference. Call at No. 156 West 18th-st., in the rear, Room No. 6.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AT her house, a few ladies' and gentlemen's washing; done up in the neatest style. Can be seen at No. 63 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK, washer, ironer and baker; can make all kinds of desserts. Call for two days at 93 7th-av., near 17th-st.

A LADY WRITING A RAPID AND ADMIRABLE hand, desires copying, or circulars and envelopes to address; any position adapted to an educated lady would be acceptable. Call at No. 449 6th-av., second floor, back room.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SWEDISH man in a store; speaks Swedish, German and English; understands cooperage; will make himself useful; good reference. Address WM. B., Box No. 159 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COOPER OF thirty years' experience, as porter and cooper in an oil store or factory; has a valuable oil secret for machinery oils. Apply to JAMES W. BAKER, No. 126 Maiden-lane.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A MAN OF CHARACTER, INTELLIGENCE and address, bred to business, desires a position in some concern where energy and experience may be made useful. Address C. F. S., Box No. 3,651 Post Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION in some wholesale house; salary not so much an object as a place where improvement can be made. Address C., Box No. 123 Times Office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED BOOK-KEEPER, a situation; is steady and reliable and well acquainted with office work; refers to late employers and others. Address E. E. E., Box No. 160 Times Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$1,000.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES to invest this amount and his services in some established business, where ability and application will secure adequate return. Address LIBER, Box No. 125 Times Office.

HOTELS.

AMERICAN HOTEL, BROADWAY AND 8th-st.; European plan. Rooms at moderate rates. Meals in restaurant to order, or by day, week or separate table.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—GENEVIEVE.
Sole Lessee and Director......J. GRAU
Ninth week and 60th Representation
OF "THE REIGNING SENSATION," OFFENBACH'S FAMOUS GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT,
presented with an unapproachable BRILLIANT MISE EN SCENE.
TO-NIGHT AND TO-DAY MATINEE.
Rose Bell......Drogan | Desclauzas......Genevieve
Carrier......Sifroy | Bechers......Cons. Martel
Gabel (original role)......Pitou, the Gendarme
Together with the entire strength of the COMPANY, COMPRISING 140 PERSONS.
In Brooklyn NEXT WEEK, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 23 and 24, Genevieve de Brabant.
Order of performances NEXT WEEK—in New-York, MONDAY, TUESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Genevieve de Brabant.
In Brooklyn, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Genevieve de Brabant.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—GENEVIEVE—MATINEE.
This SATURDAY at 1 o'clock, (doors open at 12¼,) Offenbach's famous GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT, with its great cast and splendor of mise en scene. Admission to all parts, $1; seats can be secured without extra charge; private boxes, $8.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, cor. 30th-st. Open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.
TWO PERFORMANCES THIS DAY BY THE LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE.
MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK, | LAST BUT TWO OF IXION
EVENING AT 7¾ O'CLOCK. | LAST BUT SIX OF IXION.
To be preceded by the successful farce of THE QUIET FAMILY.
COMMODORE FOOTE, MISS NESTELLE, HOST OF HUMAN PHENOMENA, MENAGERIE OF WILD ANIMALS, and 1,000,000 Curiosities, to be seen at all hours.
NOTICE.—Last week but one of IXION.
In preparation—ERNANI—The Horn of a Dilemma.

CENTRAL PARK WINTER GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
GRAND CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL.
The entire establishment is beautifully decorated.
TO-DAY—GRAND MATINEE AT 2.
EVENING PERFORMANCE AT 8.
From 10 o'clock A. M., until 11 o'clock P. M.,
THE SPLENDID CHRISTMAS BAZAAR,
FOR THE SALE OF CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
EXTRAORDINARY VARIETY OF ENTERTAINMENTS
in the
WINTER GARDEN AND CONCERT HALL.
MUSIC FROM THEO. THOMAS' ORCHESTRA.
THE SCHOEPFER TYROLEAN SINGER SOCIETY,
The First Complete and Celebrated
SOCIETY OF TYROLEAN SINGERS.
THE DELAVANTE BROTHERS.
THE GRAND AUTOMATIC THEATRE,
animated by a thousand Automatic Figures.
PUNCH AND JUDY WITH CAPT. JINKS.
GUS. WILLIAMS, the celebrated American comic singer.
TWO COMICAL GIANTS,
and a great variety of other entertainments,
ADMISSION, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, TWO DOLLARS EXTRA; to be had during the day at G. Schirmer's, 701 Broadway.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
GREAT MASQUERADE BALL.
Given by a Society of French residents, under the patronage of the Artists of the two Opera Bouffe Theatres of New-York,
CHRISTMAS EVE, Dec. 24, 1868.
The orchestra will be directed by
MR. A. GAFFRE.
An elegant first-class free supper, under the auspices of
MR. F. CURET,
will add to the attractions of the entertainment.
Tickets can be procured and Front and Proscenium Boxes secured at the ticket office of the French Theatre, or at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, or at any music store in the City.

A BRILLIANT PROGRAMME.
MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS
In behalf of the NEW-YORK OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, will make her first reappearance as a Reader, in this City, on
SATURDAY, DEC. 19, 1868,
AT STEINWAY HALL.
PROGRAMME.
ROSALIND. "As You Like It."......Shakespeare
LADY CLARA. "Vere de Vere."......Tennyson
LADY MACBETH, (including the Somnambulism Scene)......Shakespeare
COURTSHIP OF HENRY V......Shakespeare
Doors open at 7. Reading commences at 8.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats $1.
Tickets can be obtained at Smith's Pharmacy, No. 105 4th-av.; Hurlbert's Pharmacy, No. 898 Broadway; Hadley's, Cooper Institute; Pond's music store, No. 547 Broadway; Steinway Hall, (night of the reading.)

MRS. JENNY KEMPTON'S
GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT WILL TAKE PLACE AT IRVING HALL TO-NIGHT.
The following array of artists assist:
Mlle. RONCONI, Sig. RONCONI,
DISTINGUISHED LADY AMATEUR,
Messrs. SIMPSON, HILL,
MILLS, SANDERSON,
MORRA, THEO. THOMAS and
FULL ORCHESTRA.
Tickets $1. Reserved seats, $1 50.

AN EVENING WITH
SHAKESPEARE, WHITTIER,
DICKENS, LONGFELLOW,
JERROLD, SAXE, AND
OLIVE LOGAN!
STEINWAY HALL,
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 21, 8 O'CLOCK.
Reserved seats for the above Reading for sale at Pond's, No. 547 Broadway; Peters', No. 198 Broadway.

CONSTANT MAYER'S
New Picture,
"GOOD WORDS,"
Now on exhibition at
SNEDECOR'S ART GALLERY,
NO. 768 BROADWAY.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The second Winter exhibition, including the works of the late Academicians, Elliott, Leutze and Mount, is now open day and evening. 23d-st., corner of 4th-av.

THEODORE THOMAS AND HIS FULL Orchestra will appear at Mrs. KEMPTON'S CONCERT, at Irving Hall, SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 19.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
NO. 114 BROADWAY.
RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES.

FURS.

FURS, FURS.
OUR WHOLESALE STOCK OF FURS
WILL BE SOLD AT RETAIL
for the next fifteen days at
WHOLESALE PRICES,
Preparatory to moving to our new Store, Nos. 520 and 522 BROADWAY, on the 1st of January.
THE ONLY PLACE TO FIND
GAY'S EXCELSIOR PAT MUFF.
KINGSBURY, ABBOTT & CO.,
NO. 25 PARK-PLACE.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1st. For laying crosswalks across James-street from number sixty-one to sixty-two.
2d. For laying crosswalks from the southeast to the northeast corner of Fifth-street and First-avenue.
3d. For paving with trap-blocks the carriage-way of Fifty-seventh-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A.
4th. For flagging sidewalks of Sixth-avenue, west side, from Forty-sixth to Fifty-ninth-street.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on
1st. Both sides of James-street, from Madison to Oak-street.
2d. Both sides of Fifth-street, from First-avenue to a point half way to Avenue A; also, the east side of First-avenue, from Fifth-street to a point distant half the block, north and south.
3d. Both sides of Fifty-seventh-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A, to the extent of half the block either way on said avenue.
4th. The west side of Sixth-avenue, from Forty-Eighth-street to Fifty-ninth-street.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Isaac O. Hunt, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
ISAAC O. HUNT,
E. HARRISON REED,
GUERNSEY SACKETT, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 9, 1868.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF Finance, Bureau of the Receiver of Taxes.
COURT-HOUSE, PARK, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 16, 1868. }
TO TAX-PAYERS:
Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have omitted to pay their taxes, to pay the same at this office before the 1st day of January, 1869. On and after that date interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from Oct. 7, 1868, to day of payment, will be added.
On the 15th day of January prox. warrants will be issued for the collection of all personal taxes remaining unpaid on that date.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Committee on Street Openings of the Board of Aldermen will meet in the chamber of the Board, Room No. 8, City Hall, on Monday, Dec. 21, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of hearing any objections of the property-owners affected by the extension of Park-place, by widening Robinson-st., from College-place to West-st.
HUGH O'BRIEN,
JOHN McQUADE,
TERENCE FARLEY,
Committee of Board of Aldermen.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. BROWN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, at the office of David B. Phillips, Counselor at Law, No. 9 Court-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 5th day of January next.—Dated July 2, 1868.
MARY A. BROWN,
MARIA BROWN, } Administratrix.
jy4-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES B. WHITMORE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at his office, No. 76 Chambers-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 5th day of May next.—Dated Oct. [illegible], 1868.
o31-law6mSa* JOHN A. SWITZER, Executor.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
H. L. BATEMAN......Lessee and Director
THIS SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 19,
Offenbach's highly successful Opera Bouffe, LES BAVARDS.
MLLE. TOSTEE......as......ROLAND
L'GRIFFOUL and LEDUC......as......CHRISTOVAL and TORRIBIO.
Followed by the Second Act of
BARBE BLEUE......Last Time.
Last appearance of
MLLE. IRMA as BOULOTTE, MONS. AUJAC as BARBE BLEUE.
DE ROSA IN A NEW BALLET.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 21,
will be presented Offenbach's Charming Opera Bouffe,
LA CHANSON DE FORTUNIO.
MLLE. IRMA......as......VALENTIN,
In which she made her greatest success in Paris.
Followed by LES BAVARDS.
In active preparation, and will shortly be produced, Offenbach's latest success, and the greatest Parisian sensation,
LA PERICHOLE.
Seats secured six days in advance at box offices: Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and from 11 A. M. until 4 P. M. at Delmonico's, No. 22 Broad-st.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 1.
GRAND MATINEE.
LES BAVARDS.
MLLE. TOSTEE and the GREAT ORIGINAL CAST.
SECOND ACT OF BARBE BLEUE.
MLLE. IRMA and MONS. AUJAC.
Performance will conclude with
DE ROSA IN A NEW BALLET.
Admission (to all parts of the house except boxes.) one dollar.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT......DIRECTOR.
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
A BRILLIANT PROGRAMME OF EXCITING ARENIC PERFORMANCES.
BAREBACK EQUITATION
BY MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND.
THE MELVILLE FAMILY
IN CLASSIC GYMNASTIC GROUPINGS.
STICKNEY'S GREAT PRINCIPAL ACT.
ALL THE LEADING ARTISTS
IN THEIR MOST ASTONISHING FEATS.
TRAINED HORSES, DOGS AND MULES.

STEINWAY HALL.
SATURDAY, DEC. 19,
GRAND MATINEE CONCERT
Of the talented children, aged ten and nine years,
JOANNA AND WILLIE HESS,
the truly wonderful Pianist and Violinist. On which occasion they will be assisted by the renowned prima donna,
MADAME GAZZANIGA,
MR. F. BERGNER,
MR. JULIUS HESS.
Tickets of admission to all parts of the hall, 50 cents, (no reservation of seats,) can be obtained at the Box Office of Steinway Hall; at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at Schuberth & Sons, No. 820 Broadway; at Jordens & Martens, No. 158 Broadway, and at the Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway. Doors open at 1; Concert commences at 2.

STEINWAY HALL—SUNDAY EVENING.
GRAND SUNDAY CONCERTS.
THEODORE THOMAS......DIRECTOR
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
Reserved Seats, extra, Twenty-five Cents.
ON SUNDAY EVENING, DEC. 20, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
FOURTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT,
when the following artists will appear:
MME. MARIETTA GAZZANIGA,
MLLE. ANTOINETTA RONCONI,
HERR FERDINAND VON INTEN,
THEO. THOMAS' GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Reserved seats and tickets can now be had at the box office of Steinway Hall, at G. Schirmer's, No. 701, and at the Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway.

JOHN B. GOUGH WILL LECTURE AT Cooper Institute, TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, 1868, on his favorite subject—"Temperance." Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, (numbered,) $1. For sale by W. C. Palmer, No. 14 Bible House; Fowler & Wells, No. 389 Broadway; J. R. Terry, No. 19 Union-square; Book Room No. 200 Mulberry-st.; E. L. & B. S. Burnham, No. 609 Hudson-st.; Cross Brothers, No. 130 Nassau-st., and at the door. At the above places a diagram may be seen and sittings secured.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and
No. 820 BROADWAY, New-York.
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn.
INSTRUCTION DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., by the most competent masters.
TERMS: REGULAR CLASSES, $10 per quarter.
PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, $25 per quarter.
FREE Elementary Classes, designed especially for pupils who are deficient in the rudiments of music.
Vocal Music......Piano.
Violin......Organ.
Theory and Composition......Chorus Classes.
Minor Instruments.
Modern Languages......By Native Professors.

A DISTINGUISHED LADY AMATEUR will sing at Mrs. KEMPTON'S CONCERT THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Dec. 19.

ESMERALDA—BY J. VAN LERIUS—NOW ON exhibition at Miner & Barker's Art Gallery, opposite Wallack's Theatre, day and evening.

LECTURES.

EVENINGS UP-TOWN.
FOURTH LECTURE OF THE COURSE.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, at 8 o'clock.
E. P. WHIPPLE.
E. P. WHIPPLE.
SUBJECT—"LOAFING AND LABORING."
AT TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL,
6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.
Tickets 50 cents, at Randolph's, 770 Broadway; Kirby's, 633 Broadway, and Fleming's, 663 6th-av.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 23, 1868. }
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed proposals for constructing the portion of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, between the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile, embracing about 7,650,000 cubic yards of earth-work, the delivery of materials for and construction of 4,500 lineal feet of truss bridging, 25,000 lineal feet of pile and trestle bridging, and for delivery of 400,000 cross-ties and other materials, will be received at the Company's office, in the City of New-Orleans, up to 10 o'clock A. M. Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1869.
Maps and profiles of the line, plans of structures and approximate amounts of work to be done, will be exhibited at the same office, on and after December 19, 1868, and blank forms furnished for contracts, specifications, propositions, &c., &c.
All proposals to be addressed to Henry Van Vleck, Chief Engineer for the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, New-Orleans, La.
The Company reserves the right to reject any proposal which for any reason may be deemed unsatisfactory.
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
President N. O., M. and C. R. R. Co.
Office of the Company in New-York, No. 31 Pine-st.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Bergen until MONDAY, Dec. 28, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for furnishing and laying water-pipes, stop-cocks and fire-hydrants in the following streets and avenues of said city, viz.:
In Bergenwood-av., from Newark-av. to and through Bergen-av. to Myrtle-av.; in Palisade-av., from Bergen-av. to and through Communipaw-av. to New-York Bay; in West Grand-st., from Palisade-av. to and through Ocean-st. to Myrtle-av.; in Monticello-av., from Bergen-av. to the Newark plank road; in Washington-av., from Palisade-av. to Monticello-av.; in Bramhall-av., from Bergen-av. to the Jersey City and Bergen Point plank road, embracing the following materials:
About 1,700 linear feet of 24-inch pipe.
About 15,840 linear feet of 16-inch pipe.
About 2,150 linear feet of 12-inch pipe.
About 3,264 linear feet of 10-inch pipe.
About 3,278 linear feet of 8-inch pipe.
About 7,275 linear feet of 6-inch pipe.
About 1,240 linear feet of 4-inch pipe.
1 24-inch stop-cock.
12 16-inch stop-cocks.
1 12-inch stop-cock.
2 10-inch stop-cocks.
3 8-inch stop-cocks.
9 6-inch stop-cocks.
82 hydrants.
Bids are solicited both for cement-lined and cast-iron pipe to the full amount of estimate. Specifications, &c., can be obtained at the office of J. W. SOPER, Engineer for the Board, who will furnish all information required.
E. B. WAKEMAN,
WM. BUMSTED,
M. NATHAN,
JOHN HALLADAY, } Water Commissioners.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of December, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection and completion of a new school-house on the site at present occupied by Grammar School No. 34, on the north side of Broome-st., near Willett-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.
Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WILLIAM H. TRACY,
JAMES H. IRWIN, M. D.,
FREDERICK HOLSTEN,
FREDERICK GERMANN,
JOSEPH H. TOOKER,
Board of Trustees, Thirteenth Ward.
Dated DEC. 16, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, and until 2 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the furniture for Grammar School No. 36, on 9th-st., near Avenue C.
Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
HIRAM WISNER,
EDWARD MICHLING,
JOSEPH WANGLER,
ARMOUR C. ANDERSON,
HARVEY C. CALKIN,
Board of Trustees Eleventh Ward.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Trustees of the Twenty-first Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, and until one o'clock P. M. on said day, for the furniture of the new Primary School on East 32d-st., near 3d-av.
Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.
The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
M. A. GEHEGAN,
JNO. STEPHENSON,
Board of Trustees, Twenty-first Ward.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1868.

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Dec. 5, 1868. }
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 21st instant for supplying Ship Chandlery to the Revenue Cutters on this station, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.
All proposals are received subject to rejection, by order of the Secretary of the Treasury.
Schedules of the articles required, with all necessary information in regard to proposals, may be obtained at the Revenue Cutter Office, Custom-house.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, Collector.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—TO-DAY,
THIS AFTERNOON AND TO-NIGHT.
G. L. FOX'S GREAT PANTOMIME'S
MATINEE, At 1½ | HUMPTY DUMPTY. HUMPTY DUMPTY. HUMPTY DUMPTY. | NIGHT, At 8
The greatest of all living pantomimists,
Mr. GEORGE L. FOX......as......CLOWN
Mlle. SANGALI and GRAND ITALIAN BALLET.
Matinee Prices—Admission, 50 and 75 cents; Children, 30 cents; Balcony Chairs, $1; Orchestra, $1 50.
Seats secured for Matinee six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 o'clock.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, 1868,
SPEED THE PLOUGH.
Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. GEO. HOLLAND, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL, Mr. J. L. MATTHEWS, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mrs. VERNON, Miss ANNIE WARD, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss MARY BARRETT.
The piece to conclude with the original country dance.
MONDAY, 21st—THE WONDER.
TUESDAY, 22d—TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME and FOLLIES OF A NIGHT.
WEDNESDAY, 23d—THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
THURSDAY, 24th—THE WONDER.
FRIDAY, 25th—SPEED THE PLOUGH.
SATURDAY, 26th—THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH AND WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
In preparation,
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
Box-book for Mr. Lester Wallack's nights now open.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers......JARRETT & PALMER.
FIFTH WEEK | FIFTH WEEK.
INJUNCTION REMOVED.
TO-DAY AND EVERY EVENING,
THE GREAT RAILROAD SCENE.
THIS SATURDAY, DEC. 19, 1868,
TWO PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE AT 1; EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK,
When will be presented
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT.
Pronounced by the Press and public the GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
PERFECT CAST. NEW SCENERY.
ORIGINAL MUSIC, APPOINTMENTS, EFFECTS, COSTUMES, &c., &c.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Admission 50 cents.
THIS DAY—TWO PERFORMANCES.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
THE EMERALD RING.
MATINEE AT 1½. | EVENING AT 7¾.
THE EMERALD RING. | MR. and MRS.
MR. and Mrs. | BARNEY WILLIAMS.
BARNEY WILLIAMS. | THE EMERALD RING.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Return of the charming and gifted WORRELL SISTERS.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
A new and sparkling version of Offenbach's
BARBE-BLEUE.
Or, The White Gent with the Azure Chin.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Grand MATINEE at 2 o'clock. UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. EVENING at 8 o'clock. Benefit of HARRY MACARTHY. Miss FANNY HERRING as the FRENCH SPY. Harry Macarthy's NEW SONGS. Butler troupe. DICK TURPIN and TOM KING.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.
14th-st. Adjoining the Academy of Music. 14th-st.
Great hit of DAN BRYANT and NELSE SEYMOUR
AS THE GENDARMES, GENEVIEVE DE BRYANT.
Mast. Raphael De Solla, the Infant Tenor.
Debut of Mr. F. ST. CLAIR, Primo Tenor.
TROVATORE MISERERE CHORUS, encored nightly.
Matinee SATURDAY, at 2. Ill-True-Bad-Door.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS OF DELIGHT.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
THIS and EVERY EVENING until further notice,
BONE SQUASH DIABLO.
BONE SQUASH DIABLO.
BONE SQUASH DIABLO.

A LADIES' FAIR
FOR THE BENEFIT OF ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH,
now held in the
BASEMENT HALL OF THE CHURCH,
Open from 3 to 10½ P. M.
Entrances on 28th and 29th sts., between 3d and Lexington avs.
Music from the orchestra of Theo. Thomas.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

FREE EXHIBITION
OF JEROME THOMPSON'S
Celebrated Pictures,
"HOME, SWEET HOME,"
"THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET,"
and "PADDLE YOUR OWN CANOE."
5TH-AV. ART GALLERY.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

THE NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the Artists' Fund Society, containing upward of eighty pictures and models, fresh from the hands of the artists, is now open at No. 845 Broadway, day and evening. Admission free. They will be sold at auction, for the benefit of the Fund, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, at 7½ o'clock.
VINCENT COLYER, Secretary.

MR. GEORGE SIMPSON AND MR. W. J. HILL will sing at Mrs. KEMPTON'S CONCERT THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Dec. 19.

MUSICAL.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY, manufacturers of CABINET, METROPOLITAN and PORTABLE ORGANS, offer at their warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, the largest assortment of instruments of this class in the country at the lowest prices. New inventions this season; reduced prices this month. Organs $50, $75, $100, $125, $150, $170, $200 to $1,000 each. Organs to rent.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, MELODEON or organ, go to WATERS', No. 481 Broadway, where you can get Chickering's, Waters', Steinway's, Mason & Hamlin's, Carhart's and other first-class instruments at greatly reduced prices, for cash, during the holidays.
He rents instruments, and allows the rent upon the purchase of the same, and sells on monthly installments.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS OF six first-class makers, at greatly reduced prices for cash, during the holidays, at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent money applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Instruments tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand instruments.

CHURCH AND PARLOR ORGANS FOR SALE.—An organ with ten stops, pedal sub-bass; three organs with eight stops each and pedal keys, ten feet high, six feet wide and three feet four inches deep; two parlor organs and two second-hand organs.
HENRY ERBEN, Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st.

BLUME'S $50 WORTH PIANO MUSIC FOR $3. Best waltzes, polkas, schottische, piano pieces, &c., by Godfrey, Faust, Strauss, Gungl, Weingarten, &c. A fine holiday present, mailed, $3 50. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st. Branch No. 208 Bowery.

PHILLIP PHILLIPS & CO., DEALERS IN Smith's Unrivaled American Organs; also, Pianos, Melodeons and Sunday School Music. Send for price list. No. 37 UNION-SQUARE, Broadway, New-York.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS.—BEFORE YOU buy, rent one; if purchased, the rent allowed; or sold on installments. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER, warerooms and factory No. 55 West 16th-st.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of venereal disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, who have tried without benefit dozens of the most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance, from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-street, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. Inviolate secrecy in every instance. His great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of other remedies; cures in new cases in less than 48 hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by chemists, druggists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear.
What human being with any pretension to Christianity will say that this medicine should not be made known far and wide? Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find that their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is two dollars a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York. One dollar will secure, by return mail, his medical work, 300 pages.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. GRINDLE, No. 4 Amity-place, near Amity-st., having over eighteen years' successful and uninterrupted practice in this City, guarantees relief to all ladies requiring special treatment. Sure relief to the most anxious patient, with or without medicine. Elegant rooms for ladies about to require nursing.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of venereal diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

A SURE CURE FOR LADIES IN TROUBLE, with or without medicine—Doctress ESTELA, No. 144 West 27th-st., near 7th-av. She never fails. Her $5 French pills are certain.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. PARKER, 118 Chatham-st.; manhood restored; his Elixir recommended before marriage; consultation free.

WORST PRIVATE DISEASES CURED—Manhood restored; Dr. PARKER, 118 Chatham-st.; ladies' trouble removed certain; circular, first post.

A GREAT LADIES' BENEFACTOR.—Dr. PARKER, 118 Chatham-st.; relief from trouble; powerful, safe medicines, $5; one interview; certain cure.

Meeting of the Anneke Jans Heirs in Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Dec. 16.

A meeting of the alleged heirs to the Anneke Jans estate, now in possession of the Trinity Corporation of New-York City, was held yesterday at the residence of Dr. VANDERBECK, No. 737 South Fourth-street. The object of the meeting was to consolidate the claims of heirs and act in unison with the heirs resident in other localities, in a combined effort to wrest from Trinity Corporation the estate to which they consider themselves legally entitled—an estate valued at over $200,000,000.

At 2 o'clock, thirty gentlemen and ladies being present, Mr. J. S. HAYNES was appointed Chairman, and Mr. BENJAMIN KELLOGG Secretary. Dr. VANDERBECK stated that the object of the meeting was to appoint a representative to attend the meeting of the Central Association, to be held at Orange, N. J., on the 23d day of the present month. At the Orange meeting the matter was to be brought to a crisis, and decisive action taken, in order to prevent the divisions among the heirs, which it was the chief end of the Trinity corporation to foster. The alleged deceit of some legal gentlemen formerly connected with the heirs as advisers, and the necessity for concerted action, were dilated upon at some length.

Mrs. ELIZABETH ATKINS, of this city, read a portion of a letter from a Dr. SCHWARTZ, of New-York, who claims to have traced through the records of the Old Dutch Church of New-York a line of descent direct from ANNEKE JANS BOGARDUS. Discussion at some length then ensued relative to the value of the bonds given to many of the heirs on their signatures of a quit claim deed to any portion of the estate on which the claims of these supposed heirs were made. A representative of the Hults branch of the Anneke Jans family spoke of the appeals made by certain people of New-York to members of his family for money to employ counsel in the case.

A Voice—That person of New-York's a myth."

The Huults Representative—He's not a myth at all, sir; he's a living reality, and has been living on the heirs for the last twenty-five years.

A Lady Representative—I second that motion, Sir; I sent him money myself.

Another Male Representative—I came here to-day, gentlemen and ladies, with the hope of meeting that man, myth or no myth; and if I had, either he'd have whipped me or I'd have whipped him.

On motion of Mr. S. O. THOMAS, representative of the Edwards branch of the family, a roster of the families represented at the meeting was taken, as follows: Franks, Edwards, Hults, Brower, Bord, Matthews, Palamon, Sendring, Bertron, Snedeker and Speer.

After some discussion relative to the formation of a permanent organization, the motion was made and carried. Dr. VANDERBECK was elected temporary President, and Mr. E. H. HULTS Treasurer. Dr. VANDERBECK and Mr. S. O. THOMAS were elected delegates to the Convention at Orange, and the meeting adjourned.

No watches retailed by the Company was what the American Watch Company wished to say in their advertisement in the January *Atlantic Monthly.* But the mischief got into the types, dropped *no* out of the prominent line in a part of the edition, and made the Company seem to declare what they wished most emphatically to deny.

"The best laid schemes of mice and men
Gang aft aglee." *Traveller.*

Vermont Spring Water.
Depot, No. 417 Broome-st. SALE & Co.—*Advertisement.*

You can buy, at a very low price, an elegant silver plated Tea Set, Ice Pitcher Set, Coffee Urn, Tureen, or fancy articles in great variety, for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, manufactured in the best manner on their own premises, and under their special supervision, by the LUCIUS HART MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 6 Burling-slip, foot of John-st., the oldest plated warehouse in New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Weddings and parties can be supplied with the same old Speer's Port Grape Wine, so long celebrated in this country and Europe for its purity and rich body, by A. SPEER, No. 243 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

GOUGE's system of ventilation has been in use eight years. No success no pay. Book, with hundreds of distinguished references, free. H. A. GOUGE, No. 294 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

[Advertisement.]

CÆSAR REDIVIVUS.—It was the boast of Augustus Cæsar that he found Rome of brick and left it of marble, and Baron Haussmann, of Paris, might utter a similar boast. KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway, can now lay claim to having done his share toward the beautifying of the City we live in, for, thanks to him, we are about to be rid of the Broadway bridge. KNOX's fame as a public-spirited citizen will be as enduring as that of his matchless Hats and Furs, and when we say this we are confident that we say more than enough.

[Advertisement.]
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

LACE and NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, PIANO and TABLE COVERS, a full assortment at G. L. and J. B. KELTY & Co.'s, No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

WINDOW FLOWER STANDS, PEDESTALS, CARVED WOOD ARTICLES, and FANCY CHAIRS, at KELTY & Co.'s Furniture Store, No. 661 Broadway.

Relief and Health to Your Children.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children, relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity and wind colic. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify. Offices—No. 215 Fulton-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

having the fac-simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Sterling Silver-Ware
AND
FINE ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF PROVIDENCE, R. I., having the largest manufactory of SOLID SILVER-WARE IN THE WORLD, with the most improved machinery, and employing the most skilled labor, are enabled to offer an unequaled variety of new and beautiful designs in DINNER SERVICES, TEA SERVICES, and every article specially adapted for HOLIDAY and BRIDAL GIFTS.

They offer also their well-known and unrivaled Nickel Silver Electro-Plated Ware, in which they have introduced new patterns of rare elegance. The Solid Silver is guaranteed to be of sterling purity by United States Mint assay. The Electro-Plate is guaranteed to be superior to the finest Sheffield Ware.

Orders received from the Trade only, but these goods may be obtained from responsible dealers everywhere.

Trade Mark for Silver. GORHAM MFG CO Trade Mark for Electro-Plate.

GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Champagne.

Received of late, a fresh supply of MOET & CHANDON'S VERZENAY AND VIN IMPERIAL, (GREEN SEAL,) of the VINTAGE 1865.

For sale with all the first-class dealers in wines in this City. ANTHONY OECHS.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1868.

Removal.

CHICKERING & SONS have removed to No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York, between Broadway and 5th-av.

We open our new warerooms with a full and entirely new stock of grand, square and upright piano-fortes, made from the same scales as those exhibited by us at the Paris Universal Exposition, when we were awarded the HIGHEST RECOMPENSE OVER ALL COMPETITION.

Pianos to rent. Also for sale, a large stock of second-hand pianos of various makers, all in THOROUGH REPAIR AND GOOD ORDER.

Silver-Plated Ware
AT REDUCED PRICES.

We offer at retail the entire stock of Silver-plated Ware, as manufactured by the Manhattan Plate Company, consisting in part of Tea Sets on Nickle Silver, Castors, Soup Tureens, Cake Caskets, Spoons and Forks, &c., &c. HIRAM YOUNG & REED,
No. 8 Maiden-lane.

Holiday Presents.

A great variety of French Embroidered and Satin Quilted Slippers, of various patterns and colors. Fine dress and double sole Boots, Shoes and Gaiters. Particular attention given to ordered work.
C. C. RICHMOND, No. 573 Broadway.

Buy Miller's 50 Cent Hair Dye.
TRY MILLER'S 25 CENT HAIR INVIGORATOR.
Sold by all Druggists. DEPOT, No. 56 Dey-st.

A Holiday Present.—Ladies and gentlemen, young and old, desirous of having their hair beautiful for the holidays, should use a bottle of CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR at once. Read Chevalier's Treatise on the Hair. Free to all. Given away at the drug stores, or sent by mail free. This book should be read by every person. It teaches to cultivate and have beautiful hair, and restore gray hair to its original color, stop its falling out, remove all irritation or dandruff from the scalp, thus keeping the hair beautiful to the latest period of life.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,
No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

Catarrh—Does not originate from a neglected Cold. Its basis is SCROFULA, whose fatal influence is developed by a severe Cold. All Troches, Inhalations and Snuffs are mere temporary palliatives. The only positive cure is my Sovereign Remedials from Plants. Medical Circular, 25 cents. Advice gratis. WM. R. PRINCE, Nurseries, Flushing, N. Y.

As Ten Thousand who have Tried it Free of cost do positively certify that WALCOTT'S Pain Paint will cure pain and remove disease, why suffer? Come and try it, free of cost, at No. 170 Chatham-square, New-York.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

Everdell's Wedding Cards, No. 302 Broadway. French Note Paper, Monograms, Crests, &c. Finest in the City.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Bacon's Patent Home Gymnasium, Eclectic Magazine Office, No. 108 Fulton-st.

Foreign Opinion.—Extracts from English Testimonials, giving evidence of the efficacy of "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES."

"I have derived greater benefit from the 'TROCHES' than from anything I ever tried."
BROOKHOUSE BOWLER,
Prime Tenore of the British Operatic Association, London.

"I never knew such a wonderful cure for Hoarseness."
W. RANDALL, Oxford Music Hall.

"I have tried your 'TROCHES' and can testify to their efficacy."
CHARLES SLOMAN, the English Improvisator.

"The 'TROCHES' give great satisfaction."
T. W. R. LEE, Editor Loughborough *Monitor.*

"Very beneficial in clearing the Throat, when compelled to sing, though suffering from cold."
AINSLEY COOKE,
Of the "Royal Italian Opera," London.

MISS LOUISA PYNE, of the "Royal Italian Opera," speaks of "THE TROCHES" in the highest terms, and uses them constantly to clear and strengthen the voice.

For Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases, the TROCHES are invariably efficacious.

MARRIED.

BIRDSALL—FROST.—At Glen Cove, L. I., on Wednesday, Dec. 16, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Thomas Malaby, JOHN BIRDSALL to Miss ANNIE FROST, daughter of Samuel Frost, Esq.

CHRISTIE—HALLETT.—On Thursday, Dec. 17, by Rev. D. McL. Quackenbush, D. D., WILLIAM M. CHRISTIE, of this City, to EMMA F., only daughter of A. F. Hallett, Esq., of Saugerties, N. Y.

SCRYMSER—PRIME.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 16, 1868, by Rev. George O. Wildes, Rector of Christ Church, Riverdale, JAMES A. SCRYMSER to MARY C., daughter of Edward Prime.

DIED.

BOW.—On Friday, Dec. 18, 1868, OLIVER BOW, aged 70 years.

His funeral will take place at the residence of his son, William H. Bow, No. 134 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon at 2½ o'clock. Relatives and friends are requested to attend without further invitation.

☞ Albany and Troy papers please copy.

CHILD.—On Thursday, Dec. 17, CHARLES CHILD, aged 28 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends, also the members of the Ninth Regiment N. Y. Vols., (Hawkins' Zouaves,) and First Regiment National Guard, are invited to attend the funeral from 3d-av., near 71st-st., this day, (Saturday,) the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock M. The remains will be taken to Bridgeport, Conn., by the 3 P. M. train.

FERRIS.—At Flatbush, L. I., on Thursday, Dec. 17, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of Rev. J. M. Ferris, D. D. in the 45th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral services at the Reformed Dutch Church of Flatbush, on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HARPER.—On Thursday, Dec. 17, ANN HARPER, aged 82 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, William Cuthbert, No. 286 Clermont-av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 19, at 2½ o'clock.

HEWITT.—On Friday, Dec. 18, MARION, relict of Alexander Hewitt, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law, John Gilroy, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 19 West 22d-st., on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

KASMIRE.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Dec. 17, 1868, OLIVER WHITE, only child of George E. and Mary Beebe Kasmire, aged 4 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 38 Perry-st., on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MCLAIN.—At Long Branch, N. J., on Friday, Dec. 18, of consumption, SMITH MCLAIN, son of Lyman and Martha McLain, aged 27 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, Long Branch, on Sunday afternoon.

NEWTON.—At Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y., on Friday morning, Dec. 18, 1868, Mrs. ALMERIA NEWTON, in the 70th year of her age.

The remains will be removed to Alexander, N. Y., for interment.

RAIT.—At Belmont Castle, Jamaica, W. I., on Monday, Nov. 30, MARGARET MCDONALD, beloved wife of David Rait, and youngest daughter of Sir Donald McDonald, Bart., of Donald Manor, Boleshine, Invernesshire, Scotland.

☞ Edinburg papers please copy.

RAPELYE.—At Mamaroneck, on Friday, Dec. 18, MARIA RAPELYE, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Presbyterian Church, corner of South 3d and 5th sts., Williamsburg, L. I., this day, at 11 o'clock A. M.

ROBERTSON.—On Friday evening, Dec. 18, of pneumonia, Hon. ANTHONY L. ROBERTSON, aged 60 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SHAY.—At Wilton, Westchester County, on Wednesday, Dec. 16, WILLIAM SHAY, aged 59 years, 8 months and 9 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 138th-st., Wilton, on Sunday, the 20th inst., at 12½ P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Harlem Bridge at 12 M.

TOBITT.—On Thursday, Dec. 17, of rapid consumption, FRANKLIN B. TOBITT, in the 22d year of his age.

Funeral from No. 33 McKibbin-st., Williamsburg, on Saturday, Dec. 19, at 2 o'clock.

RUBBER TOYS,
VULCANITE JEWELRY,
AND FANCY ARTICLES,
in full variety for the Holidays.
GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. MF'G CO.,
No. 205 Broadway, near Fulton-st.

BACON'S PATENT
HOME GYMNASIUM

Is the most complete apparatus for physical training ever invented. Dio Lewis says: "It is an important contribution to our means of physical culture, and is undoubtedly the best apparatus ever devised for home use." Descriptive circulars sent by mail free. Sent by express on receipt of price, $15, including book of instructions and illustrations. Call and examine it. BIDWELL & CO., office of the *Eclectic Magazine*, No. 108 Fulton-st., New-York. Agents wanted.

CHRISTMAS APPEAL
FOR THE
CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

Christmas Day is at hand. The day of "good will" to all classes and conditions of men. The prosperous will meet at bountiful tables, and long-separated families reunite, and the children above all have their merriest holidays. Will the fortunate remember the unfortunate in this season of joy? Outside of comfortable homes, in dark lanes and alleyways, in garrets and cellars, on docks and in market-places of this City, are now thousands of homeless, half-starved, thinly-clad, uncared-for children, shivering barefooted in snow and wet, growing up in ignorance and crime, to be the marauders of the City, or burdens to all.

The Children's Aid Society is especially the guardian of this class—the poor children of New-York. It desires, in this Christmas season, to make at least one happy day for these young victims of misfortune and poverty. In its five Lodging-houses for boys and girls are sheltered, partly fed and clothed, during the year, about 10,461 different boys and 1,283 girls: number of meals provided in 1867-1868, 151,448, and of lodgings, 107,790. Of the boys, over 7,000 were orphans.

In its twenty Industrial Schools were 5,609 different children during the year: about 287,000 meals were given and over 6,600 garments; some $8,000 were spent for bread.

During the past year 2,286 persons, mostly children, were provided with homes and employment in the country.

We desire to provide a good Christmas dinner for this great multitude of children, (and let it be remembered that our newsboys lost their Thanksgiving dinner through the neglect of their patrons.) We wish to put warm clothes and shoes on great numbers, and to provide a home for a large Christmas party of homeless children in the West.

The cost of a home we reckon at $20. Who will help a child of the streets to a permanent place and work in the West?

THE PRESSING NEED OF AID.

But we feel it necessary to ask here from the public for some more permanent assistance than the gifts for Christmas.

Our work has increased beyond our means; and the "Newsboys' Building Fund" has probably withdrawn some of our largest subscriptions from the current work of the Society. Unless generous donations are made we shall be obliged to close some of our lodging-houses in this inclement season, and suspend or limit our parties to the West.

Such a limitation to our work would be most injurious to these unfortunate children, and would let loose on society great numbers of boys who would become thieves, vagabonds and criminals.

The Trustees of this Society have never appealed, during the sixteen years of its existence, in vain for aid from the public, and they have sufficient confidence in the humanity and religion of the community to believe that the work will not now be suffered to be contracted.

All gifts of clothing and food may be sent to the Central Office, No. 8 East 4th-st. Old clothing will be sent for. Money or checks can be sent to this office, or to the undersigned.

HOWARD POTTER,
President pro tem., No. 59 Wall-st.
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Treasurer,
Metropolitan National Bank,
or to
C. L. BRACE, Secretary,
No. 8 East 4th-st., New-York.

GREAT SALE
OF
MEN'S FURNISHINGS!!
LOOK AT THE PRICES!

Heavy Undershirts, 50 cents each.
Heavy Drawers, 50 cents pair.
Heavy Cloth Gloves, 60 cents pair.
Wool Half Hose, 25 cents pair;
5 pair for $1.
Paper Collars, 10 cents box.
Linen Collars, 10 cents each.
Superior Dress Shirts, $2 each.
A large variety of fine goods at similar prices.

EXAMINE THE GOODS.
ALLEN G. FOWLER.
No. 3 Park-row,
Opposite the Astor House.

CANVASSERS
FOR ADVERTISEMENTS
can learn of an unusually favorable opportunity at the office of
THE PRESS,
No. 183 William-st., corner of Spruce.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB, FORMERLY Jerome's Theatre, 26th-st., corner Madison-av.—An amateur, dramatic and musical entertainment, for the benefit of the Cosmopolitan Eye and Ear Hospital, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, 1868. Tickets can be procured at Mr. Riker's, No. 353 6th-av. Also at the box-office on the evening of the performance.

BEST CANTON FLANNEL DRAWERS, $1 25; Linen Collars, $1 dozen; heavy Merino Under clothing, 50 cents. Importers' sale, men's furnishing. Retail, 387 Broadway, 141 Fulton. "Bull Run."

VANILLA, VANILLA, VANILLA, VANILLA, Vanilla Beans.—Vanilla Beans, prime quality, for sale by TAFT & TYLER, Drug Importers, No. 54 Cedar-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

Being about to remove on 1st of January, we are prepared to to close out, AT RETAIL, our splendid wholesale stock of

CHROMOS AND FRAMES, STEREOSCOPES
AND VIEWS, ALBUMS, CARVED
BRACKETS, &c.
E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
St. Nicholas Block. No. 501 Broadway.
Call early.

ENGLISH SKATES, CLUB SKATES,
LADIES' SKATES, BOYS' SKATES,
FINE TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
BOYS' SLEDS AND TOOL CHESTS.
W. N. SEYMOUR & CO.,
No. 4 Chatham-square.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:15; C, O and D, 11.25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M. Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.
JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

No. 680 BROADWAY, Dec. 19, 1868.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE DERBY Athenæum take advantage of the season most cordially to thank its constantly increasing throng of Patrons for the liberal manner in which they have already recognized the claims advanced by such an enterprise to public support.

It would, at the same time, call their attention to the fact that in its desire to comply more fully with the demands made by the public on all the caterers to its intellectual taste and physical enjoyment at the present Holiday Season, the stock of Books and all articles of *Vertu*, more specially connected with Literature, has been very largely increased. Scarcely a single popular or authoritative work connected with History, Poetry, Divinity, Biography, Romance, Philosophy or the Belles Lettres, but may be found upon its shelves. These works are bound in manners to suit all purses, from the most plain and unpretending style to the most costly and handsome one.

More specially would it ask an examination of their large and splendidly bound and illustrated Editions of the Bible and Book of Common Prayer. No similar assortment and variety can be found in any other place of sale for such works by those who may wish to make a Christmas or New-Year's Gift to any whom they may really love.

It would also beg the public more specially to pay attention to the peculiar feature of the Athenæum.

The periodical distribution of the Works of Art it has in its splendid Gallery—not one of which but has passed legitimately and honorably through the furnace of hard, but honest criticisms—will be carried out for its Patrons in the precise way in which those Patrons may determine.

On the 9th of next January the following noble paintings will be allotted to our customers who may have purchased Books or articles of *Vertu* to the amount of FIVE DOLLARS:

Maud Muller. MAYER.
Coast of England. DE HAAS.
The Susquehanna. MIGNOT.
Castle on the Rhine. BIERSTADT.
Newport. KENSETT.
Lake George. CASILEAR.
Golden Summer. RICHARDS.
Brookside. BELLOWS.

Representing a value of more than $10,000.

The prices which it asks for any books or articles of Vertu are no more than the regular prices of the Trade.

One visit from any Book purchaser is alone required to prove to him that the Athenæum is the best place for him to increase his Library or to accommodate his miscellaneous reading, without the slightest reference to those Premiums which are periodically offered to its Patrons in the most practically honest faith.

H. W. DERRY, Manager.

FURS
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
NICHOLS,
BURTNETT
& CO.,
FUR DEALERS,
NO. 452 BROADWAY

FINE WINES
AND
LIQUORS.
THEODORE STEWART,
NOS. 4 AND 6 JOHN-ST., NEW-YORK.,

Importer and Dealer in fine Wines and Liquors, would respectfully solicit the attention of families and others to his well and carefully selected stock of superior and fine OLD BRANDIES, WINES, CORDIALS AND WHISKIES, warranted pure and unadulterated. CHAMPAGNE WINES of all the favorite brands. ALES, PORTERS, &c., of guaranteed quality, at reasonable prices. Goods delivered to any part of the city free of charge.

OUR
CALIFORNIA WINES,

Dry, Sweet and Sparkling, will be found the most suitable FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Orders sent to any of our offices will be promptly attended to.

PERKINS, STERN & CO.,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY-ST. NEW-YORK,
NO. 108 TREMONT-ST., BOSTON,
NOS. 34 AND 36 LA SALLE-ST. CHICAGO,
NO. 626 MONTGOMERY-ST.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Also procurable through all respectable Wine Merchants, Druggists and Grocers in the United States.

THE QUEEN OF MODERN ROMANCE
AND THE
SUNDAY MERCURY.

Again the genius of the most brilliant and successful female novelists now living is about to shed its fascinations on the pages of the

PEOPLE'S NEWSPAPER.

A story, of intense interest, entitled

THE FACTORY GIRL;
OR,
THE BLOSSOM AND THE BLIGHT.
BY
MISS M. E. BRADDON,

Author of "Oscar Bertrand," "Nobody's Daughter," "The Outcasts," "Three Times Dead," "Lady Audley's Secret," &c., &c., will be commenced in the

SUNDAY MERCURY
OF
TO-MORROW.

To eulogize the extraordinary powers of Miss Braddon as a delineator of every phase of human character is simply to give expression to the admiration her works have excited wherever the English tongue is read and spoken. The fertility of her imagination, the vigor and freshness of her style, her touching pathos, infectious humor and wonderful descriptive talent, together with the dramatic skill exhibited in the conception and development of the plots of her stories, have long since stamped her as a master spirit in the realm of modern romance. At the commencement of her career it was predicted by a few small critics, incapable of measuring the depth and volume of a mind like hers, that she would soon "write herself out," that she was merely a literary meteor of the hour, destined to dazzle the world with a brilliant flash or two, and then fade. It is almost unnecessary to say how truthfully these predictions have been fulfilled. Work after work from her gifted pen has astonished and delighted the public during the past five years, and it actually seems as if her creative powers were inexhaustible. Most extraordinary of all, the more she writes the better she writes. Exercise appears to increase her mental strength and lend new activity to her imagination. There is no sameness in her romances. She rushes into new and untrodden fields in the domain of Fancy, illuminates them and makes them her own. No conventional automatons figure in her stories; no sickly sentimental humdrum interrupts their onward march, or makes them tedious. They are full of action, full of incident, replete with scenes and situations that fix themselves in the memory and cannot be forgotten. It has been well remarked by a distinguished reviewer, that "whatever objections may be made to her novels by literary precisions, she is certainly the great Sensationist of the Age." This, as Sir Pertinax Macsycophant says, "is praise indeed." For what is the object of romance but to create a sensation? Who cares for a tame, common-place story? Who buys a sleepy novel, or reads it, or wishes for it? Miss Braddon startles society. She places it face to face with the incarnations of its own vices, faults and crimes. She brings its villains home to it, and gives it a peep into their hearts. Yet her stories are not gloomy, for there is a well of genuine humor bubbling up within her, from which she ever and anon scatters a sparkling shower on the sombre passages of her narratives. Without disparagement to the admirable romances by Miss Braddon heretofore published in the SUNDAY MERCURY, it may be fairly claimed that

THE FACTORY GIRL;
OR,
THE BLOSSOM AND THE BLIGHT,

Surpasses them all in passionate interest. It has, in the beginning, two heroines, both beautiful, but in every other respect as different from each other as starless midnight from rosy dawn: the one being an impersonation of ambition, covetousness and treachery, the other a perfect type of all that is lovely and estimable in womanhood.

The story opens in the splendid mansion of Rupert Leslie, a rich and haughty English squire with hereditary estates, ample enough to excite the envy of many a petty prince. He is in the prime of life, a wanderer, with two children. Reginald, his heir, a lad of 15, and Laura, a lovely and delicate girl, some three years older. Laura Leslie's portrait is painted in a few exquisite touches in the opening chapter. "Her beauty was of the style which lends such an exquisite charm to the Italian pictures of the Madonna: hair of that rich chestnut tint which seems interwoven with sunbeams; eyes of the deep violet blue rarely seen save in the waves of the Mediterranean and the skies that bend over them; face of the old Grecian type; complexion pale as Parian marble, but sometimes illuminated by a faint flush, beautiful as the soft tinge which glows in the heart of a white rose." There are two other inmates of Leslie's Hall—Magdalen Leslie, the Squire's half-sister, and Sidney Remorden, young Reginald's tutor. Magdalen, the daughter of the late Squire by a second wife, a passionate and revengeful Italian to whom he was fondly attached, is described as a superb woman of the mother's type of beauty and disposition. Hating her half-brother, his son and daughter, because they stand between her and the family domain, the main object of her life is to get them out of the way by any means, however foul, and obtain possession of the magnificent property upon which, while they live, she is only a pensioner. This woman crafty, treacherous, cold and cruel, is the evil genius of the story—"a devil in an angel's guise." It appears that, standing by her vindictive mother's death-bed, she has sworn an eternal vendetta against the house of Leslie, and stimulated by envy, hatred and ambition, is prepared to use the worst means for the attainment of her selfish ends. She begins by persuading her niece, the innocent and guileless Laura, who has formed an attachment for her brother's tutor, Remorden, to marry him clandestinely; being well aware that this act will occasion a breach that can never be healed, between father and daughter. She then contrives, while pretending to be the bosom friend of her niece, that the secret marriage shall be discovered by the Squire. A terrible scene ensues, and the young couple are driven ignominiously from the Hall.

Sidney Remorden soon dies of consumption, leaving his young widow almost destitute. Fragile, delicate, and ill-fitted to endure toil and privation, she nevertheless resolved to fight the battle of life bravely for the sake of her orphan child—her little Dora. In this endeavor she is faithfully assisted by a humble friend Jane Marchant, a poor widow who earns a scanty sustenance as a factory hand. Meanwhile mother and child are watched by a police spy, in the pay of Magdalen, and the latter, in concert with Marton Liebel, who had been the confederate of her deceased mother, concocts a scheme for reducing Laura to the lowest depths of poverty, and her little daughter to the condition of a FACTORY GIRL.

The first installment of the romance to be published in the SUNDAY MERCURY of to-morrow brings the narrative down to this point, but of course the meagre outline here given affords no more idea of the "word painting" of the authoress than a fleshless skeleton does of a human being full of vigor, life and beauty.

Dora Leslie, the central figure of the story, and one of the most charming creatures ever described in fiction, becomes the very foot-ball of adverse fortune—or rather of vile intrigue. Her unfortunate mother, the object of Magdalen Leslie's implacable hatred, is subjected to the most terrible persecutions, and her adventures alone would be sufficient material for half a dozen modern novels. But Miss Braddon's forte is compression. She keeps the curiosity of her readers incessantly on the *qui vive*, and so thoroughly enlists their sympathies *in favor* of her pet characters and *against* their enemies, that it is utterly impossible not to feel the most vivid interest in her narratives.

The story of "THE FACTORY GIRL; OR, THE BLOSSOM AND THE BLIGHT" includes in its *personnel* the most striking contrasts. Almost every variety of human nature to be found in civilized society is introduced in the progress of this "strange eventful history" of intrigue, misfortune, intrepidity, weakness and crime. It would deprive the sensational feast in store for the readers of THE SUNDAY MERCURY of half its zest, were a sketch of the entire novel to be published in advance. Only a slight outline of the first installment has, therefore, been given. Nothing more is requisite, for it is quite certain that whoever peruses the opening chapters will be irresistibly impelled to read the whole. Miss Braddon's spells are not to be resisted, and the earlier pages of her new serial contain a charm that will make whoever reads them the slave of the enchantress till he arrives at its close.

It will have been seen by a transcript from the books of the Internal Revenue Department, recently published, that the receipts for each issue of the SUNDAY MERCURY, exceed the receipts for a single issue, of any paper printed in America. This fact has been incidentally alluded to before, and it is now established by the figures of the official record. It has not been from any unkind feeling toward less fortunate contemporaries, but for the satisfaction of a large circle of advertisers, that the statement has been made. Every business man, of course, desires to know whether he gets the full worth of the money he expends in advertising or not; and it has been shown, by figures that cannot lie, (for they are a part of the statistics of the public revenue,) that

EVERY ADVERTISER IN THE SUNDAY MERCURY

obtains as wide a publicity for his favors as any daily paper in New-York can give; and, therefore,

RECEIVES AN AMPLE RETURN FOR HIS MONEY.

No doubt the official abstract referred to took a large portion of the public by surprise. They knew, of course, that the

GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER

had an immense circulation, but probably thought that its true proportions had been amplified by the proprietors. Exaggeration is so common in such cases that the world expects it. It is now seen, however, that the statements emanating from the office of the SUNDAY MERCURY have been in strict accordance with the facts. If the circulation of all the other Sunday newspapers combined falls far below that of the SUNDAY MERCURY alone, it is certainly no libel to say so when the proof is given with the announcement. If the SUNDAY MERCURY has achieved a grand success, it has only been by a liberal expenditure of capital, persistent and intelligent enterprise and sheer hard work. These have been the elements of its triumph. They are mighty levers, and capable, like faith, of moving mountains.

Look at any issue of the SUNDAY MERCURY (that of to-morrow for instance.) Stamped upon its fifty-six columns of matter will be seen the causes of its onward progress. The march of talent and capital, efficiently combined, is like the march of time itself! It cannot be arrested, or even impeded. For more than twenty years the SUNDAY MERCURY has been moving steadily onward and upward. It continues to move, and as the years roll on will advance from strength to strength, supported and sustained by an intelligent, wide-awake, and progressive community.

The close of 1868 finds it not only one of the best general and literary newspapers in the civilized world, but also a first-class commercial journal. Its financial, market and shipping reports are more full and perfect, and down to a later hour than those of any other paper published on the same day. Its

SPECIAL TELEGRAPH REPORTS

Embody the news from every point of the electric circle, foreign and domestic, almost up to the hour of dawn, and are FULL TWO HOURS LATER THAN THOSE GIVEN BY THE REMAINDER OF THE PRESS. No journal in the country employs as large a staff of reporters as THE SUNDAY MERCURY, or so thoroughly gleans the field of local intelligence. It is the vade mecum of the politician, the merchant, the mechanic, the lawyer, the artist, the playgoer, the sporting man—in short, of every class that goes to make up that grand unit, the people. Leading foreign and domestic authors contribute the best products of their pens to its columns, and as a "STORY PAPER" it has no rival on either side of the Atlantic. Is it a matter of wonder that such a publication succeeds and dwarfs into insignificance the other prints that arrogate to themselves the title Sunday Newspapers.

The little advertising the sheets referred to enjoy, is obtained (by most of them) in a manner not by any means creditable to the veracity of "whom it may concern." Gross exaggeration is resorted to by the agents and drummers, who tramp from store to store soliciting patronage from the sheets they represent. THE SUNDAY MERCURY resorts to no such practices. There stands the official record of its receipts and circulation at the head of its leading column. If any skeptic questions its accuracy, he is invited to compare it with the books of the Revenue Department. It is intended especially for the information and guidance of the Business World.

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Required to increase the speed of any horse or colt by VAN HAESEN'S celebrated DEXTER CIRCULAR, or the money returned. By this $1,200 is made on one single horse, and a boy makes $350 on two common colts. The DEXTER CIRCULAR, with full particulars, sent by return mail on receipt of the price, which is only $1. Address PIERRE D. VAN HAESEN, No. 87 South-st., New-York. P. S.—2,000 references.

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HAVE YOU SEEN THOSE
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IN EXCELLENCE OF QUALITY, AS
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Having inaugurated the system of selling these reliable time-keepers at extremely low prices, we shall continue it until all are supplied.
Ladies' Watches in great variety, and the New Stem Winders for Gentlemen.

FINE DIAMOND JEWELRY
On the Small Profit Plan.
No Old Stock.---All New Patterns.---First Water Stones only.

GORHAM PLATED WARE
With all the merits of Solid Silver, at less than one-third the price.

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STOCK OF
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By the 1st of January.
IN REGARD TO PRICE NO SUCH INDUCEMENTS HAVE EVER BEEN OFFERED.
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ARE DAILY OPENING THEIR
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We call the attention of dealers, making up their stocks for the holiday trade, to the FINE BRONZE, MARBLE AND GILT MANTEL CLOCKS, manufactured by SETH THOMAS' SONS & CO.

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We are meeting with such success in the sale of these clocks, that the Company have engaged much more largely in their manufacture. They have made such improvements as experience has shown desirable, and Nov. 1 issued a reduced price list which will be furnished to the trade upon application.

AMERICAN CLOCK CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
And dealers in every variety of
AMERICAN CLOCKS AND REGULATORS,
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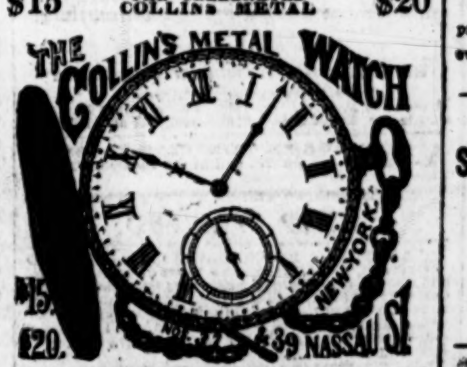

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of Every Description.
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Dinner, Breakfast and Tea Sets,
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CHANDELIERS, &C.,
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SUCCESSORS TO F. S. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 & 72 BOWERY,
NEAR CANAL-ST.
WINTER CLOTHING
AT COST.
LARGE STOCK OF
MORNING ROBES
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FOR
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HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
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Cabinets and Etageres,
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Our facilities are now so complete, that we are prepared to furnish CURTAINS and FURNITURE of every description within 48 hours after purchase.
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SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Letter III.—Senator Morton's Finance Bill.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

To arrive at any positive conclusion concerning the important measures under discussion, it is necessary to establish clearly each separate position as we proceed.

In my first letter I asserted that the legal-tender quality of greenbacks is their most useful and valuable quality, and that to deprive them of it is to depreciate their value as compared with every other currency that may possess this essential—the quality of paying all debts.

The next assertion is, that as the greenbacks are not equally divided among the people, any forced depreciation is unjust, and that as most of the greenbacks are held by the classes who have the least knowledge and the least opportunity to protect themselves, the injustice is doubly iniquitous.

The third assertion is, neither the depreciation nor the injustice can be prevented by the proposed funding of the greenbacks, as the funding itself is impracticable and impossible, for the reason that the funding of any part would add to the volume of bonds already for sale in the market, while it would at the same time diminish the volume of currency to be employed in their purchase; thus, with double force depreciating the price of all existing bonds to a point where they must prove a better investment than the new, no matter what interest the latter bear, and thus entirely prevent the proposed funding.

If these three positions are, as I take them to be, correct, then it follows that the effect of withdrawing the legal-tender quality from the greenbacks, whether by judicial decision or by act of Congress, would not have the effect of driving them out of circulation through the compulsory funding process, but would simply unsettle men's minds as to their value, would be recognized as a piece of unqualified and useless repudiation, would damage the credit of the Government at home and abroad, would introduce new elements of uncertainty into business, foster speculation, and indefinitely postpone all hopes of a return to specie payments. Hence, the proposition to withdraw the legal-tender quality from the greenbacks must be absolutely excluded from any plan for resuming specie payments. Unwise, unconstitutional if you please, as the Legal-tender act was, injurious as it has been to public and private morals, no greater evil could to-day befall this country than its hasty repeal. Famine and pestilence would be less ruinous than the disorganization and confusion which would result from it. No one can recommend such a measure who has for one moment seriously contemplated its consequences. Senator MORTON's adhesion to this mischievous and ill-digested proposition of Mr. MCCULLOCH's is alone sufficient to condemn his whole plan, and to make us hope that the Washington rumors which connect his name with the Treasury portfolio in Gen. GRANT's Cabinet will prove unfounded. The Finance bill introduced by him would not, however, be materially affected by entirely abandoning section six, which provides for the repeal of the legal-tender clause, and it is, therefore, necessary to show the fallacy of the entire system without reference to this proviso.

The first section of Senator MORTON's bill provides that hereafter no sales shall be made of gold belonging to the Treasury of the United States, but all the surplus gold now in the Treasury or hereafter to accrue shall be retained for the redemption of greenbacks. To this proposition there are several very serious objections. In the first place, the Treasury collected last year in round numbers forty millions in gold more than it required for the payment of coin interest on the public debt. As nearly as can be ascertained in the absence of official statements, this surplus of forty millions is what the Treasury sold during the year, netting, at only 135 premium, fifty-four millions in currency, which were employed in meeting the Government expenditures. In spite of this addition of fifty-four millions to the Secretary's available resources, he was compelled to increase the debt thirty-six millions during the year, by selling bonds to that amount. Without the use of the fifty-four millions he would, therefore, have been obliged to increase the debt eighty millions, by selling that amount of bonds. Now, it is very easy for Senatorial financiers to leave the practical results of their proposed measures out of sight, but we Wall-street men are apt to ask, where will our bond market be if eighty millions a year are to be added to the supply of bonds merely to make up the deficit in the expenses, besides the three hundred or four hundred millions to be issued for the redemption of the greenbacks? In the present condition of the revenues the hoarding of all surplus coin by the Treasury involves the necessity of selling from eighty to one hundred millions a year of new bonds to meet the Government expenses. To sell bonds for currency in order to be able to hoard coin does seem somewhat absurd. To borrow money on interest for the purpose of making a big show by letting it lie idle, does not look like first-class management. To raise the credit of the Government by borrowing two or three years in advance the money required to pay a debt (the greenbacks) that may never be presented, does not strike us as business-like. In fact, it is not difficult to see that the Government credit will be more injured by this increased borrowing, than it would be benefited by the accumulation of coin.

It may not seem fair to assume that the Treasury will have the same deficit to provide for next year that it had in the past, it is even possible that the Treasury may next year have a surplus equal to the amount realized last year from its gold sales, and thus not be obliged to sell coin to meet its expenses. But in reality we can only judge the future by the past, and until we have positive evidence that the receipts this year will be larger and the expenditures less than last, we must reasonably anticipate a corresponding deficit. Senator MORTON not only disregards the deficit, but imagines a liberal surplus, and then very ingeniously disposes of that surplus in a way likely to be extremely satisfactory to all Senators and Representatives who share his understanding of the situation. To state the case very briefly, the Treasury may, like a private individual, hoard all its surplus, whether coin or currency, whenever it has any; but to talk of hoarding any part of its income, whether coin or currency, until it has paid all its expenses, is scarcely wise. Until measures are taken that will with reasonable certainty provide a surplus, it is scarcely useful to decide what the surplus shall be applied to. Senator MORTON shows us what to do with the surplus after we get it, but he does not tell us where the surplus is to come from. The Treasury can only hoard coin to the extent of its surplus revenue. All other plans for hoarding coin are chimeras.

The Treasury is not likely to have the first dollar of surplus revenue for several years to come. The country is taxed about as heavily as it can bear to be taxed. No one class of the community can be fairly said to be prosperous at the present time, and the receipts from income tax will be excessively light this year. Any surplus coin income from Customs will, therefore, more than ever be required to meet the deficit in the currency income. But even supposing the currency income equal to the currency expenses, is it so very certain that we shall have a surplus coin revenue? Senator MORTON's whole plan of returning to specie payments is based upon the assumption that there will be a large surplus of coin receipts. With a coin surplus of forty millions this year, what is to prevent a similar surplus next year? I hazard the assertion that our coin income from Customs will be less during the coming year by twenty per cent. than it was during the past, and that we will not have one dollar of coin surplus. Of course, assertion is not proof, but the assertion is far from improbable; we have to go back only a very few years to find our Customs receipts considerably below my estimate. But what of Senator MORTON's resumption, if this not improbable assertion should prove correct? What prudent statesman would propose an enactment unhinging the whole finances of the country, the success of which depends upon so uncertain and variable a thing as one year's Customs revenues? The whole proposition is loose, crude and ill-digested.

There is a second, equally, if not more serious, objection to this initial step of Senator MORTON's programme. On the 1st of December the Treasury held in round numbers sixty-five millions of gold of their own, and the New-York banks held less than twenty millions, making less than eighty-five millions of coin altogether known to be in the country. If the Customs receipts until July, 1870—when Senator MORTON's specie payments are to begin—continued on last year's scale, and no coin left the Treasury except for interest, the Treasury alone would at that date hold one hundred and thirty millions, or forty-five millions more than are now known to be in the country. Supposing the banks at that time held five millions only, we would have had to furnish an extra supply of fifty millions of coin in nineteen months. Where is it to come from? Many people think that fabulous sums are still held all over the country in hoards. It is an error. It can be shown that a very large proportion of the gold supposed to have been in circulation and hoarded at the time of the bank suspension, has been already returned to the channels of trade, and that but very limited hoardes of coin remain to be drawn upon. There is not likely to be any large supply from hoardes. The supply can only be obtained from abroad, or from California by retaining here the coin sent us in payment of our merchandise. From neither of these sources can gold be obtained, except by making gold more valuable than it now is. In other words, our supply of gold cannot be increased under the measure now proposed, except by a rise in the premium, or, to put it in still simpler form: The hoarding of gold by the Treasury, as proposed by Senator MORTON, would inevitably advance the premium.

The other sections of this new Finance bill, as well as some of the present Secretary's suggestions, remain for future consideration. For the present the following positions are, I think, incontrovertibly established:

First—The legal-tender quality must not be withdrawn from the greenbacks.

Second—Compulsory funding of greenbacks is impossible.

Third—The Treasury can only hoard coin to the extent of its surplus revenues.

Fourth—The hoarding of coin advances the premium.

J. B. H.

OUR RAILROAD SYSTEM.

Importance of a Uniformity of Gauge—The Northern and Southern Systems Entirely Distinct—Mr. Seward on the Political Importance of Railroad Connections—Legislative Action Demanded.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a late communication to the TIMES on "Our Civil Service," I alluded incidentally to the superiority of English railroad management to our own, attributing it to the fact that the English workmen on railroad lines are regularly organized as a preventive as well as an operating force, while our railroad employes are nothing more than common laborers. There is another feature in which the English system is vastly superior to our own, and one which we must soon begin to systematically imitate. Now that the railroad question has grown to such vast importance that it involves or affects every material interest in the country, and already threatens to enter into its politics, it must come in various aspects under legislative notice, and be subjected in some way and degree to legislative action. It is of the utmost importance, not only in a commercial sense, but from the political point of view, that a uniform gauge should exist on all the railroads of the United States, and I think that Congressional enactment ought to secure it as far as all roads which are to be built in the future are concerned, and facilitate the changing of some of those now running, until all are alike.

This is one of the notable features of the English roads, and, indeed, of the European lines. The foresight of GEORGE STEPHENSON and the good sense of the railroad directors of the various lines projected in England immediately after the opening of "GEORDY's" first great success—the Liverpool and Manchester line in 1830—produced this fortunate result, which, I believe, is now secured by Parliamentary action, or at least by commercial interests far more powerful than any written decree of a legislative body. STEPHENSON had early foreseen the general extension to all parts of England of the railroad system inaugurated by him, and whenever consulted as to the gauge to be adopted, he invariably advised the same as that of the roads he had built, though he recognized the inferiority of the narrow gauge of his road. The British gauge was established at four feet eight and a half inches, not by design and on any scientific principle, but from the accident which led to the use of the first wooden rails on the old common road-beds of the Northern coal mines. When consulted about the gauge of two roads projected in remote parts of Great Britain, STEPHENSON answered, "make them of the same width; though they may be a long way apart now, depend upon it they will be joined together some day." The essential importance of preserving such a uniformity as would admit of perfect communication between all railroads was always uppermost in his mind; and this was not the least of the considerations involved in the battles of the engineers in England forty years ago. Then engineers fought for the possession and control of railroads as persistently as stock speculators do now. When the Eastern Counties Road was built, an engineer named BRAITHWAITE was employed, and he fixed the gauge at five feet, being of the opinion that that width of road afforded better space for the working of the machinery of the locomotive. It was doubtless superior to the narrow gauge; but at the next election the STEPHENSONS made a struggle to get control of the road. ROBERT STEPHENSON, the son, was elected, and the superior wide gauge was immediately changed to the inferior narrow gauge for the sake of uniformity. The consequence of the foresight and admirable direction in railroad construction which secured this uniformity is readily seen; the United Kingdom has been made indivisible in commercial interests by it.

A majority of the lines running East and West and North and South through the Northern States of this country are on the 4 feet 8½ inch gauge, there are two or three lines of a broader gauge, but these have been united until they form a long and complete line. With these exceptions the Northern system is uniform; most of the cars leaving New-York and Boston, and other Eastern termini, can be run over dozens of distinct roads without obstacle from this source to the remotest parts of the West without a shifting of freight, and may soon be run entirely "across the continent."

The Southern railroads are also uniform in gauge—without any exception, if I remember rightly; and in this single regard are superior to those of the North. The [illegible] advantages of this uniformity can be explained by those Generals who allowed the rebels to defeat them in detail by their judicious use of the railroads for purposes of rapid concentration of troops. When the war was still in its conciliation phase, and before SHERMAN and SHERIDAN were ordered by GRANT to destroy as they moved, the Union Generals used to excuse themselves after each defeat by theories about "interior lines" and "railroad facilities on lines of communication;" when GRANT took command, the railroads disappeared or were put to his own uses, and no longer served as excuses for defeats which they secured. The same advantages of a uniform railroad system which were developed by the rebels in time of war, were recognized in the peace which preceded and followed the rebellion; and articles of commerce were transported by the Southern lines with a facility and cheapness not always to be found at the North.

But though the Southern roads are uniform, and the Northern lines are practically so, the two systems are as absolutely distinct as those of England and France, for the simple reason that the gauge of the Southern roads is three and a half inches wider than that of the Northern lines. Following the English models our first roads at the North were established at 4 feet 8½ inches, and their connections and extensions have been, with the exceptions noted, of the same width. By some means and for some reason not to be explained, the gauge of the Southern roads was fixed at five feet; and thus the two systems are, as at present constituted, not to be united. Those three inches of difference render all connection of the two as impossible as if the Atlantic separated them instead of the Potomac and Ohio Rivers. And thus it happens that there is no union of the North and South in this important regard. Important alike to the commercial prosperity and future peace and union of the country. When Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN exclaimed on the occasion of the presentation of a flag to his regiment, "Should the free navigation of the Mississippi River be obstructed by force, the men of the West will hew their way through human gore to the Gulf," he expressed not merely the idea of his own mind under the excitement of the moment, but the calm and deliberate purpose of the whole Northwestern agricultural and commercial people, who looked on the Mississippi as their natural outlet to the sea. His words found a warm response and echo in distant parts of the country among men who had no commercial interest in the "Father of Waters," but who looked upon it from a patriotic, not a pecuniary, standpoint, as a great natural bond of union between the North and South which they were determined should not be severed. When Mr. SEWARD publicly expressed in one of his documents, published at the opening of the war, his opinion that "physical bonds, such as highways, railroads, rivers and canals, are vastly more powerful for holding civil communities together than any mere covenants, though written on parchment or engraved on iron," he expressed in another form the same conviction—a national one, and one that ought to have national expression in a practical way. The Southern system is not now an extensive one like that of the North, and its gauge ought to be changed to suit that of the North, so that a locomotive might run, without let or hindrance, from Portland to New-Orleans as well as from New-York to San Francisco. The making of such a change would result in the construction of numerous bridges across the Ohio and Potomac Rivers; the completion of numerous lines connecting Ohio and Indiana, and Illinois and Pennsylvania, with the States on the southern side of those streams as closely as the former States are now connected with neighbors to the north of them, and the physical bond of our railroad system, completed in this way, would make the Union really and truly indivisible. The sooner this important and necessary work is taken in hand the more easily it can be accomplished. The annual extension of the lines North and South will render it each year less practicable. There is no part of our great material interests which requires regulation and systematic direction more than that of our railroads, and all matters affecting, as does the question of gauge, the utility of the system as a whole, ought to be kept under the strict control of the United States Congress, and not left to corporations, and, worse still, to State Legislatures, unmindful of great industrial commercial interests, as well as national unity.

W. F. G. SHANKS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Ministry—Exciting Scenes in the House—The Georgian Bay Canal—Ignoring the Governors—The Rival Railways.

TORONTO, Friday, Dec. 11, 1868.

Matters looked rather serious for the Ministry on Wednesday night. They had introduced a bill to establish Central Prisons, and endeavored on Monday to force it through committee, although it had only been put into the hands of members that afternoon. Delay was granted, and when the House went into Committee on Wednesday night, the Attorney-General attempted to override rules and order without the slightest compunction; but he was made to feel that he could not do so with impunity. The Chairman ruled in favor of the opponents of the bill, but the Speaker reversed that ruling, and it being appealed against, the Ministry were left in a minority of four. The Premier grew indignant at this hint, and was determined to be revenged; so he forced the matter on, and by rallying the friends of the Government he succeeded in obtaining a majority of seventeen. It looked squally at first, for it is evident that the Ministers have given strong cause for dissatisfaction to some of their supporters, who refuse any longer to be dragooned as they have been. The fact may as well be stated that some of those gentlemen are annoyed at the Ministry refusing to pledge themselves to certain things they ask for, and on that account they are making a show of independence. One member so far incurred the displeasure of the Mayor of this city, who is now made Collector of Customs, that he was subjected to gross insult. Last night, after the House adjourned, as Mr. CUMBERLAND passed into the lobby, he was assailed by the Mayor, who placed himself in a menacing attitude, and while telling him he acted wrong in voting against the Ministry, shook his fist in his face. Mr. CUMBERLAND thrust down the hand of his assailant, and then followed a sparring scene, which was very soon stopped by the interference of the by-standers. Such disgraceful scenes as this are happily of rare occurrence.

A MEMBER UNSEATED.

Mr. GIBBONS, the member for South Huron, has been unseated, and Mr. ISAAC CURLING, brother of the Commissioner of Public Works, takes his place. The cause was the polling of one hundred alien votes. Mr. GIBBONS has been Warden of the County of Huron for many years. The Government gain a supporter by his being thrown out. Contesting a seat is a tedious and expensive business, as the parties in this case have doubtless discovered by this time.

THE GEORGIAN BAY CANAL.

A good deal of the time of the House has been taken up in discussing this project. A large number of petitions in favor of granting ten million acres of the public lands to aid the undertaking was sent in, but being contrary to a rule of the House they were not received. On Wednesday the member for York moved to have the petitions laid on the table, when a lengthy discussion followed on the merits of the scheme, and finally the motion was agreed to. Yesterday the same member moved the appointment of a special committee to examine the petitions, but the Attorney-General was inexorable, and compelled the gentleman to give notice of his motion. There is a strong feeling of opposition to the proposed plan of setting apart the public lands for such a purpose; but the scheme has able and persevering advocates, and there is no saying how soon they may succeed in their object.

IGNORING THE GOVERNORS.

It really looks as if the Imperial authorities intended to irritate and insult the people of this country in the most shameful manner that they possibly could. The precedence idea was bad enough, that of placing the churches was still worse; but what are we to think of the Colonial Secretary issuing instructions that no military deference shall be paid to Lieutenant-Governors? Surely the position of a Governor is not so contemptible as to deserve this mark of disapprobation, for it is unreasonable that the Lieutenant-Governor should be denied the [illegible] of having an armed escort when he goes down to the Legislature. He could be escorted with a picked few from among the volunteers, but the Duke of Buckingham would hear of nothing of the kind and the result is the insolent order referred to. Is it not strange that, after conceding self-government to the people of this country they are hampered with such silly restrictions as the one in question? Downing-street does not exercise the power of old, but it still wields a little influence, and is unwilling to give up its claim to dictate and control. That the intention to deprive Lieutenant-Governors of all military display has been meditated some time is evident enough, and it is equally clear that an insult was meant by the issuing of the order in question, for it appears that Lord MONCK declined to accept an invitation to dinner from the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec. This sort of thing should not be fostered, and it is to be hoped some significant lesson will yet be taught them.

THE RIVAL RAILWAYS.

The railways projected from this city and Hamilton, as rivals for the trade of the northwest country, are in a somewhat curious position. The promoters of both did what they could to induce the municipalities along the route to give assistance by means of bonuses, but, now that they have got all they could, the projects hang fire. The Hamilton scheme got the aid of the city to the extent of some $75,000, but an injunction in Chancery restrained them from using the money; that has since been removed, the contract has been given out, and still the work does not go on. In the meantime, the Toronto line has got into Chancery, too, and it is in a fair way of staying there for some time. Railway scheming is carried out to perfection in this country. It is now very doubtful if either of the contemplated lines will be completed. This city, however, voted on Wednesday to give $40,000 to this and another railway.

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

The Commissioners for this road have at length been appointed, and among them is Mr. BRYDGES, Manager of the Grand Trunk; his appointment will cause much dissatisfaction. The Government might have discriminated better. Mr. BRYDGES can be the only objection, on account of his connection with another line. It is well known that any amount of scheming is going on in connection with the building of the Intercolonial. Several members of Parliament went down to examine the route of the proposed line, so that they might be better able to estimate when the time comes for them to ask a share in the contracts. It is very generally understood that certain members will have an interest in the contracts, and a Sheriff is mentioned as one of the schemers. The plunder will be immense, and the plunderers are beginning to flock in like vultures in search of carrion. The next few months will witness such a scene of corruption as has not been seen in this politically corrupt country for very many years.

THE ERIE RAILWAY WAR.

The Judge Davies Receivership—Arguments of Counsel Before Judge Cardozo in the Supreme Court—Mr. Rapallo Closes for Belmont et al.—Ex-Judge Porter Opens for the Company.

August Belmont et al. vs. The Erie Railway Company et al.—On the case being called, at 11 A. M., Mr. Rapallo continued his argument for the plaintiffs. He said, at the time of the adjournment of the Court yesterday he was showing that it must be admitted, on examination of the papers, that the allegations in the complaint were true, which stated that these two parties, Messrs. Gould and Fisk, were engaged in the scheme of locking up the money; that it was their object to lock up that money that they might increase the prices of the stock; that they had the control of many millions of dollars. None of these allegations were denied. The only denial was that the issuing of the stock was to have control of the money. They denied they had used the money in their speculations. They do not deny they have purchased large amounts of stock at low prices. From the whole of these circumstances—from finding they were engaged in these schemes which resulted in a depression of the stock—counsel submitted that the conclusion must be drawn from these facts, that the efforts which the directors were making were for the purpose of selling to the Company the stock which they themselves had purchased. That was one of the grounds counsel charged them with using the money of this Company in their own speculations. We find them endeavoring to buy up the stock at low prices, and thereby using the money to their own advantage. With regard to the issue of the stock, counsel alleged it was issued secretly, and that it was without the knowledge of the stockholders. This was admitted by the opposing counsel. It was also charged by counsel (Mr. Rapallo) and his associate that the stock was issued without the knowledge of the other directors. Mr. Diven said he did not know of it. When the Vice-President of the Company swears that the certificates he signed were used to make convertible bonds, what could the Court infer? It was not stated what amount of stock had been issued. That showed those who were issuing it acted with secrecy. If they had no fear of the *bona fide* nature of their actions, they ought to lay open their whole transactions before the Court. But they seek to withdraw from the Court, even at this stage of the proceedings, the amount of stock they had issued. It was alleged at folio 104 that the money accumulating from the sale of stock was under the control of Messrs. Fisk and Gould. This was denied. It bears on the question of the necessity of having a receiver. It was not necessary in a case of this description to particularly identify any fund. Any creditor of a corporation has no particular right to any particular portion of its property. That was the objection in the case of McIntosh, and of Whelpley. But here was a case entirely different, for the relation of *cestui que trust* and *trustee* extends through every part of this case. It was alleged in the complaint that the defendants by means of these proceeds, which they have in their hands, accumulated upward of $16,000,000, which sum was never lodged in any bank. Plaintiffs allege the defendants had received during the current year $38,000,000. This called for a disclosure of how much money they have, and where it is, to show whether their actions were honest. Defendants deny the amounts stated are correct. What money they have, where it is, what disposition they have made of it, is left a secrecy. The Court had the specific declarations of the plaintiffs that the money was not placed to the credit of the Company. The defendants content themselves with a general denial. Counsel submitted that they should not leave certain facts to be ferreted out by judicial proceedings. They should show the Court their proceedings were honest. They are virtually hiding this money and concealing from the Court the amount of the stock. Not only did they conceal it from the stockholders, but from his Honor. What guide, he asked, had the counsel for the plaintiffs here? They were left to determine facts from mere inferences. There was, however, some guide in the affidavit of Mr. Gould, as the President and chief financier of the company. It was a surprising fact that they have shown no facts justifying the issue of so large an amount of stock, and the raising of so large an amount of money. When they were arraigned last Spring for issuing stock unauthorized, they showed where it was necessary to disburse the *bona fides* to the issue of $10,000,000, but in this case there is not a word uttered to prove the necessity of their having called in these large sums of money. The conclusion is, therefore, irresistible that this money was raised to further their own speculations when they locked up the money. These gentlemen, if they be allowed to go ahead unchecked, have discovered a real El Dorado. First, they withdrew their circulation, the money, the prices of securities, and with the same money they inflated these securities. If their scheme be not thwarted there is no end to the wealth these men can accumulate. To show how reckless they were of the punishment attached to their conduct, counsel read section 8 of the Railroad law, which stated that "the stock of every company formed under this act shall be deemed personal estate, and shall be transferable in the manner prescribed by the by-laws of the company, but no shares shall be transferable until all previous calls thereon shall have been fully called in; and it shall not be lawful for such company to use any of its funds in the purchase of any stock in its own or in any other corporation." Counsel went on to say that in the face of that prohibition they seek to buy $20,000,000 of stock.

Mr. Field—Be kind enough to show us where that section is applicable to the Erie Railway Company.

Mr. Rapallo—If that act is as limited as you presume it to be, you will have liberty in your argument to prove such to be the case.

Mr. Field—All the sections after section 8 are limited.

Mr. RAPALLO submitted that not only under that act but under all the principles governing corporations the conduct of the defendants was unauthorized. It was shown conclusively that they, without authority of law, had accumulated a large surplus fund. Where was the authority, he asked, to issue convertible bonds for the purpose selected by the defendants? The authority was simply "to borrow such sums of money as may be necessary for building their railroads," &c. Had they shown there was any necessity for borrowing money on these bonds? No. Had they shown there there was any particular sum borrowed on these bonds? No. Have they not (counsel asked) left the Court to suspect what may have been the policy of their conduct. Was it not incumbent on them, when counsel for plaintiffs showed that they had issued that stock complained of, to show that their issue was legal; that they did actually borrow the money, and that the stock was issued to persons who had advanced the money. The McIntosh case showed, first, that the money was not needed for railroad purposes; and, secondly, that they were attempting to use it for an unlawful purpose. These facts, of themselves, proved that the receivership was proper, at any rate, over the surplus funds of the Company. It was clearly established that the corporation was merely one of Fisk, Gould and another, for the other directors stood in the background and allowed these men to carry out the schemes. Not an affidavit had been produced from another director of the Company to show that he had been consulted in reference to these transactions. Was not this a remarkable fact? Three men are charged with monopolizing the moneys of a company, there being fourteen other directors, and they cannot bring one of them to show that the charge is untrue. Was it not clear that the directors of the Erie Company had taken no steps to prevent these frauds from being put? The only thing produced here in the form of an affidavit from a director was that from Mr. Homer Ramsdell, who was [illegible] of the New-York and Erie Railway Company. This gentleman deposed he had been frequently at the office of the Company in this City, and believed that Messrs. Gould, Fisk and Lane were devoting their time to the discharge of the duties of the offices of President, Comptroller and Counsellor of said Company, and that, in his judgment, since the said Gould assumed the management of the said railway as President, he had displayed an industry, energy and ability equal to the efficient management of the road. Counsel remarked that this was a very careful testimonial. The Court must be convinced that these three men held some secret spell over the directors. That such would turn out to be the fact would probably be soon revealed. The effective operation of the receivership did not extend beyond the surplus funds. Mr. Vanderpoel, who spoke yesterday, attempted to prove in what respect the case had been varied. He stated there was not before Judge Sutherland a denial of the issue of $20,000,000 for the purpose of the election. Gould denied there had been any illegal proceeding to influence the election. Counsel then read the affidavit of Mr. Gould, who stated that he knew the Whelpley suit would have been commenced long before it was brought before the Court. He expressed his willingness that the case should be thoroughly discussed, and claimed that he was willing to give bonds. It had been alleged the plaintiff was over-diligent. His friend, Mr. Vanderpoel, had referred to many cases which went to show that leave to renew a motion after being denied could be granted by a Court. Counsel would have admitted that, had he been asked to do so. Judge Sutherland expressed a doubt whether the receivership's powers, as exercised in the present case, were in every instance legal. Counsel regarded Fisk and Gould as a power in the land. They worked their way into this corporation through their superior abilities, and entered the Executive Committee and succeeded in piling up millions of dollars, and used them to make banks in the West insolvent. Prices of stock had gone down, and from here to Chicago there has spread a panic. These are the questions to which the country are looking to the Court for an answer.

ARGUMENT OF EX-JUDGE PORTER.

If the order which we move to vacate be sustained, we have entered upon a new era in the law. It assumes to divest a solvent corporation of $75,000,000 worth of property, without even the form of a trial, and upon the application of a single stockholder. It assumes to transfer the possession of this vast property from seventeen directors, to whom it was committed by statute and by the unanimous vote of the stockholders, and vest it in a New-York lawyer who has not a dollar interest in the Company. It proposes to clothe this lawyer with railroad franchises in three States, making him a corporation sole, in New-York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, under the title of Henry E. Davies, Receiver. It authorizes him to commission other lawyers to assist him in maintaining his title against the stockholders, and to be paid from the Erie Company for their services. It subjects the stockholders to the illimitable expenses of such a receivership at the same time that it troubles the business of the road—its source of profit and of revenue. It supersedes fourteen of the seventeen directors with notice or service of process. In respect to them, it visits them with the penalty of guilt, not only without trial, but without even the form of accusation. It proceeds on the theory of Jedwood justice, and deals with John Ganson and Bancroft Davis as the black Douglas dealt with Ramorny, "hangs them first and tries them afterward." Even as to these officers who were served with the process, it renders judgment not only before the trial of the cause, but before the time to answer has expired. They received notice on a Tuesday, but on the service of papers on the following Saturday Mr. Rapallo would move on Monday for a receiver. The notice was in two suits. The moving papers, which were to be answered between Saturday noon and Monday morning, were so voluminous that in their present form they cover seventy-five closely printed pages. The law requires eight days' notice *after* service of the papers before the motion can be heard, though the matter in issue be but $100. But in a case involving to the amount of $75,000,000, and affecting the rights of every Erie stockholder in this country and in Europe, the time was cut down to six days after notice, and to one working day after service of papers, the mere reading of which occupied one day of Judge Cardozo's time. Usually, the moving party served his papers with his notice. But our friends were in such hot haste that they gave their notice and got their order before they completed the papers on which it should have been founded. Of the six days, by special order, five days were given to complete and serve their papers, generously leaving us one day to read and answer them. Their allegations were reckless, sweeping and false. They dealt in rumors and generalities involving the entire management of the Company, going back for years, and imputing corruption to those in office and out of office, here and elsewhere, and extending through a series of years. By the rules of the Court, the motions, though noticed for Monday, could not be called on until regularly reached on the calendar, which could not be until Wednesday, as they stood at Nos. 138 and 139. We were preparing our papers with the utmost diligence; and short as the notice was, we should have been fully prepared before they were reached. Without giving us notice of their purpose, they applied *ex parte* to the Judge, and had the causes taken out of their order and advanced to the head of the calendar when they found we were not ready. We objected to being thus forced on, but our objection was overruled. We applied for a day's time to complete our papers and the Judge said he would give it if the parties who were attempting to force it on would consent. The decision being left with Mr. Rapallo, he very naturally decided against us. We asked the Court for two hours and our request was refused. The counsel alleged that the Erie officers were about migrating to New-Jersey. The charge was false, but it served its purpose. Our affidavits, so far as they had been drawn, were cut off abruptly, sworn to and read. We argued against the action of the Judge but our arguments were drowned by the vituperations and clamor of the counsel on the other side, who had their elaborate order for a receiver printed and ready to sign. We begged the Judge to look to the authorities we cited, showing that he had no power to appoint a general receiver in a suit by a stockholder. But the hour was late, our opponents were impatient of delay, the Judge was sitting at a late hour of the night. The room was cold. The order was signed and my learned friend, Judge Davies, who went to bed that night a New-York lawyer, woke up the next morning a railway corporation. [Laughter.] No one entertains a higher respect than he (counsel) did for the integrity, the ability and the public services of Judge Sutherland. We do not complain of him for being misled. We do not complain of our adversaries for misleading him. Counsel had no doubt the Judge believed their statements and supposed the Erie officers were preparing to flee from justice. What is done in haste is rarely well done. We think he erred upon the papers before him. We think he erred in not giving us time to place all the facts before him. We think if he had examined the authorities to which we referred him he would not have granted the order. His subsequent order—staying the proceedings on our appeal—indicates that his views were afterward materially modified. Even the counsel who procured the order confessed it was too broad. But it was made, and we had no way of protecting our clients' rights but by the appropriate legal remedies. It was erroneous in law, upon papers before him, and we accordingly appealed from his decision. It was made without an opportunity on our side to present the facts. That we had not the opportunity was not the fault of the Judge, for he was willing to give it, but of the plaintiff's counsel, who refused to consent. That refusal was not at their peril. They cannot shuffle off the responsibility upon the Judge. They chose to force us on upon pretences which the stenographic record discloses. And when an unfair advantage is sought and pressed, when the moving party takes his adversary by surprise, he voluntarily brings himself within the remedial provision of the code. He cannot shelter himself under the wing of the Judge and say, "It was not my fault, but the fault of others." The 17th section of the code invests this Court with plenary authority to vacate the order thus obtained from Judge Sutherland. The Court may, using the language of the code, "in its discretion and upon such terms as may be just, at any time within one year after notice thereof, relieve a party from a judgment, order or other proceeding taken against him, through his mistake, inadvertence, surprise or excusable neglect." This power we invoke, and ask the Court to be relieved from this order, appointing Judge Davies to take possession of property which he does not own—to manage an estate of $15,000,000 a year—to run a railroad without an act of incorporation. The only neglect imputable to us was clearly excusable. It was the refusal of counsel to violate the statute by working on Sunday. The fact of *surprise* is proved and undisputed. The plaintiff's counsel cut down our time to prepare opposing papers, from eight days to six, and then from six days to one. They procured the motion to be taken out of its order, without notice to us, and on an *ex-parte* application. They defeated our application for even two hours' delay, by misleading the Judge into the belief that the Company's officers were absconding. They forced us into an immediate argument when even the Judge appealed to them to consent to our application. When an application is made to vacate an order granted at a former special term, leave "is always granted." Counsel would use the language of the Court in the case in 12 Wendall, "leave is always granted, if in the circumstances of the opposition there is anything to excite suspicion of unfairness, or a belief that the party was taken by surprise." As this Court said in 33 Barbour, 664, Judge Sutherland consenting, "It is entirely in the discretion of the Court to hear a renewal of a motion or not. They can, as they may deem advisable, hear it on precisely the same papers." The Court said in a subsequent part of the opinion: "A grievous wrong may be committed by some misapprehension or inadvertence of the Judge, for which there would be no redress if this power did not exist." Judge Sutherland, as the Court would perceive by the stenographic notes, refused our application on the ground that we had a perfect remedy in this form: We had suggested that when we were compelled to go on with only part of our affidavits, we would have no remedy on appeal, for the facts on which we relied would not be before the appellate Court. The Judge, in answer to this, told us we could move on our affidavits after we completed them, to vacate the order he proposed to grant. We did so move, and obtained an order to show cause, at the present Special Term, why the case should not be reheard, having obtained leave of the Court to move on such papers as should be served on or prior to the Friday before the term. Before the day fixed for the service of our additional papers, our adversaries, recognizing our right to move, kindly proposed to make our motion for us, to force it on before the time to serve our papers had transpired, to overrule our order of the Superior Court at Special Term, and to transfer the motion from the Judge assigned to hold this term to a Judge not assigned to hold it. Judge Sutherland recognized our right to make this motion, by his order to take it out of the natural course, and directing us to show cause why it should not be heard before him, instead of the Judge assigned for that purpose pursuant to law. Our friends on the other side seem to forget that our motion is to the *Court* and not to the Judge, and it is to be made before the Judge, whoever he may be, to whom the law assigns the duty of holding that Court. But the doctrine of *res judicata* is invoked by our friends on the other side. It would seem to a mind entirely unbiased a little absurd, under a statute authorizing a Court, in term, to vacate an order granted at a previous term, to urge that by granting it the matter became *res judicata*, and the power to vacate it did not exist. But it is entirely settled that the doctrine of *res judicata* has no application to such a case. On this point counsel said that the authorities cited by his friend Mr. Vanderpoel are entirely conclusive. Counsel might add to them the case of Simpson vs. Hart, when this was the point in judgment, and when the decision of the Court of Error was delivered by Judge Spencer, and supported so as to set the matter forever at rest. In the case in 3 Robertson, 615, when the authorities are collated and examined, they are admirably summed up in the following language: "The decision of a motion is not to be considered as *res judicata*. Motions may be reheard on leave, but not on the same facts. The granting of leave to renew a motion rests in the discretion of the Court. When on the rehearing of a motion new facts are produced, which are amply sufficient to make a new case, the discretion of the Court is properly exercised in rehearing it." (Smith vs. Spalding, 3 Rob. 615, headnotes.) It was fortunate for the other side that the doctrine of *res judicata* has no application to this motion. If it had there would be an end of this case. Since the decision of Judge Sutherland, Mr. Belmont and Judge Davies went of their own motion into the United States Circuit Court, asked leave to be heard, were granted that leave, presented Judge Sutherland's order and their petition to be made parties, advanced their doctrine of *res judicata*, read the same papers which were made before Judge Sutherland, and were represented on the argument by the foremost advocate at the American Bar. We read the same papers which we have read before your Honor. Both sides were patiently heard. The great jurist who presides at this tribunal did not think three days too much time to devote to a controversy involving not only millions of money but the security of all corporate rights. He took time to examine the authorities and to consider the grave questions submitted to him for decision. Meeting the broad issues upon their merits, he came to a conclusion directly adverse to that of Judge Sutherland. He held that upon the facts and the law there was no case for the appointment of a receiver, even of the proceeds of the convertible bonds issued under the authority of a public statute; no case for taking the property of the corporation from the hands of the officers to whom the stockholders and the law had confided it; no case for an interlocutory injunction until the issue should be determined in the Courts. But he (counsel) should be disingenuous and unjust if he were to claim that this decision makes the matter *res judicata*. He claimed only for it the authority due to the decision of a great Judge, elevated above the influence of clamor and vituperation, and basing his judgment on the facts established by evidence and on great principles of public law. Before leaving this branch of the case he would advert to the novel doctrine advanced by Judge Emott, that an order granted at Special Term can only be vacated at a Special Term held by the same Judge. For that proposition he finds no authority in this country or in England. The opinion of Judge Morgan in the Winter case, in 34 New-York, was supposed by the Judge to contain a dictum favoring his view. On a more careful examination it would be seen that he was led into an error, perhaps in part by the syllabus reporter, who fails to observe the discrimination between a motion to vacate and an interlocutory order, and one to render the final order in the cause. That was the case of a final order in a special proceeding. Even in respect to that the Court did not accede to the view of Judge Morgan. It appears in the report of the case at page 583, that the Court "did not concur" in the opinion, but did concur in the disposition of the case proposed by Judge Morgan; and that fact was especially noted to exclude any such inference as that drawn by Judge Emott. The Judges change, the Court remains. Nothing could be more erroneous than to suppose that a party cannot be relieved from a default or an order until the same Judge should again hold the Special Term. Even in the Court of Appeals rehearings are granted and heard before different Judges from that who pronounced the original judgment. In the case of Hoyt vs. Thompson, (19 N. Y., 210,) the Court of Appeals rendered judgment in December, 1858, after full and elaborate argument. In March, 1859, the Court, on motion, granted a reargument on the same paper, and rendered judgment in June, the Court having changed in the meantime. The case of Downing vs. Marshall, in 23 N. Y., was heard and decided one year, and a rehearing granted by a new Court the next year, which resulted in the reversal of the first judgment, on the most vital question in the whole case. The grave charge against us is the action of the Company's officers under the July settlement. That settlement of the blackmail suits of last Spring was not made with the concurrence or priority of any of the counsel who now represent the Company. It was made in suits in which, down to that hour, the plaintiffs had been baffled in every object they sought to attain. Drew and his associates on the Executive Committee knew that we were all of opinion that we should defeat the plaintiffs in their action whenever they came to trial. They knew that we were all of opinion that the convertible bonds were faithfully issued in the exercise of an unquestionable authority, vested by law in the Board of Directors. Vanderbilt and Schell, the representatives of the New-York Central in that litigation, knew that we must succeed in those suits on the issue as to the power to issue convertible bonds, thus augmenting the capital for the purposes of constructing and operating the road. As the very time they were clamoring in the Courts against the exercise of this power by us they were exercising it in the New-York Central and Hudson River Company, of which they were officers, under the same sections of the statute, and by the same precise authority of law. We knew that since this suit was commenced the same question was made in this Court as to the power of the New-York Central to issue, and at the annual meeting of that Company, held since this case was in progress, Vanderbilt, Schell and their codirectors adopted a unanimous resolution declaring these issues to be legal. They knew at the time of the settlement that the State did not mean one thing as applied to the Erie Company, whose capital was full, and another as applied to the New-York Central, whose capital was not full. Foiled in the litigations, with no hope of success, the only resource left was to collude with Drew to betray his trust, and under the pretext of a compromise give him what he asked, and take what they asked. Mr. Drew was the Treasurer and controlled the majority of the Executive Committee. The prayer of their bill was that he should be compelled to account for $5,400,000 worth of stock which he wrongfully held in pledge. By the black-mail treaty which they forced through by his agency he was to have an absolute release, not of his stock, but of his numerous liabilities for the road, thus giving him in *fee* what he before held only in pledge, and skinning the Company through the suit which they claimed to bring for its protection. So much for Drew and the directors in his private interest. Another prayer in their bill was that the dealings of the Company in bonds of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Road, of which Mr. Eldridge was President, should be adjudged to *ultra vires*—illegal and fraudulent. By the terms of the black-mail treaty the Erie Company was to buy $5,000,000 more of their bonds, and pay $4,000,000 from the Erie Company's treasury. So much for Eldridge and the directors in his private interest. There was no prayer in the bill to compel the Company to buy $5,000,000 of Erie stock to "relieve Vanderbilt," who as a speculator in Wall-street, had loaded himself down with more than he could carry. Such a prayer would have been too absurd to find place in a bill in equity. It would have been laughed out of Court by the lawyers and hooted by the community with universal derision. But by the terms of this black-mail treaty Vanderbilt was to be relieved, and the Erie Railway was to relieve him. He was to sell the Erie Company, in lump, $5,000,000 of its own stock at 70, receiving for it $3,500,000, which would not bring $2,000,000 to-day in Wall-street. There was no prayer in either of the bills to pay money to Vanderbilt. It did not owe him a dollar. There was no pretence that it owed him a dollar. But by this black-mail treaty of Bloodgood, Schell and Vanderbilt with Messrs. Eldridge and Drew, one million and a quarter of the Boston, Hartford and Erie bonds, which the Company was to buy at 80, were to be taken by the contesting parties. But Vanderbilt preferred to take the money and accordingly received the $1,000,000 from the Erie treasury in lieu of the bonds as a subsidy for his services in protecting the shareholders. There was no prayer in the complaint for the payment of money to Schell and Frank Work. The Company owed them nothing. They sued simply in the character of stockholders in behalf of the corporation, and to restrain Drew and Eldridge from alleged peculation; but by this black-mail treaty Drew stipulates to pay them from the Erie treasury $429,000 to make up their alleged losses in their speculations in Erie stock. And thus same Work and Schell, as our adversaries concede, got up the present suit, were all ready with it except that they could not find a plaintiff, until Schell at last, as he told Drew, got Belmont to stand. There was no prayer in the complaint for a decree that the Erie Railroad Company should pay any counsel for his professional services to Commodore Vanderbilt and his family pool. By the Drew and Vanderbilt treaty $25,000 were taken from the Erie treasury to pay a gentleman who had been counsel for said Schell and Work in the aforesaid litigations. How came the Erie Railroad Company to owe that counsel $25,000 as a fee for suing them? What had he done for the Company? He had failed in his litigations; he got a receiver who got no funds, but he got injunctions, which were equally fruitless to the pool who prosecuted and the Company which defended. He succeeded in driving a New-York corporation to the protection of the laws of a sister State to keep the property of the stockholder from the possession of Commodore Vanderbilt's son-in-law. Did my learned friend succeed in the objects of his suit, assuming them to be what they purported to be on the face of the bills? He never got either suit or trial. The stock issued for convertible bonds, which he alleged to be illegal, the Legislature declared to be legal. He sought to establish that the pledge of $5,000,000 of stock to Drew was illegal and fraudulent. He succeeded in converting Drew's mere pledge into an absolute title. He sought to make Drew account for the peculations from the Company. He succeeded in getting him released from all liability. He sought to restrain the Company from guaranteeing the worthless bonds of the Boston and Erie. He succeeded in getting the Company to pay four millions of its money in purchasing these bonds. His clients, though unfortunate in their suits, were fortunate in their treaty with Drew. My friend conducted the suits with great ability, but without corresponding success. The treaty exhibited still greater ability. For the time being, at least, it was a triumphant success. In that treaty he was not a party. He (Mr. Porter) conceded that $25,000 was well earned, and, by honorable professional services, but why should it not be paid by those whose interests he served? Why should it be paid by the Erie Railway Company, whose interests were sacrificed? We are told that Mr. Gould and Mr. Fisk are not trustworthy officers. Drew don't know them. He asked them to issue convertible bonds the day before the suit was commenced and they would not. He knew they were the two largest stockholders in the Erie Company. He offered them $100,000 if they would lend him some of their stock for fifteen days. They refused. He told them frankly that the present suit was got up by Work and Schell, but they were to keep in the background, and he (counsel) used his language, "that it was a conspiracy to blackmail the Company." He said "Schell had induced Belmont to stand as plaintiff." On their refusal he said the other side could not get along without his affidavit, but he would give it. His own emphatic language was, "I swear I will do you all the harm I can, if you will not help me in this time of my great need." For once, continued counsel, Daniel Drew kept his word. He did not get the convertible bonds, and Mr. Rapallo did get his affidavit. This is the man who confessedly pays half the expense of the Belmont suit, the other half being paid by Schell and Work, and behind them all in this as in the former litigation, looms up the shadow of one greater than they. These men say they don't think Gould and Fisk should be trusted. Of course not, for they opposed the spoliation of the Company in July. They were directors as well as Work, but they took not a dollar of the Company's money. They were members of the Executive Committee as well as Drew, but they refused to share in the pillage of the treasury. When overruled by the majority of their associates, who were under the influence of Eldridge and Drew, they reluctantly acquiesced in what they could not prevent; but they succeeded in exacting three things for the benefit of the Company: First, the retirement of Mr. Eldridge from the Presidency before any new demands of the Boston, Hartford and Erie. Second, the resignation of Drew, and a perpetual divorce between him and the treasury, in the pillage of which he had been so successfully engaged. Third, a distinct pledge from Work, on behalf of himself and associates, on the settlement of those suits, that no future raids of a similar character should be made upon the treasury of the Company. How faithfully that pledge has been fulfilled your Honor can infer from these surroundings. That the others were blackmail suits is a fact which no longer admits of dispute. Who, counsel asked, were the parties who instigated them? It is shown by the parties who divided the spoil. One of them, like the present, was brought in a respectable name, borrowed under false pretences, to serve the purposes of the occasion. Now it is August Belmont. Then it was the People, and their Attorney-General. And if Drew were still in the treasury, with his old *confreres*, and control in the Board, there would soon be another settlement, and Richard Schell would once more write, as before: "Received of the Erie Railway Company $429,000, in settlement of my controversy with the Erie Railway Company, and all suits connected therewith. (Signed,) Richard Schell. Approved, John S. Eldridge, President." When was Richard Schell clothed with authority to settle suits for the People of the State of New-York, and to pay $150,000 of the proceeds to Frank Work? That fraudulent settlement, and the payment made under it are made the subject of grave accusation in this suit against Gould and Fisk, the only two members of the Committee who oppose it, and the accusation proceeds from the two principal parties who concocted it, and who received the fruits of the fraud. The responsibility of that settlement is on the movers of this litigation. The largest sufferers by it were Mr. Gould and Mr. Fisk, for they were the largest stockholders in the Company. They submitted to a loss which they could not avert, glad even on these terms to get rid of the leeches who were sucking the life blood of the Company. Of all these facts Mr. Belmont had no knowledge; of course he professes none. His complaint is on information and belief. He frankly tells the Court he knows nothing of the facts. Ask Drew; ask Work; don't ask me. *In re lupinare lupos testantur*, which by a free translation may be rendered, "When I go to law for the wolves I'll get the wolves to do the swearing." [Laughter.] Meantime the stockholders had an opportunity between July and October to form their judgment as to the black-mail suits and settlement. They came to a conclusion quite satisfactory to themselves, but quite unsatisfactory to Vanderbilt, Bloodgood, Drew, Work and Schell. They were of opinion that the best way to promote the interests of the Erie Company was to commit it to the charge of those who were the largest owners of its stock. They thought this better than to deliver it over to a board of directors or a receiver designated by the President of a rival line. They thought it better to intrust the management of the Company to those who had served and defended it than to those who had gutted and robbed it. They accordingly unanimously discarded Drew, Work and their General Railroad allies, and unanimously elected the present Board. It was no idle form. Of the $37,000,000 of common stock, which rumor has falsely magnified to $60,000,000, $27,000,000 voted, $5,000,000 Vanderbilt had saddled on the Company, and that stock could not vote. Of the remaining $5,000,000 the holders did not vote. Mr. Belmont was one of these. His interest was but $150,000 in this road. The great bulk of his railroad investments is probably in the Vanderbilt roads which would like to have Erie in the charge of Judge Davies. Mr. Belmont, with his $150,000 in Erie did not feel interest enough in it to vote. But on the information of Drew and Work, he is afraid that Gould and Fisk, who, themselves, represent $11,000,000 of its stock, and who are the unanimous choice of $27,000,000, won't take as good care of his $150,000 as Judge Davies would, who has not a dollar of interest in it. On the 16th of November last, he publicly invited all other stockholders to join in it, and the invitation was published in his printed complaint in every leading journal in New-York. Down to this hour, not one poor shareholder of the $37,000,000 has accepted the tempting honor of so distinguished an association. [Laughter.] No not even after the fact is made public that the honor can be had without money and without price—for Schell, Work and Drew have agreed to bear the whole expense of the litigation. No director complains, and the directors are not only stockholders, but many of them are known through the State as men of large wealth, high character, and great business ability. They knew these charges to be false. Belmont does not know them to be true. Is it not rather a cool request on the part of Mr. Belmont and Mr. Rapallo to have these men turned out and Judge Davies turned in? In view of the undisputed facts there is no room for doubt as to the motives in which this suit had its origin. He (Mr. Porter) meant not Mr. Belmont's motion that was to oblige Schell a director of Commodore Vanderbilt's roads, but the motion of those who got up the complaint—who found a plaintiff, who make the affidavits and pay the costs of the suit. Their purpose was indiscreetly avowed. It was to blackmail the Company, to depress the stock, to meet their short sales, to aid their speculations, to procure new settlements, to divide more spoil. Other motions are also disclosed in the light of this evidence. Vanderbilt is not a stockholder in Erie. He sold out to the Company last July. He is the principal stockholder of two rival roads, of both of which he is President. Erie was never so well managed as under its present directors. Its treasury is full, its connections are multiplying, every hour makes it more formidable, the connecting link with the West is supplied, the third rail is under construction. Need we ask how Bloodgood's counsel comes to be named as receiver, on motion of Mr. Rapallo, his associate in the former suit? If Commodore Vanderbilt ever has a receiver of his road appointed, it will not be a lawyer in full practice, nor will it be under an order pregnant with 3,000 lawsuits, and providing for an array of attorneys. Other motions are apparent. Gould and Fisk believed, and were frank enough to say that they considered the July settlement a fraud on the Company, void in law, and which they held it their duty to set aside. Drew did not care to make restitution of the 58,000 shares of stock, to have his release canceled for fraud, and to be brought to an honest account with the Company. Schell did not care to refund his $429,000. Work had other uses for his $150,000 than to replace it in the Erie treasury. Commodore Vanderbilt had no desire to take back that five millions of Erie stock at seventy per cent., and still less to return a subsidy of one million to the stockholders of the Erie Railway Company. If a receiver was appinted, these suits would be prevented. They have not been prevented, and he (Mr. PORTER) submitted to the judgment of the Court whether they will be most likely to benefit the stockholders under the charge of the present manager, or under the charge of Mr. Rapallo's receiver, who will be too much pressed with other duties to give these suits his entire attention.

The Court then adjourned until this morning.

The News of the Election of Gen. Grant in Egypt.

From the Boston Advertiser, Dec. 15.

A telegraphic dispatch giving the result of the election of President of the United States was received by two Americans dining at Luxor, in Upper Egypt, on the evening of Friday, Nov. 6, the third day after the event. The following is a literal rendering of the Arabic version in which the important intelligence was transmitted by the Egyptian telegraph from Alexandria to Luxor:

"The hour of its date: 21st of Regib, on Friday. Its contents: Gen. GRANT has been named President, to wit: Head of the Sheiks. And ACLAFOKS has been named second President."

As received at Alexander, the dispatch added that the Republicans had carried several Northern States by increased majorities; but the translators found it difficult to present this in Arabic, the sentence containing several ideas quite foreign to that tongue.

By a happy accident the dispatch was received at the table of an English gentleman with whom our two countrymen were dining, and the health of the President elect, proposed by the host, was at once drunk with such cheers as three voices would raise,—much to the astonishment of several native dignitaries who were gravely enjoying their coffee and pipes near by. Their polite inquiries were answered by a dragoman, whose explanation that "the Americans had just named in all the villages a new Head of the Sheiks," may or may not have satisfied them as to the meaning of this noisy outbreak on the part of the strangers.

A BOY SCALPED.—We learn that yesterday evening, as the train was coming in from Cameron, the engineer observed a boy on horseback trotting along the track. He whistled, and the youth, in endeavoring to get off the track, started the horse up; he stumbled, throwing his rider off. The boy fell upon his head, striking the edge of one of the ties, and cutting a piece from the top of his scalp. The train was stopped, and a passenger picking him up, placed back the broken part, and bound it with his handkerchief. The little fellow bore it manfully, and was brought to town and received medical attention.—*Kansas City (Mo.) Journal, Dec. 12.*

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Christmas and New-Year Gifts—What to Get and Where to Buy—A Summary of our Advertising Columns.

We have no doubt that the most interesting portion of the TIMES to a majority of our readers about these days, is the advertising columns, wherein are set forth the thousand and one articles suitable for holiday presents, of which everybody will be in search from now till New Year's. In fact the advertising columns are always interesting, and present, as many think, the most original, unique and lively feature of the modern newspaper Press. We venture to say that any of our readers who shall regularly peruse the advertisements in the TIMES—printed as they always are in plain, distinct, legible, type, and on clean white paper—during the coming year, will derive more pleasure, as he certainly will more profit, than in poring exclusively over what is very absurdly termed the "reading matter." While he will always find in the editorial and news columns more or less to offend, irritate, horrify or disgust him, he can peruse the advertising columns with a uniform, unruffled temper and a perpetual, calm delight. Whatever his politics or religious creed, he will find nothing there to grate upon his feelings, or run counter to his prejudices, but only a constant stream of practical information and wholesome advice in the following, of which he is sure to find peace and happiness, and put money in his purse. There is no class of people who appreciate more highly this feature of a newspaper than the editors and publishers who have the making up of the entire sheet, and who are therefore in a position to judge of the comparative merits of the different parts. So far from regarding, as many suppose, the contributions of advertisers as inferior or secondary to other portions of the paper, they are always anxious to give them the first show in print, and are willing at any time to crowd out the most brilliant editorial in order to make room for a new advertisement. They will even issue an extra sheet, as we do to-day, at an enormous expense, rather than that the least of these contributions from advertisers should fail to see the light. Having thus the best half—or the whole if they desire it—of a newspaper at their service, where they can express their own views in their own way, and at any length and in any type they please, it is no wonder that advertisers have come to be the most important personages who figure in modern journalism; that they get ten readers where the editor gets one, and are enabled to acquire fame and fortune, and drive out four-in-hand to the Central Park with newly-elected Presidents. "Success is the test of merit"—so everybody says, and we believe it; and in looking into the subject we have become satisfied that the reason why advertisers beat the editors on their own chosen field, and get more readers and more money for their contributions, is because they are in earnest in expressing their views. They always write because they have something to say, whereas an editor generally writes because he is expected to say something. And then again, they are not so modest as the editors—and if there is anything in these United States (*E pluribus Unum*) that don't pay, it is modesty. You will notice that they don't scruple to use the biggest, loudest and most startling kind of type in enunciating the important truths contained in their articles—type which if any editor were to employ he would be accused of egotism. Now, it is no use for any editor, (any modest editor, we mean,) to contend against such type as that, and therefore it was that when we sat down in accordance with our annual custom to write a notice of our holiday advertisements with the conceited idea that we were going to make them more conspicuous and attractive, a single glance at the columns in which they appear convinced us of the hopelessness of such an undertaking, and throwing down our pen in disgust, we were led unconsciously into the present dreary train of unprofitable reflections. If it were not for the time-honored custom before alluded to, and for the fact (also before alluded to) that editors are expected to say something when they have nothing to say, we would let our pen lie where we threw it down, and drop the subject right here. But, rather than have these two time-honored customs suffer a breach through any neglect or diffidence on our part, we are constrained to pick up our goose-quill again, and will now proceed to give a kind of general *résumé*—a sort of news summary, as it were—of the information contained in our holiday advertisements, enjoining upon the reader at the outset that he is to regard these notices as only an index to the advertisements which he is expected to read, of course, and having read, to go straightway, if he be a man of sense, and make his purchases in accordance with the directions therein contained.

And, to begin with, it may, perhaps, be as well to introduce the customer, while yet his purse is full, to the dealers in

JEWELRY, SILVER WARE AND FANCY GOODS.

Their name is legion, and their display of rich and rare goods, of novel designs and unique patterns, surpasses in extent and variety all previous holiday exhibitions in this City, and is in no way inferior, we are assured, to that offered in any or all of the European capitals.

BALL & BLACK, as usual, present to their customers one of the largest assortments of jewelry and fancy goods and works of art to be found in the world, filling three floors of their mammoth marble palace, on the corner of Broadway and Prince-street, and comprising everything in the jewelry line, from the rarest diamonds, the finest watches and most costly gems, to wedding rings of plain gold. Among the novelties exhibited this season are a large collection of stone cameos and seal-rings of antique patterns and most exquisite workmanship. They also have a new article of silver filagree jewelry of the most artistic design and finish; new diamond solitaires, Byzantine mosaics, Faience and Palissy articles, (entirely new in the market,) bronzes of all descriptions, leather goods, handkerchief cases from Vienna, statuary from Florence, paintings (a fresh invoice) from **MEYER VON BREMEN**, and a countless variety of other articles, useful and ornamental, cheap and costly to suit the whims and tastes as well as the actual needs of their customers. In addition to their large stock of solid silver ware, they have what, for practical purposes, is equally as good and much cheaper, the nickel-silver and white metal electroplated ware, manufactured expressly for them by the Meriden Brittania Company.

Having made the tour of **BALL & BLACK'S** palace, not omitting the third floor, with its picture-gallery and its immense assortment of gas fixtures and chandeliers, the purchaser will next cross over to

TIFFANY & Co.'s, where he will find confronting him, as he enters the door, a single glass case containing diamond jewelry to the value of $150,000 in gold. Conspicuous among the collection, he will see a pair of solitaire diamond ear-rings, valued at $17,500, a single unset diamond valued a $6,000, emeralds for $3,500, sapphires and pearls at $2,000 each, a brooch, ear-rings and comb made of assorted corals for $3,000, and so on through a long list of costly gems. In other cases he will find diamonds and precious stones of less value, together with an endless variety of sterling jewelry of all grades, patterns and prices, and watches of all descriptions from $50 to $1,000. In an adjoining apartment will be found an extensive assortment of fancy articles, bronzes, porcelain vases, jardinieres, leather goods from London, Paris and Vienna, jewel boxes, traveling bags, umbrellas, meerschaum pipes, &c. Up stairs are pictures, bronzes, statuary, chandeliers and a multitude of rare and curious works of art, which cannot be described here, but which amply repay inspection from those in search of holiday presents.

HOWARD & Co., a young and enterprising firm, receive their customers at their cozy and elegant store, No. 619 Broadway, where the finest diamond jewelry is offered to purchasers at the smallest profit. This firm make a specialty of the celebrated Gorham silver-plated ware, and also of the not less celebrated Waltham watches, either of which class of goods they offer at a very trifling advance over manufacturers' prices. They also exhibit the largest assortment of furs to be found in the New-York market, ranging in price from $2 to $100 each.

REDFIELD & RICE, an old established house, whose celebrated silver-plated ware, of their own manufacture, has stood the test of nearly a score of years of constant use on the tables of many families in this City, still continue at No. 4 Maiden-lane, where purchasers will find massive rich walnut show-cases filled with the choicest goods, comprising chaste and elaborate designs of dinner and tea sets, salvers, epergnes, tureens, fruit-dishes, ice-pitchers, cake-baskets, casters, butter-dishes, syrup-cups, wine-[illegible], spoons, forks, and all varieties of plated ware of new and original designs, equal in durability to solid silver, and sold at a more nominal profit by courteous and attentive salesmen.

V. J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & Co., No. 2 Maiden-lane, next door to Redfield & Rice, exhibit a new assortment of foreign watches, just received, comprising repeaters, quarter-seconds, stem-winders and the celebrated James Nardin watches, of which they are sole agents. They have also just opened a fresh invoice of Geneva and Paris jewelry, clocks, bronzes, Vienna fancy goods, musical boxes, &c., all at extremely low prices.

GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, is still to be found at his old stand with a large assortment of jewelry of all descriptions, both costly and cheap. Fine gold watches at importer's prices, pins, studs, ear-rings, sleeve-buttons in great variety, diamond finger-rings from $25 to $100, &c., &c., are a small part of the many desirable Christmas presents that he offers to purchasers.

BENEDICT BROTHERS, corner of Broadway and Cortlandt-street, are one of the few down-town firms left who keep on hand a large and valuable stock of jewelry. Parties of *Jersey* in search of holiday gifts always drop in there before going up town, lest they go further and fare worse. But if they do go up town, they always call on the other **BENEDICT**, with the initials A. C., at No. 26 Bowery, who keeps on hand the finest stock of ladies' watches, made to order, and at very low prices. The Bowery **BENEDICT** has been in the business fifty years, and knows what watches are.

C. E. COLLINS & Co., Nos. 37 and 39 Nassau-street, up stairs, will sell you a "Collins metal" watch for $15 and $20 that none of your friends could tell from gold, and which, it is claimed, will always present the same appearance, as the entire case is of the same metal. They also exhibit a large assortment of chains of the same material.

SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-street, offer their customers this season a magnificent stock of fine jewelry of superior quality, as well as sterling silver ware of *recherché* patterns. They hold out extra inducements in the scale of prices for holiday purchases.

THE LUCIUS HART MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 6 Burling-slip, foot of John-street, occupying the oldest plated-ware house in the City, offer plated tea sets, ice-pitchers, coffee-urns, tureens, and a large variety of fancy articles for holiday presents at a very low figure.

THE RENOWNED GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Providence, R. I., whose solid silver and plated ware may be found on the shelves of a score or more of dealers in this City and elsewhere throughout the country, are always ready to fill orders, without limit, to the wholesale trade only. The reputation of this Company and of the goods manufactured by them is so well established and so universally known that this simple announcement is all that is required.

FORD & TUPPER, of No. 609 Broadway, manufacture their own silver-ware, and pledge their patrons a saving of twenty-five per cent. in their purchases, which is something of an object these days.

ADAMS, PRICE & Co., No. 20 John-street, make a specialty of the Gorham plated ware, of which they have one of the largest assortments to be found in the City.

The American Clock Company, No. 3 Cortlandt-street, sole agents of Seth Thomas' Sons' marble and gilt mantel clocks, and dealers in every variety of American clocks and regulators, will fill orders to any extent for the retail trade. All the different varieties of their clocks are for sale at retail by J. G. BROWN, jeweler, No. 212 Sixth-avenue.

China and Glassware, Toilet Articles, &c.

The colossal establishment of **HAUGHWOUT & Co.**, corner of Broome-street and Broadway, exceeds if possible this season all previous exhibitions of that far-famed house. China and glassware, and crockery of every description, from the cheapest dinner plate to the most costly achievement of the Celestial pottery, are the foundation upon which the business of this house has been reared, but the new features that have been added from time to time have rivaled, if not overshadowed, the original design until the house now presents a vast museum of curiosities which it would take a week to examine, and twice that time to describe. Jardinieres of endless variety, filled with the most *natural* artificial flowers, bisque statuary, clocks, mantel sets, groups in bronze, statuettes, Parian marbles, solid silverware, oil-paintings and alabasters from Italy, Rogers' famous groups, chandeliers and gas fixtures of novel patterns, designed and manufactured by the firm—these and a thousand more rich, rare and curious articles of different names and uses go to make up the wonderful collection exhibited at this establishment—to fill which the whole world seems to have been laid under contribution.

HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, under the Metropolitan Hotel, is a place where all holiday shoppers are sure to go, and having got there they will be loth to depart. The store itself is a curiosity, as well as a miracle of taste, artistic design and finish, and the holiday articles on exhibition are in complete conformity with the surroundings. The toilet sets to be found here excel anything of the kind ever before exhibited in New-York, and no lady who sees them will rest easy until she has one on her dressing table. There is no conceivable article used in the toilet but may be found here—perfumeries of every variety, a dozen different preparations for dressing the hair, pomatums, powder, tooth paste, rouge, combs, brushes, jewelry boxes, glove boxes, handkerchief boxes, dressing cases, traveling bags, satchels, and all manner of fancy articles that human ingenuity has thus far devised. In addition to the large stock of articles suitable for the holidays, **HELMBOLD** displays on the shelves of his spacious warehouse, and sells at wholesale and retail, every drug and compound known to the *materia medica*, put up in cut-glass bottles and nicely labeled, all the patent medicines known to the trade, and a superb sparkling soda fountain, that dispenses nectarine fluids of the most delicious flavor to his thirsty customers, while waiting to make their selections.

D. COLLAMORE & Co., No. 731 Broadway, in addition to their extensive stock of china and glass ware, among the largest in the City, offer the public something new in the way of silver-plated ware. By means of a patent process they are enabled to "tripple plate" those parts of spoons, forks, &c., that are most subject to wear, thus rendering them vastly more durable than wares plated in the ordinary way. They also have a novelty in baking-dishes that will not break, and are perfectly clean and fit for the table when taken out of the oven. Also a general assortment of holiday goods, vases, &c. This house is among the oldest in the City, and has a reputation which guarantees the superior excellence and genuineness of all goods sold by them.

WASHINGTON HADLEY, whose store will be found in the middle of the Cooper Institute block, advertises white French China dinner sets at remarkably low prices—130 pieces for $30; tea sets with 44 pieces for $7; gold-band, fancy-colored tea sets for $10 and $15, and so on in proportion. He also keeps a large assortment of cutlery and silver-plated ware at correspondingly low prices.

GEORGE H. KITCHEN & Co., opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, open the holidays with a large and fresh importation of fancy goods, vases, jardinieres, bisque and Parian statuary, bronzes, clocks, card-stands, cologne sets and other articles appropriate for Christmas and New Year gifts.

J. & T. DONALDSON, manufacturers of gas fixtures, No. 74 Ninth-street, one door east of Broadway, exhibit a large and superb lot of articles in their line, which housebuilders and others would do well to examine. Many novel and unique designs are to be seen at their store.

House-furnishing Goods.

BASSFORD'S spacious store, or rather series of stores under the Cooper Institute, is a place that all newly-married people contemplating housekeeping should visit. They will find there every conceivable appliance for lightening the labors of the housekeeper, and can see at a glance just what they need. They will find many things there that their grandmothers were obliged to dispense with when they went to housekeeping, but which are none the less useful and convenient on that account, and serve to show the superiority of the present generation over the past.

"**BERRIAN**," of No. 601 Broadway, is also a favorite name with new housekeepers—and old ones for that matter—for he is always adding some novelty to his stock that astonishes the most experienced and expert housekeepers. What can't be found at **BASSFORD'S** is sure to be in "**BERRIAN'S**" collection, and [illegible] and, as the two B's are not far apart, we would [illegible] to go from one to [illegible], and from [illegible] to which.

Toys, [illegible], Umbrellas, Slippers, Canes, Pipes, &c.

FRIEND PYRE, of No. 377 Broadway, has long been a fast friend of old Santa Claus. He turns his umbrella store into a toy shop every Christmas especially for his accommodation. This year he has got his place crammed with toys of all kinds, and crowds of rosy-cheeked, joyful youngsters, with their mammas, may be seen running in and out there the live-long day. Pyre's prices are so low that one would think he sold toys from pure philanthropy. Indeed, he acknowledges that to be his principal motive, and we believe him.

BRAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near Eighteenth-street, is another favorite resort of Santa Claus and his disciples, where a most extensive assortment can be had for a mere song.

S. D. WILSON, of No. 75 Bowery, No. 607 Eighth-avenue, and Myrtle and Fulton avenues, Brooklyn, also has for sale all sorts of toys and fancy articles newly received from Santa Claus' workshop.

The Goodyear India Rubber Manufacturing Company, No. 205 Fulton-street, presents a large collection of India rubber toys for the holidays, besides the usual extensive stock of vulcanite gold-mounted jewelry. They also keep all kinds of rubber goods for utility as well as ornament.

A. COX & SONS, No. 20 Maiden-lane, show their customers the largest assortment of gold, silver, and ivory mounted canes to be found in the City, and they say, and say truly, that no more fitting or appropriate gift can be found for the holidays, or any other days, than a cane. They are equally the support of age and the plaything of youth—adapted alike to the gouty and the gay. The lame ducks of Wall-street all patronize **COX**.

No boy who is old enough to skate should miss finding a pair in his stocking on Christmas morning, and **PATTERSON BROTHERS**, of No. 27 Park-row, will guarantee to fill all the stockings in the City with skates at wholesale prices. If he can't do it, **W. N. SEYMOUR & Co.**, of No. 4 Chatham-street, can, and at the same time supply the boys with sleds and tool-chests and jack-knives, and their mammas with fine servicable table cutlery.

A pair of slippers makes a nice Christmas present for either sex, and **O. C. RICHMOND**, of No. 575 Broadway, keeps a superb stock constantly on hand, as well as a general assortment of ladies' and misses' boots, shoes and gaiters. **S. CANTRELL**, of No. 813 Broadway, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, also has an elegant stock of these articles, as everybody knows; and **LORIN BROOKS**, corner of Howard-street and Broadway, is not less famous for providing sound understandings for men, women and children. All of these firms have made ample provision for holiday purchasers, as well as for their numerous customers who are compelled to wear shoes all the year round.

Walking dolls, and toys of every description from England, Germany, France, Russia, China and Japan, may be found at **H. M. FAIRCHILD'S** Bazar, No. 377 Sixth-avenue.

History fails to relate, so far as we know, whether Santa Claus was a smoker; but being a Dutchman it is safe to assume that he was. At any rate all his descendants are, and there is not one of them but would value a merschaum pipe above all other Christmas presents. It, therefore, affords us pleasure to inform our readers that **POLLAK & SON**, of No. 485 Broadway, and **KALDENBURG & Co.**, of John and Wall-street, have the largest and finest assortment in that line to be found in New-York or elsewhere.

If it should rain on Christmas Day, as it very likely will, and you find it difficult to appropriate your neighbor's umbrella, you can drop into **SMITH, SON & Co.'s**, No. 405 Broadway, and take your pick of the largest assortment of umbrellas that you ever laid eyes on. If it shouldn't rain you can go in and buy one all the same, and leave it in our publication office (outside the counter) for safe keeping till the next rainy day. We have known an umbrella to stand there more than two minutes on a fair day without being molested by any living soul.

Musical Instruments.

We are not going to bother our head over the exciting and long standing controversy as to the comparative merits of **STEINWAY'S** and **CHICKERING'S** Pianos, or as to the French Emperor's opinion of their comparative merits, we shall rather advise the reader to follow the example of our next door neighbor, who, not being a musician himself, and having read all the advertisements of both parties, and still finding himself puzzled, wisely determined to end the dispute, so far as he was concerned, by buying one of each kind. He put one in the front parlor and one in the back parlor, and, although we have listened with delight to their dulcet tones for months past, yet he has never invited us to come in and look at them and, therefore, we can't prejudice the case by telling which is front and which is back. We only know that both instruments have a splendid tone, and are of superior excellence, each in its own way, and we presume that this simple and sage remark of ours, comprises, in a nut-shell, pretty much the truth on this important and long debated question. If it don't, the reader can pursue the subject at his leisure; but we will wager a nice Christmas present that he will end by following the example of our neighbor.

The Christmas present just alluded to, which we propose to wager, is one of **WEBER'S** pianos, which some people say are just as good, or better than **CHICKERING'S** or **STEINWAY'S**. **WEBER** has a musical name, and if he is not a lineal descendant of the author of "Der Freischutz," he certainly knows how to make a piano—grand, square or upright—that would have delighted the soul of the great composer. The warerooms of **WEBER** may be found at No. 429 Broome-street, near Broadway, until March 1, when they will be transferred to the corner of Sixteenth-street and Fifth-avenue. Every man who can afford it, ought, in these days, to have at least four or five pianos in his house, and after having purchased one of the Weber pianos he will next proceed to

DECKER BROS., No. 91 Bleecker-street, where he will find their famous patent pianos, which will make a splendid present for his daughter or neice. **WILLIAM A. POND & Co.**, Nos. 547 and 865 Broadway, can also supply him with a new or second-hand piano or organ, or a melodeon from any of the first-class makers, at a reasonable price.

WATERS, too, of No. 481 Broadway, will sell you first-class pianos, melodeons and organs at greatly reduced prices, and take his pay in monthly installments. He will also rent you a piano, and tune it for you when it gets out of repair.

A. H. GALE & Co., No. 207 East Twelfth-street, being about to wind up business, offers to dispose of his stock of pianos at very reduced prices.

The Mason & Hamlin organs, like the Steinway & Chickering pianos, are so widely known and justly celebrated as to need no palaver from us except the bare announcement which will be found in our advertising columns, that they may be found at the warerooms of the Mason & Hamlin Organ Company, No. 596 Broadway, at prices ranging from $50 to $1,000.

M. J. PAILLARD & Co., No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) is the longest established, and, so far as we are aware, the only firm in New-York that deals exclusively in those charming instruments—musical boxes. He has on hand this year the largest assortment ever seen in the City, at prices all the way from $2 50 to $2,500. Some of them comprise an entire band within their cases, and one kind he has in which is concealed a beautiful little bird that pops up every now and then, whirls about on a pivot, sings a beautiful song, and then falls back dead into the box, and closes the lid after him. No mother should fail to take her child to see this toy. Its the biggest thing out.

Sewing Machines.

The battle of the sewing machines continues to rage when all other battles have ceased; but like the war for the suppression of the rebellion, it is a battle in a righteous cause. Having emancipated woman from slavery, (if the Woman's Rights Association will allow us to say so,) and taken all the needlework upon themselves, no one, certainly, can object to the machines fighting each other on the question of which did most in the good cause—any more than the public would object to seeing **PHILLIPS** and **PILLSBURY** and the other Abolitionists, who have fulfilled their mission, fight (and even kill) each other over the dead carcass of negro slavery. Whether **GROVER & BAKER'S**, or **WHEELER & WILSON'S**, or **HOWE'S**, or **FLORENCE'S**, or **WILCOX & GIBBS'**, or **BARTLETT'S** Sewing Machines have done and are doing most to lighten the toil of woman, we shall not undertake to say, for we don't know anything about it; but we do know, for our wife has told us so, that sewing machines in the abstract are [illegible] themselves, any further than to assure us that they are all "splendid," and ask us to buy another. This we intend to do, and we shall hereafter watch our advertising columns closely for any new variety that may make its appearance, or for any new improvement in an old variety.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

KNOX, THE HATTER, of Fulton-street and Broadway, or under the Prescott House, (whichever place you should happen to find him,) will greet you with a jolly smile as you enter his store, which will be a prelude to the good bargain he intends to give you. **KNOX** is exceedingly happy about these days; he has triumphed over all his enemies, even that greatest and last enemy whose shadow during the past year has cast a gloom alike over his spirits and over his hat-store. The Loew Bridge is doomed. It has been compelled to yield at last to **KNOX**, the hatter, and the general contempt of the public. In a day or two more it will be among the things that were—gone, vanished, departed, "like the baseless fabric of a vision," as some old play-writer says. [We would mention the name of the play-writer who said it, but we can't find him among our advertisers.] And as the Loew Bridge goes down **KNOX'S** hat-store looms up. A flood of light is thrown into the emporium where darkness before prevailed, and the splendid stock of hats, caps and furs displayed therein glisten with new luster. If you want an elegant set of furs for a Christmas present to your wife or sweetheart, a beautiful skating cap for your son or daughter, a matchless robe for your new sleigh, or a fashionable and artistic hat for yourself, go to **KNOX'S**.

F. W. LASAK'S SON, No. 683 Broadway (late No. 520) also advertise a large assortment of ladies', gentlemen's and children's furs, of superior quality and workmanship, and is prepared to make all kinds of furs to order for his customers.

ROBINSON, successor to **GENIN**, now keeps the old stand No. 513 Broadway, under the St. Nicholas Hotel, where will be found a general assortment of hats and caps for gentlemen and children, ladies' furs, robes, &c., &c.

D'ANCONA, of No. 89 Sixth-avenue, **GENIN'S** old superintendent, has gone into business for himself, and advertises furs at 25 per cent. below Broadway prices.

NICHOLS, BURTNETT & Co., of No. 482 Broadway, dealers in furs exclusively, have on hand an immense stock, comprising all varieties, which they offer for sale at reduced prices.

BURKE, No. 469 Broadway, adjoining **LORD & TAYLOR'S**, exhibits a large stock of Russian sables, ermine, mink, squirrel and other furs, at prices to suit the pockets of his patrons.

L. BINNS displays at his millinery establishment, No. 877 Broadway, (up stairs,) an elegant and varied assortment of children's hats, cloak plushes, velvet bonnets, feathers, &c.

Clothing.

DEVLIN & Co. offer for sale, at their two large warehouses in Broadway (corner of Grand and corner of Warren) duplicate stocks of men's and boys' clothing of every variety, suitable for all climes and seasons, and adapted to all forms and sizes. The stylish cut and make-up of the ready-made clothing sold by **DEVLIN & Co.** have secured them a large trade among people who desire to keep up with the fashions, but who cannot well afford to pay the enormous prices usually charged for custom work by the fashionable tailors. Their stock for the coming season comprises, as usual, all the latest styles, and includes every variety of fabric used in the manufacture of gentlemen's clothing. In the way of specialities they have low-priced overcoats, ranging all the way from $15 to $35; pea jackets, robes, smoking jackets, &c. They also do custom work on an extensive scale, and at the lowest rates.

FREEMAN & BURR, of No. 124 Fulton-street, corner of Nassau, also do a large business in the clothing line, and take special pride in the excellence and cheapness of their stock of overcoats for men and boys, which they sell at marvelously low prices, ranging from $10 to $30. A large assortment of furnishing goods is also comprised in their stock, and clothing of all descriptions is made to order, if desired, in a style unsurpassed by the best Broadway tailor. They have rules for self-measurement, and a list of prices which they send to customers out of town, on application, mailed free.

WHITE, WHITMAN & Co., Nos. 234 and 235 Broadway, are another of the large clothing firms of the City, and are now advertising their immense stock at actual cost, being about to close business by the 1st of January.

WOOD & WARING, of No. 98 Bowery, are prepared to supply all their old customers, and as many new ones as choose to call, with all kinds of clothing, of the best make-up and the lowest price. They call especial attention to their stylish overcoats and pea jackets.

TRAPHAGEN & HUNTER, of Nos. 398, 400 and 402 Bowery, opposite Sixth street, are the proprietors of a very extensive emporium, where everything in the way of gentlemen's clothing can be had at minimum prices. They advertise excellent overcoats for $10, $12, $15 and $20.

RAYMOND'S old stand, at the corner of Fulton and Nassau, is so well-known to all New-Yorkers, who make any pretence to style in their garments, that it needs no further mention except to say that he has his usual extensive stock on hand, adapted to the season, and sold at prices as cheap as the cheapest.

VANDERLIP & TAYLOR, No. 96 Bowery and No. 939 Broadway, offer at either place an extensive assortment of hosiery, undershirts, drawers, &c., at prices to suit the most economical purchasers.

UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway, is universally known as the fashionable furnishing goods warehouse in New-York. He has an immense stock of undergarments, gloves, scarfs, neckties, collars, &c., comprising everything that was ever dreamed of in the way of men's furnishing goods. **ADAMS** is the special favorite of the *bon ton*, to whose multitudinous tastes he caters with the skill of an artist.

The large space occupied by our advertisers, to whose communications we are always glad to give way, compels us to stop here, without half finishing the list of useful and ornamental goods, Christmas presents and nicknacks which are set forth in such tempting colors by them. We shall take the opportunity to pay our respects to the remainder as soon as may be, and meantime we advise our readers to study the advertising columns of the TIMES, with a copy of which in hand they can pursue their shopping for the holidays, with the certainty of not being misled or taken in.

Christmas Trees.

A visitor to the lower part of Barclay or Vesey streets, finds himself in these Christmas days of pinched noses, amid strong suggestions of Summer. Groves of balsam fir trees are thickly stretched along the sidewalks, and project far into the street, and coupled with them are huge piles of running and standing moss, together with hemlock and ivy, for Christmas decorations. Birnam Wood has indeed come to Dunsinane, and the imagination, in the din of roaring thoroughfares, can picture without much effort the rural walks and talks of vernal days.

The extent to which Christmas trees are now used is great. Every school, Sabbath or secular, has its tree on Christmas eve, loaded with presents, and no family party is complete at this period without one. The species selected is chiefly balsam fir, as its branches are apt to be uniform, and the chief localities from which the trees are brought are among the Catskill Mountains or in the State of Maine. The first cost is simply the labor of cutting them, but cartage for several miles to the steamboat or railroad, together with the freight, gives them considerable value when landed.

This especially applies to the large trees, which range from twelve to twenty feet in height and from three to five inches in diameter at the base. A tree thirty feet high and eight inches thick was sold on Thursday to a Sunday School for $25. A tree of twenty feet will sell for $12 or $15, according to the business of its head, and smaller trees may be bought at various prices down to twenty-five cents. Small saplings, three feet in height, arrive in bunches, and sell for $1 a dozen to grocers, who retail them for about three times the cost.

The term "Merry," as universally applied to Christmas, seems almost a joke in this world of vexation, but it arose in the Middle Ages, when people were simple and ignorant, had few wants, and were easily pleased. Youth, however, and especially childhood, can still squeeze a little merriment out of existence, and Christmas furnishes its due quota. May the Christmas trees, then, long flourish in their new spheres of brilliant evening light.

TRADE AND LABOR PROSPECTS.

The Winter Season Among Mechanics and Laborers—Encouraging Anticipations of Steady Employment—Carpenters, Cabinet-Makers, Bricklayers, Shipbuilders, Masons, Painters and Housesmiths in Good Demand—The Workingmen's Union—The Present Condition of the Various Trade and Labor Pursuits.

Winter usually offers unfavorable and disheartening prospects for the mechanical and laboring classes, who are, to a great extent, necessarily employed out of doors, and who find but meagre comfort when the three hibernal months in the yearly calendar approach and rear an icy barrier between them and their occupations. Last season, for instance, was remarkably bleak and uncomfortable to those whose livelihood depended on their daily toil; and many poor and respectable workingmen's families were obliged to struggle along through the cheerless months in silent suffering, destitute of friends and with very scanty means. It is estimated on competent authority that about thirty thousand members of the mechanics and laborers, the aggregate number of whom in this City is over 700,000, were in a state of idleness nearly or quite throughout the particular Winter of 1867-68. This Winter, however, will witness no such force in an unemployed condition; fortunately the indications in the labor market are everywhere bright, there being a moderately brisk movement in trade channels, which is becoming stronger as the season advances. The large number of projected buildings gives kindly encouragement to several different trades which are required for their construction; among them to the carpenters, bricklayers and masons, plumbers and gasfitters, stairbuilders, house and wall painters, and housesmiths, who form a very considerable portion of the working class. The advent of the holidays will also produce renewed activity in certain kinds of handicraft, and will afford abundant cause for thankfulness to many deserving persons. A brisk demand for unskilled labor is promised, which will probably keep ten thousand men busy. The rate of wages which is now being paid to mechanics is very fair, and would have been considered munificent in the last decade, although the advanced pay is not more than an equivalent for the present high cost of living. The average compensation for the higher and more skillful branches of labor is from $3 50 to $4 50 a day for nine and ten hours' work. About one-half of the number of operative plasterers are more fortunate than the rest of their brethren, and get $5 a day for eight hours' work. These are not the recognized prices, however, in all branches of trade; the cigar makers, the coopers and the piano makers are not nearly so well paid for their services. A valuable aid to the workingmen in securing them employment and good pay is to be found in their system of mutual protection and coöperation, which had a feeble beginning a short time ago, but has since resulted in the present effective organization known as the Workingmen's Union, which now numbers twenty-five different trades' societies, with an aggregate representation of ten thousand members. Under the sagacious management of Mr. **WILLIAM K. JESSUP**, the President of the Union, and other able officers, its members have developed a newly-awakened desire for increased usefulness and educational improvement, which is intended to elevate their social status and make the American workingman a synonym for intelligence, capability and superiority. The immediate objects of the union is to secure labor reform, and to advance the interests of the various trades, so far as they are unjustly neglected by capital; these same objects are also advocated in the separate trade societies, many of which are additionally formed for benevolent purposes. The organization has its chief strength in the unanimity of action which characterizes all its proceedings, and the fervent attention which every member, from the humblest to the highest, gives to its success and welfare. It is desirous of having the apprentice system reformed, so that adepts or learners shall serve out their indentures and acquire a proficient and complete knowledge of a trade, instead of quitting their masters after they have studied and become acquainted with only a single part of a trade. Already this pernicious system has caused a chasm among certain trades. The carpentering business, for instance, which once included ship and stair-building, is now generally considered apart from those branches of the trade. The most numerous trade in the City is said to be the cabinet-makers; they are reported to be in a flourishing condition, with sufficient work to keep them active during the Winter. Next to them in prominence comes the carpenters, who number about 7,000; they are likewise busily engaged with the hammer and plane, generally earning $4 50 a day. There are a number of new vessels on the stocks which offer regular employment to the shipbuilders, who, including the joiners, carpenters and caulkers, number 1,800. A number of the craft recently went to the New-England States to aid in the construction of merchant vessels along the Atlantic coast. The bricklayers are very powerful and numerous, and working vigorously at $4 50 a day. A strike was made to have eight hours recognized as a legal day's work, but was generally resisted by the bosses, and partially failed. Bricklayer's Union No. 2, which is the largest in the trade, reports its numerical strength to be 1,541 members, of whom 1,030 are working eight and 511 ten hours a day, while 76 remain idle. Several of the Bricklayers' Unions expended over $27,000 to encourage and assist members during the strike. Closely allied to the bricklayers are the operative plasterers, who are receiving better prices than the members of any other trade, and find steady employment. Among the 800 persons who are known as housesmiths, there is no scarcity of work at favorable rates. The house-painters, gas and steam fitters and plumbers are in brisk demand, and obtain ready and remunerative engagements on the new buildings which are being erected. There is no complaint from the plodding hod carriers, who number upward of 6,000. They have resolved to maintain their present standard of wages—$2 50 per day—during the Winter. The bluestone cutters and flaggers are nearly all kept employed. They recently had working hours decreased one hour, making their time of labor from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M. They receive $4 50 a day. The ship painters, who number a couple of hundred men, find no difficulty in obtaining employment at their established rate of wages, $3 50 a day, for nine hours' work. The clothing cutters, who are formed into an association 300 strong, profitably occupy their time in arranging raiment for the tailor, receiving about $20 a week for their services. Their more laborious brethren of the needle are in a flourishing condition, and are earnestly desirous of extending their organization, with a view to obtaining better prices for operatives. Among the poorly paid workmen are the coopers, who claim that by hard work they are only enabled to earn from $10 to $15 a week. They have demanded an increase of $1 25 for coopering whisky barrels. In the same category with them are the German shoemakers, who by industry and perseverance manage to make from $12 to $15 a week. The cigar-makers, of which there are several thousand, have obtained an increase of $1 per thousand from their employers. There are fifteen hundred Germans in the business. The piano-makers, who number about twelve hundred, are urging an advance of ten per cent., to which they are deservedly entitled, considering their present meagre compensation. Last, but not least, are the working women, who have to contend against many obstacles in the way of making their livelihood, but who are becoming daily more appreciated for their patience and their willingness to work. During last month the Working Women's Protective Union obtained situations for 278 friendless females, and had applications for over 1,000 more. Such is a brief sketch of the prospects of labor in this Metropolis. It will be seen that there are no indications that suffering and want will prevail to any great extent among the laboring classes during the Winter.

Memorial Meeting at St. Ann's Chapel, Brooklyn, in Respect to the Death of Rev. Mr. Parvin and Rev. Mr. Rising.

A well-attended meeting of the clergy and laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Brooklyn was held in the chapel of St. Ann's Church, corner of Clinton and Livingston streets, Thursday evening. Rev. Dr. **SCHENCK**, rector of the church, conducted the interesting exercises.

After the usual devotional exercises, Rev. Dr. **SCHENCK** said he did not remember any circumstance during the whole of his ministry that had taken such a deep hold of the popular heart, and the heart of the Christian Church generally, as the loss of the two brethren of whom they had met to speak and to condole each other about. Their loss was not confined to the Episcopal Church alone, but it came home to the Christian heart of the nation. They were men known to the Church at large as philanthropists and patriots—men of the loftiest elevation of character. Theirs was a loss not to the narrow circle of heart-broken friends—not to the Episcopal Church, but to the Christian Church at large. Mr. **PARVIN** had, during the war, labored incessantly in the camp and on the field, holding up to the soldiers of the Republic the bright example of Jesus Christ. His simplicity of style in preaching, and his as simple example, together with his purity of life, had endeared him to the speaker. He had been his intimate and confidential friend for years, and they had interchanged their sentiments and feelings on various subjects connected with the welfare of the Church. Mr. **PARVIN** was the representative of the Society for the preparation of men for the ministry, and Mr. **RISING**, represented the Society for sending them out after being prepared. This was a calamity, the weight of which they all felt keenly, but it ministered to them the lesson that God's work must not stand still by reason of that loss. The speaker then read a minute and resolutions which had been prepared by Rev. Dr. **CANFIELD**, stating the position of the deceased brethren in the Church, and the sense of the meeting as to their loss, which were unanimously adopted.

Interesting and affecting addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. **MORRELL**, Secretary of the Church Missionary Society; Rev. Mr. **BREWER**, of the Church of the Reformation; Rev. Mr. **POSTLETHWAITE**, of the Church of Our Saviour, and Rev. M. K. S. **FRITH**, of Litchfield, England.

Rev. Mr. **WILLIAMS**, of St. Matthew's Church, E. D., Rev. Mr. **THRALL**, of the Church of the Messiah, were present, and took part in the proceedings. Mr. **CHARLES MARVIN** was appointed a committee to [illegible] to the [illegible] of the [illegible] and resolutions adopted by the meeting to the [illegible]. After singing a hymn and the doxology, the benediction was pronounced and the meeting adjourned.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 18.

The [illegible] weekly statement of the Bank of France made public to-day shows that the amount of bullion in vault has decreased [illegible] since last week.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 18—11:30 A. M.

Consols open at 92¼ for money, and 92½ for the account.

Reuter's telegram from New-York giving the closing prices in that City last evening had not yet been given to the public. [illegible] market for American securities is [illegible] United States Five-twenty Bonds, 74½; Erie Railway Shares, 27¼; Illinois Centrals, 96.

FRANKFORT, Friday, Dec. 18.

United States Five-twenty Bonds [illegible] for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 18.

The Bourse is dull. Rentes [illegible].

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Dec. 18—11:30 A. M.

COTTON—The [illegible] Middling Uplands, [illegible] The sales of the day are estimated at [illegible] bales. The sales of the week have been 71,000 bales, of which 6,000 were taken for export and [illegible] on speculation. The stock import is estimated at [illegible] bales, of which 31,000 are from the United States.

BREADSTUFFS—The market [illegible] Wheat [illegible] cental for California White, and [illegible] for No. 2 Red Western. Flour [illegible] for Western Canal. Corn [illegible] quarter for Mixed Western. Oats [illegible] Barley [illegible] bushel. Peas [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Pork, [illegible] bbl. for Western Prime Mess. Beef, [illegible] Lard, [illegible] Cheese, [illegible] Bacon, [illegible] for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Rosin, 5s. ⅌ cwt. for Common North Carolina, and [illegible] for Fine. Petroleum, [illegible] gallon for Spirits, and 1s. [illegible] for Refined. Tallow, [illegible] ⅌ cwt. Turpentine, [illegible] ⅌ cwt. Linseed Cakes, [illegible] ⅌ ton for thin Oblong for feeding.

HAVRE, Friday, Dec. 18.

The market for cotton on the spot and afloat closed unchanged.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 18.

Bourse weak; Rentes have declined to [illegible].

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Dec. 18.

Sales have been made to-day of Linseed Oil at £30 ⅌ ton for American, in common casks.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 18—11:30 A. M.

Sperm Oil, [illegible] ⅌ ton; Whale Oil, [illegible] ⅌ ton; Calcutta Linseed, [illegible]. No. 12 Dutch Standard quiet, both on the spot and to arrive. Tallow, [illegible] ⅌ cwt.

ANTWERP, Friday, Dec. 18.

Petroleum, [illegible] for Standard White.

HAVRE, Friday, Dec. 18.

Cotton closed last night unchanged; Tres ordinaire, 122f. ⅌ cwt, on spot.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 18—1:30 P. M.

Reuter's telegram giving the closing prices of American securities in New-York last night has been received.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds are dull and unchanged. Erie Railway Shares, 27¼. Illinois Centrals, 96¼.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Dec. 18—1:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market is quiet and steady. The stock of Cotton at sea bound to this port, is estimated at 255,000 bales, of which 110,000 are from the United States.

NAVAL STORES—The market is heavy.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 18.

Tallow firmer but not quotably higher. Refined Petroleum is. [illegible] ⅌ gallon.

HAVRE, Friday, Dec. 18.

Cotton dull both on the spot and to arrive. On the spot, 122f. ⅌ cwt.

FRANKFORT, Friday, Dec. 18.

United States Five-twenty Bonds dull at 78¾ for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Dec. 18—2:30 P. M.

TRADE REPORT—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is quiet.

BREADSTUFFS—No. 2 Red Western Wheat, 9s. 10d. ⅌ cental. Corn firmer at 38s. 9d.@39s. ⅌ quarter for Mixed Western. Peas, 45s. 6d. ⅌ quarter for Canadian.

PROVISIONS—Bacon, 54s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 18—5 P. M.

The following are the closing prices at the Stock Exchange this evening: Consols, 92¼, both for money and account; United States Five-twenties, 74½; Eries, 27¼; Illinois, 96¼.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Dec. 18—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed easier, but not quotably lower.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is unchanged.

PROVISIONS—The market is quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 18—Evening.

Refined Petroleum firmer at 1s. 9d. ⅌ gallon. Other articles unchanged.

ANTWERP, Friday, Dec. 18.

The Petroleum market is quiet at 53f. bid; holders ask ½ more.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Dec. 18.

Exchange on New-York quiet but firmer at par selling. FLOUR dull and heavy: Spring Extras, $5 37½@$6 25. WHEAT dull and weak at a decline of 1c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 19½@$1 24; No. 2 at $1 12½. CORN quiet; old No. 1, 75c., seller all the month; No. 2, 78c., on the spot; Shelled, 48c.; Kiln-dried No. 2, 50c.@55c. OATS more active; sales of No. 2 at 48c. RYE dull at a decline of 2c.@2½c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 14. BARLEY dull at a decline of 4c.@5c.; sales of No. 2 at $1 51@$1 54. WHISKY quiet but steady at 94c. PROVISIONS firm at yesterday's prices. MESS PORK, $26@$27, for present and future delivery. LARD, 16½c.@17c., cash, and 17c. for January and February. DRESSED HOGS, $9 75@$10 25, and small sales of Extra Heavy at $9 25@$10 50. LIVE HOGS less active: Common to Fair, $8@$8 40; Good to Extra, $8 50@$9 25. BEEF CATTLE firm and in fair demand; Cows and Light Steers, $3 50@$5; Fair to Good Shipping, $5 75@$6 85. RECEIPTS to-day—8,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 52,000 bushels Corn, 45,000 bushels Oats, 3,500 bushels Rye, 2,400 bushels Barley, 16,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—9,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 1,800 bushels Rye, 4,800 Hogs.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Dec. 18.

COTTON—Receipts to-day, 4,300 bales; receipts of the week, gross, 31,884 bales; net, 30,464 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,651 bales; to the Continent, 13,930 bales; coastwise, 2,353 bales; stock on hand, 131,310 bales; sales to-day, 6,300 bales; market easier; Middlings, 23c.@23¼c.; sales of the week, 36,800 bales. Gold, 135⅛. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 147¾; Commercial, 146@146½. New-York Sight, ⅛@¼ discount. FLOUR quiet and easier; Superfine, $7 05@$7 25; Double Extra and Treble Extra unchanged. CORN scarce and higher at 80c.@85c. OATS dull at 63c.@64c. BRAN dull at $1 40. HAY—Fair Western, $25; Prime Eastern, $26. PORK scarce and higher at $28 50. BACON scarce; Shoulders, 13⅛c.@13¼c.; Clear Rib, 18¼c.@18¾c.; Clear Sides, 19¼c.@19¾c. LARD scarce and higher; Tierce, 18c.; Keg, 18½c.@19c. SUGAR easier; Common, 9½c.@9¾c.; Prime, 12½c.; Yellow Clarified, 13c.@13¼c. MOLASSES steady and unchanged. WHISKY—Western Rectified, $1 15@$1 17½. COFFEE quiet; Fair Rio, 14¼c.@14¾c.; Prime, 16½c.@17c.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Dec. 18.

TOBACCO—Nominally unchanged. COTTON and HEMP, nothing doing. FLOUR steady, but unchanged. WHEAT in improved demand; Prime to strictly Prime Fall at $2 55@$2 85; Choice, $1 90@$2 05; No. 2 Spring, $1 32. CORN—Mixed White, 73c.@77c. OATS flat and unsettled at 56c.@60c. Barley quiet; Illinois Spring $1 95. RYE was held above buyers views. WHISKY firm at 94c.@95c. MESS PORK sold at $27 25@$27 50, closing with holders at $28. BULK Shoulders, 11c.; Rib Sides, 13½c.; Clear Sides, 14½c. BACON—Shoulders, 12½c., with a small business; Clear Sides, 17c.@17⅛c. LARD buoyant; Country Steam, 16½c.; Prime City, 17c.; Keg, 17½c. HOGS stiff and in good demand at 8c.@8½c.; Extra Heavy, 9c., gross. CATTLE—Good Extra are very scarce, and in good demand at a decline of 5c. SHEEP in small supply and in light demand at $3 25 for good. RECEIPTS—1,700 bbls. Flour, 4,500 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 2,800 bushels Oats, 2,200 bushels Barley, 3,000 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Dec. 18.

FLOUR in moderate demand at unchanged rates. WHEAT firm, but quiet and unchanged. CORN firmer; 75c. was asked, but little was done. RYE dull and declining; sales of No. 1 at $1 38@$1 40. BARLEY dull and unchanged. COTTON steady and unchanged. WHISKY firm at $1; there is some speculative demand in view of the probable advance of the tax. DRESSED HOGS buoyant and in demand at $11@$11 50; receipts, 8,500 head. MESS PORK advanced to $28 50; there were large sales of Country, to arrive, at $28. BULK MEATS in demand at 11c. for Shoulders, 13¾c.@14¼c.@15¼c. for Sides. LARD buoyant at 18c. for prime Kettle; 17½c. for Steam; GREEN MEATS advanced to 9½c. for Shoulders; 12½c. for Sides, and 14¼c.@14½c. for Hams. The market for all was less buoyant at the close. Gold, 135. Exchange dull. Money 16 ⅌ cent.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Friday, Dec. 18.

FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,200 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring; $9 25@$9 50 for Amber Winter; $10 50 for White; $11 25@$11 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT in moderate demand; sales 10,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 70; 850 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 75, and 720 bushels Choice White Canada at $2 20. CORN quiet; sales 1,200 bushels No. 1 at $1 03@$1 04. OATS, 67c.@68c. BARLEY quiet. RYE quiet. CORN MEAL, $2 30 ⅌ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $30, and Middlings, $38@$40 ⅌ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1 05; to New-York, 95c.; to Albany, 87c.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Dec. 18.

COTTON market better; Middlings, 25¼c. FLOUR dull and weak; Superfine, $5 25@$5 75; Extras, $6@$6 75; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $7 75@$8 25; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $9@$10 50; Fancy, $11@$13. WHEAT in better demand; sales 3,000 bushels; Red, $2@$2 05; Amber, $2 10@$2 15. RYE, $1 60. CORN less active; sales 4,000 bushels; New Yellow, 95c.@$1; New White, 98c. OATS firm; Western, 77c.@78c. PETROLEUM considerably excited; sales 2,000 bbls. Crude, in bulk, at 17c.; 4,000 bbls. Refined at 31c.@31½c. GROCERIES unchanged. PROVISIONS excited and higher. MESS PORK held at $28. LARD, 17c.@17½c. WHISKY dull at $1 01@$1 03.

BUFFALO, Friday, Dec. 18.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT inactive; sales 2 cars Chicago at $1 50 on the track. CORN dull; sales 8 cars New at 80c. on the track; 1,600 bushels Old, in store, at $1. OATS dull; sales 2 cars on the track at 65c.; one car, in store, at 66c. RYE nominal. BARLEY dull and unchanged. PORK dull, and advanced to $27 for Heavy Mess. LARD dull and higher; sales at 17c. DRESSED HOGS quiet at $10 50@$11, according to weight. HIGHWINES nominally unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Dec. 18.

TOBACCO—Sales 29 hhds. at $5@$10 for Lugs to Common Leaf. HOGS, $9 25@$9 75, gross. COTTON, 22¾c. MESS PORK, $28@$28 50. LARD, 18c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 11¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15c; Clear Sides, 15½c. HAMS, 18½c. FREE WHISKY, $1. WHEAT, $1 75@$1 90. OATS, 57c.@58c. CORN, 60c.@62c. RYE, $1 40. Superfine FLOUR, $5 5.@$5 75.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, Dec. 18.

FLOUR dull with a downward tendency. WHEAT dull; sales of No. 1 at $1 21; No. 2 at $1 12. OATS dull; sales of No. 2 at 46½c. CORN—New Shelled nominal at 55c., delivered. RYE dull; sales of No. 1 at $1 13. BARLEY nominal at 70c., delivered. RECEIPTS to-day—3,000 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat, 200 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—200 bbls. Flour.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 17.

COTTON quiet and steady; Middlings, 24½. FLOUR dull, quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull; Valley Red, $2 30@$2 35; Maryland Prime, $2 10@$2 25. CORN firm; White, 90c.@95c.; Yellow, 98c.@$1. OATS dull at 68.@73c. RYE firm at $1 50@$1 55. MESS PORK firm and active at $27@$27 50. BACON active and excited; Rib Sides, 17c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c.@17½c.; Shoulders, 14c. HAMS, 18c. LARD active and excited at 17½c.

SAVANNAH, Geo., Friday, Dec. 18.

COTTON—Net receipts, 313 bales Sea Islands; 15,234 bales Uplands; Coastwise, 152 bales Sea Islands. Total receipts, 4,6 bales Sea Islands, and 15,294 bales Uplands. EXPORTS—To Liverpool, 2,736 bales; to the Continent, none. Stock, 3,671 bales Sea Islands, and 37,047 bales Uplands. Cotton firm, and in fair demand; Middlings, 22¾ offered and 23½ asked.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Dec. 17.

FLOUR dull; no export demand; quotations unchanged. WHEAT is hardly so firm. There are indications of continued rains. Holders of Wheat evince more disposition to sell. Sales of good shipping Wheat reported at $1 80. LEGAL TENDERS, 74c.

TOLEDO, Friday, Dec. 18.

WHEAT quiet; sales of White Michigan at $1 80@$1 81; Amber, $1 78; No. 1 Spring, $1 46; No. 2 do., $1 30; No. 3 do., $1 12½. CORN dull and declining; New, 54c.; no buyers. OATS declined 2c.; sales of No. 1 at 57c. RYE quiet. DRESSED HOGS active at $9 80@$10.

MOBILE, Ala., Friday, Dec. 18.

COTTON in good demand; closed firm; Middlings, 23c.; sales 2,[illegible] bales; receipts, 1,471 bales; [illegible], 4,[illegible] bales; receipts of the week, [illegible] bales; exports, to Great Britain, [illegible] bales; other foreign ports, 1,[illegible] bales; [illegible], 1,400 bales; sales, [illegible] bales; stock [illegible] bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Friday, Dec. 18.

COTTON—The total receipts for the week are [illegible] bales; exports, coastwise, [illegible]; total sales, [illegible] bales; stock on hand, [illegible]. The market is weak; [illegible].

GALVESTON, Texas, Friday, Dec. 18.

COTTON market steady; good Ordinary, [illegible]; receipts of the week, 4,[illegible] bales; coastwise, [illegible] bales; total receipts, [illegible] bales; exports to Liverpool, [illegible] bales; to New-Orleans, [illegible] bales; stock, [illegible] bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Friday, Dec. 18.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE weak at 42c. ROSIN active at $1 [illegible]. TURPENTINE, $1 [illegible]. TAR, $2 [illegible]. COTTON, 23c.@23½c. for Mixed.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, Dec. 18.

COTTON quiet; sales, 569 bales; receipts, 775 bales; Middlings, 22½c.; sales of the week, 4,162 bales; receipts, 4,[illegible] bales.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Dec. 18.

COTTON steady and in moderate demand; sales, 500 bales Middling at 23¼c.; receipts, 1,182 bales; exports, coastwise, 642 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Friday, Dec. 18.

COTTON in good demand and advanced; Middling 23¾c.; sales, 1,312 bales; exports to England, 1,771 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Dec. 18.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 101; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28; Reading Railroad, 48¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 53¾. Gold, 135¼.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Hansa	Dec. 3	Bremen	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
City of Paris	Dec. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	Dec. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Bellona	Dec. 19	New-York	[illegible]
FOR HAVANA.			
Grenada	Dec. 19	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Europe, via Liverpool, by the *City of Paris*, close at the General Post-Office at [illegible] A. M. [illegible] 1:30 P. M.

Mails for Havana, Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *Grenada*, close at 9 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way........5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central........5 A. M.; 4, 5:15 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R. ....[illegible]
Chatham Four Corners........[illegible]
East, via New-Haven........[illegible]
East, via Newport........[illegible]
East, New-Haven Way........[illegible] 5:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail........[illegible]
South, Through........[illegible] 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way........[illegible]
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver........7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.........5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Democrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Morro Castle, from Havana—Judge Slonager, Thomas Morton, John Arokol, E. Valiente and wife, Miss Irena Valiente and 2 servants, J. Valiente, sister and servant, Mrs. Wilson and 3 children, M. Colenburn, P. Brook and servant, V. R. Toices, Miss Hattie Wilson, Mme. de Grefia, Mrs. Frank Rowen, J. M. Mayorga, George M. Jones, C. Erdt, Capt. Geo. Leslie, C. Cole, M. Melasky and wife, A. de A. Hara, B. T. Ganthme, J. Lozano, M. Marsch, M. Trujillo, wife and 3 children. *From Nassau*—E. Evans, G. Withers, Major Reece, James Rice, S. P. Wilcox, H. Carson, S. Arguelias, Miss M. Perez, Capt. Anderson, and 1 seamen, sent home by Consul.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
un rises.... 7 20 | Sun sets.... 4 34 | Moon sets.... 10 05
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
andy Hook..11 11 | Gov. Island..12 00 | Hell Gate.... 1 27

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Dec. 18.

Cleared.

Steamship Britannia, (Br.,) Donaldson, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.

Ships Cremorne, Gates, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Trimountain, Williams, Liverpool, C. Carew; Merchantman, (Br.,) Murilliyan, London, E. E. Morgan's Sons.

Barks Jeannie, (Br.,) Cromwell, Shanghae, Wetmore, Cryder & Co.; Deinstag, (N. G.,) Radman, Antwerp, Fabbri & Chauncey; Idaho, Chapman, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.; Lord Palmerston, (Br.,) Macready, Cadiz, Harbeck & Halsey; Enza Barss, (Br.,) Conyers, Bermuda, J. N. Harvey.

Brigs Queen of the Fleet, (Br.,) Bahnanno, London, G. F. Bulley; Tempo, (Ital.,) Maresca, Malta, Munsinger & Pitzipoio; Curacao, (Br.,) Lockhart, Curacao, T. Foulke's Sons; Teresita, (Br.,) Hill, Cienfuegos, Tucker & Lightbourne; Flor del Mar, (Br.,) Pettis, Cienfuegos, Latasa & Co.; Oliver Cutts, (Br.,) Nelson, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; C. M. Reynolds, (Br.,) Dick, St. John, N. B., Jed Frye & Co.; J. & H. Crowley, Crowley, Fernandina, Snow & Richarson; Tally Ho, Onsham, Caibarien, F. Talbot & Co.

Schooners Gen. Banks, Germ, Aspinwall, S. L. Merchant & Co.; Summerville, Ma. stera, Greytown, Nic., C. Durand; Susan Wright, Mount, Georgetown S. C., Brown Cayler; Virginia, McFadden, Wilmington, N. C., E. D. Hurlbut; P. Auger, Aldrich, Baltimore, Baker & Dayton; John Griffith, Turner, Darien, S. C. Lond & Co.; O. C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steamship Morro Castle, Adams, Havana Dec. 12, and Nassau 14th, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Ship American Congress, Jordan, London and Isle of Wight Nov. 7, with mdse. and 40 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Experienced severe gales from S. W. to W. N. W. on the passage, and was 10 ds. to the westward of the Banks.

Bark Templar, (of Baltimore,) Wilson, Buenos Ayres 63 ds., with hides, hair, &c., and 3 passengers to E. F. Davison & Co. Experienced light winds and calms during first part of passage, and has been 15 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy W. N. W. gales; lost and split sails, and while hove to carried away maintopsail-yard.

Bark Yumuri, (of Nassau,) Johnson, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Waydell & Co. Has had northerly winds the entire passage. Sld. in co. with bark Irma, for New-York.

Brig George Downes, (of Barbados,) Le fare, Demerara 28 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Experienced a succession of heavy westerly gales on the passage, and was 15 ds. N. of Bermuda. Dec. 11, lat. 35 20, lon. 73 50, encountered a hurricane from S. W., going round to W. N. W., and lasting 5 hours, during which lost deck-load of molasses.

Brig Omaha, Drinkwater, Doboy Island, Ga., 9 ds., with yellow pine to F. Talbot & Co. Has had heavy weather the entire passage.

Brig Rising Sun, (of New-Haven,) Wright, Kingston, Jam., 18 ds., with logwood to A. H. Solomon & Co.—vessel to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Has had heavy weather almost the entire passage.

Brig Wm. Mason, (of Boston,) Small, Gibara, Cuba, 26 ds., with tobacco to H. Barnstoff & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Has been 15 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy W. and N. W. winds.

Brig Edward Everett, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Ryerson, Mayaguez, P. R., 12 ds., with fruit to Boyd & Hincken. Has had westerly gales for the last 7 ds., and lost part of deck-load.

Brig Aylesford, Minnis, of and from Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to Heney & Parker.

Schr. Islander, (of Pictou, N. S.,) Waters, Newfoundland 15 ds., with roofing slates to Heney & Parker.

Schr. Wm. Hunter, Harksen, Pensacola 14 ds., with timber to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Schr. Mary Louisa, Gaskell, Washington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Zophar Mills.

Schr. Julia A. Rider, Rider, In. ianola, Texas, 20 ds., with cotton, &c., to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. P. S. Lindsey, Emory, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. S. P. Goodwin, Waterbury, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. John Manlove, Stabe, Elizabethport, for Wood's Hole.

Schr. J. B. Bleecker, York, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Wm. Hone, Torrey, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Louisa Smith, Craig, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Clara Jane, Parker, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Oregon, Barker, Elizabethport, for Mystic.

Schr. Pearl, Goodwin, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

SANDY HOOK, Sundown—Wind fresh N. W., clear.

Below.

Ship Southampton, Smithwick, Liverpool Oct. 19, with mdse. to Snow & Burgess. Is anchored on the Bar.

Bark Ellen Stevens, Davies, Pensacola. Is anchored on the Bar.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 18—Arr. steamers Wm. Kennedy, from Baltimore; Nereus, from New-York; Norman, from Philadelphia; bark America, from Smyrna; brigs Natrosa, from Gottenburg, and Osprey, from Matanzas.

KEY WEST, Dec. 18—The U. S. steamer Gettysburg has arrived at this port.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17—Arr. steamship Golden Age, from Panama.

Cld. ship Wanderer, for Rio Janeiro, with 4,000 bbls. of flour.

Sld. Robert Kerr, for Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Lucy H. Gibson, Chase, Boston, ran ashore on the rocks at Ward's Island, Hell Gate, and towed off by the steamers R. L. Maybey and Atlas, without damage.

Spoken, &c.

Eva—bark, from New-Orleans for Liverpool, Dec. 4, lat. 31 37, lon. 58.

Ward J. Parks—brig, from Malaga for Boston, Nov. 12, lat. 37, lon. 36.

Foreign Ports.

At Mayaguez, P. R., Dec. 6, brigs Tulo and Thomas Turull, just arrived. Sld. Nov. 28, schr. Dauntless, for New-York; Dec. 4, schr. Charles Warren, for do.

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Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 18.—The steamship Denmark, Capt. Cutting, of the National Line, which left New-York Dec. 6, arrived here to-day, on the way to Liverpool.

Marine Disasters.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 18.—The steamer Columbia, which sailed from New-York Nov. 28 for Glasgow, has not yet arrived, and apprehensions are entertained for her safety. Heavy premiums are demanded for insurance risks on the vessel.

[NOTE.—The steamer Palmyra, which arrived at Boston Dec. 16, reports: Dec. 8, saw steamer Columbia, partially disabled by the loss of her screw, but she required no assistance, and was proceeding to Queenstown under sail.]

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 18.—The "Advice," from Antwerp for St. John's, was abandoned at sea. Her crew were saved and landed at this port to-day.

[NOTE.—The "Advice," as the cable has it, is supposed to be the bark Advance, Capt. Vickery, which sailed from Antwerp Nov. 18 for St. John's.]

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 18.—The Bremen bark Fides, which stranded off Vlieland a day or two ago, will probably prove a total loss. The crew were rescued.